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The Chicago Tribune.

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WILL TAKE NO CHANCES.

ANARCHISTS DO NOT DEPEND SOLELY ON THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

A Mammoth Petition to Be Presented to Gov. Oglesby for Clemency—Rumor that Some of the Condemned Men Won't Accept It—What Capt. Black Thinks About It—The Matter to Be Made a Great Political Issue—A Democrat's Plain Talk.

The friends of the condemned Anarchists have decided to take no chances so far as the Supreme Court of the United States is concerned. The Amnesty Association held its first informal meeting at No. 11 West Lake street Thursday night and decided to immediately commence the circulation of a petition asking for Executive clemency. The following form was adopted:

This petition must be at headquarters Amnesty Association Nov. 1, 1887. City of ——, State of ——. To his Excellency, Richard J. Oglesby, Governor of the State of Illinois: The undersigned, believing that in any case involving life, humanity and the State are better served by mercy than by the rigorous execution of a sentence the justice of which is questioned by many of our people, respectfully but urgently bespeak the exercise of the Executive clemency by your Excellency in behalf of August Spies, Michael Schwab, Oscar Neebe, Albert R. Parsons, Samuel Fielden, Adolph Fischer, Louis Lingg, and George Engel, being persuaded that such action on your part will con-uce to the peace of the State.

This will be accompanied by a circular requesting the recipient to use every effort to obtain signatures from all classes of citizens. Copies will only be sent out of the State upon application, and the association will confine its work entirely to Illinois. In the city a most systematic canvass will be made. A meeting will be held early next week at which a comprehensive system of operations will be adopted. A prime mover in this work outlines the probable plan of procedure as follows: "We expect to increase the membership of the association to fully [illegible]. No one but brainy, cool-headed, and discreet persons will be allowed to handle a petition. Our first work will be to effectually muzzle all of the hare-brained and blatant fools who are shouting, 'We do not want mercy; give us justice.' If the men are hung the responsibility will rest upon people of this stripe. They claim to represent the sentiments of the men in jail, and possibly may be authorized to speak for them. Be that as it may, the men who are trying to loosen the halter around the necks of Spies and his comrades do not and never have indorsed their sentiments. They simply contend that they have not had a fair trial, and propose to use all honest means to save them from the result of their foolishness, not of their crimes. The work of securing addresses will be systematized. One person will be instructed to obtain the signatures of all the lawyers, another to obtain those of the retail dry-goods men, etc. An omnibus petition containing thousands of names with the various occupations all mixed, would afford Gov. Oglesby no opportunity of ascertaining who had signed the petition and who had not."

The office of the *Labor Enquirer* was crowded yesterday with members of the Amnesty Association. Ten thousand copies of the petition were ordered printed. A proof was obtained, and Charles Wheeler, Secretary of the United Labor party, affixed his signature, and claimed the honor of being the first to do so. Those who called were inclined to be very hopeful of a favorable outcome of the petition. They were particularly pleased with what they interpreted as a changed and favorable tone in the editorials of the daily papers. An expression frequently heard was, "They can be saved if their fool friends will keep quiet."

The condemned men, however, it is claimed, have decided that they will not take advantage of their last remaining hope to escape the death penalty by consenting to the presentation of a petition to Gov. Oglesby asking that their sentence be committed to a life imprisonment. Frank Stauber is authority for the statement. Yesterday morning he was admitted to the jail with Harry W. Pease, a saw manufacturer of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the two men talked with the prisoners through the bars of their cells. When they came down Stauber said: "They feel that they have no occasion to ask pardon of the authorities, and prefer to die like brave men rather than cringe for mercy at society's hands. Three of them are opposed even to the appeal to the Supreme Court, but the others feel that they should have recourse to every means of escape offered by the law and are in favor of prosecuting the case to the end. Their idea in refusing to ask for mercy is that, after every resource of the law has been exhausted, their deaths will accuse the present order of things and furnish proof that a poor man who thinks and has the courage of his conviction cannot live in this country—the boasted home of liberty, free speech, and free thought."

Stauber refused to give the names of the three men who were opposed to the appeal to the Supreme Court, but said that notwithstanding their decision their friends would go ahead with their efforts in both directions—that of the Supreme Court and the petition to the Governor.

"It is stated," said a TRIBUNE reporter to Spies, "that you and your friends have decided that no petition asking for clemency shall be presented to the Governor on the ground that you do not care to be put in the position of asking for pardon; is that so?"

"I know nothing about it," replied Spies. "I have seen none of the Defense Committee since their last meeting, and I do not know what they may have done. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States; I know that has been decided."

"Do you personally take the position I first outlined?"

"This has ceased to be a case of individuals. We regard it as the case of the workingmen of America and to whatever they say we say 'Amen.' Personally I will say nothing at all on the subject."

The Anarchists' visitors yesterday included Mrs. Engel, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Van Zandt, a young woman to whom Neebe presented one of his artistic bureaus, a young Englishman, who held quite a conversation with his countryman, Fielden, Miss Fischer, Mrs. Fielden, and other relatives. Lingg's time was occupied by a young woman who is evidently greatly taken with him. He is always neatly dressed, while his companions are negligent of their toilets. The number of curiosity-seekers increases daily.

Capt. Black thinks the United States Supreme Court will grant a supersedeas and eventually reverse the decision of the lower court, though he is of the opinion that the great hope lies in "a clement and humane public sentiment." He says there is a large and influential faction which is willing to compromise the death sentence, believing that the conspiracy laws passed by the Legislature are a guarantee that the future is safe from danger. "I am of the opinion," said he, "that Mr. Grinnell will write a personal letter asking clemency for four of the men." Capt. Black telegraphed yesterday to Ottawa for a transcript of the record before the Illinois Supreme Court. No effort will be made to obtain a rehearing there.

It is predicted in Socialistic political circles that the Anarchists' case will cut an important figure in State and even National politics for years to come. In a confidential interview a bright and shining light in the councils of the Socialistic Labor party ventured this opinion: "The fact that Neebe must serve a penitentiary sentence, no matter what disposition is made of the other seven, is a most fortunate thing for us. It means that every State campaign will be fought upon the issue of a pardoning Governor, and the fight will be made for one man as earnestly as for eight. It will take years to accomplish our object, but you may rest assured that in order to wrest these men from prison every device known to the politician will be exhausted. In order to do this the Socialists must of necessity abandon an independent political organization and combine with any party that will promise the release of their martyrs."

The Socialists and Anarchists are using their influence in all the large cities of the Union in obtaining contributions for the defense. The talk to the effect that funds with which to carry on the defense are easily obtainable is solely for the benefit of those outside the Defense Committee. It is a question if some of the lawyers already engaged have been paid all what is due them.

NEW YORK ANARCHISTS AROUSED.

They Issue a Manifesto—Herr Most at the Head of the Movement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Anarchists of this city are worked up to a fever heat over the impending fate of their condemned brothers in Chicago. They declare that they must not be hanged and are going to do all in their power to prevent it. At a secret meeting of delegates of the German Federation of Trades Wednesday night, at which Herr Most was present, a manifesto was prepared. It was issued tonight and speaks for itself. It says:

The Judges who have affirmed the sentence stand on a level with the notorious police bandit, Capt. Bonfield; with the barbarous persecutor, Ebersold; with the monumental perjurer, Schaack; with the corrupt jury; with the tiger of the bar, Grinnell; and with the scoundrel of all scoundrels, Gary, the manager of the greatest "judiciary" crime of our times. From a legal point of view not a shadow of evidence was furnished that any one of our eight persecuted comrades was directly or indirectly a participant in the affair. American workers, will you suffer this outrage to be flung in your faces? Arise in your might and let your righteous wrath fall in unmistakable protest upon the heads of those interpreters of the law who have basely betrayed their trust. Anarchism is neither bloodshed, licentiousness, nor a negation of every human principle. It is synonymous with humanity, freedom, and justice. The "crime" for which the seven men in Chicago are to be hanged is purely a devotion to these high and noble aspirations. Long live the solidarity. Down with barbarism.

SCHILLING ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—George A. Schilling, Chairman of the Anarchists' Defense Committee, arrived here tonight. He comes to this city primarily to consult the great lawyers of the East—Ingersoll, Pryor, and Butler, and perhaps others—but will use the occasion to arouse the interest of the workingmen in the case, and to urge upon them the necessity of providing funds. He brought with him copies of the briefs of Capt. Black, the prisoners' counsel, and of District Attorney Grinnell as well as copies of the decision of the Supreme Court. He says that almost without exception the workingmen of Chicago are in favor of the action of the defense committee. Mr. Schilling was taken off by some of his friends, and they were engaged in discussing future action at a late hour tonight.

HE HAS BECOME AN EXTREMIST.

A Democrat on C. G. Dixon and the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. C. G. Dixon, heretofore considered one of the most conservative and sensible of the local agitators, appears to have gone over to the extreme radicals, and to be as rampant, belligerent, and rabid as Grottkau, Currlin, Buchanan, or Schilling just now. He is reported to have said in discussing the Supreme Court decision in the case of the Anarchists, after vigorously denouncing the same:

The decision will have a most important bearing upon the political situation. It will double the labor vote at the next election. I am called a conservative by the radical element of our party. I am sure that from now on all labor movements will be radical. I helped make Carter Harrison and had the satisfaction of unmaking him. From now on I am a politician in the fullest sense of the word. The time will come, and I shall live to see it, when I, or some one who thinks as I do, will dictate who shall be Chief of Police of Chicago. I will not say what policy the Labor party will adopt, but you may rest assured that it will be felt as a power in determining who shall fill public offices in the future.

Is not Dixon a little off in saying that the decision will double the labor [the Red vote he means] vote and strengthen the radical element? [meaning the Anarchists.] The big vote the Reds polled last fall for their candidates was largely due to the hope that it might influence the decision of the Supreme Court in the case just decided. They went to the great trouble to get a full vote polled. They resorted to every kind of stratagem for the purpose. They nominated popular men who were not in the least tainted with Anarchism; they indorsed the candidates of some of the old parties for Judges; through the exertions of Dixon and others they secured the support of the mugwump organ for their ticket [though that did not amount to much]. The result of all their efforts was that they polled beyond their strength as a party. They cannot hope to do as well this fall. There is not a bit of reason why the decision of Wednesday should have the effect of swelling their vote. That decision was rendered by a court elected by the people. Four of the seven Judges are Democrats. The grounds on which it is based are set forth at full length in plain language within the comprehension of every workingman who can read. No impartial man who reads the history of the Anarchist conspiracy as told in the decision can doubt the justice of the verdict rendered against Lingg and his fellow-conspirators. Is it the opinion of Mr. Dixon that the workingmen sympathize with murderous violation of the law; that they believe with Spies and Fielden in the law's overthrow and destruction of all property rights; that they will try to punish the court because it was not influenced by clamor in its decision? If that is his meaning he undoubtedly does the working people of Chicago gross injustice. They are law-abiding. They can have no sympathy with those who would overthrow the law. Their interest and sympathies lie in the direction of obeying and upholding it. Any attempt to make the verdict an issue in the campaign will hardly meet with their indorsement.

Mr. Dixon may become as radical as he likes. He may, in the language of the Reds, "agitate for purposes of organization and organize for revolution." But it is to be hoped before he enters on his new departure he will count the cost. In allying himself with the radicals as he threatens he accepts their doctrines of confiscation and plunder. To be logical he must try to give them effect. But the law will not permit that. Mr. Dixon as one of the lawmakers ought to know as much. The Anarchists and confiscators with whom he threatens to cast his lot for the future preach a doctrine which could only be given effect by anarchy and revolution. Does Mr. Dixon go that far? Is that why he sympathizes with the condemned Reds? Or is his talk all froth and clap-trap for the purpose of making votes?

A couple of "patriots" managed to get into office as a result of the ballot-box tactics of the Reds last year. Are there high expectations in some quarters that benefit will accrue again from another experiment of the kind? Has it ever occurred to Mr. Dixon that workingmen would be likely to resent an attempt to make them appear in antagonism to the law for the benefit of selfish schemers, malicious fanatics, or unscrupulous demagogs?

In some quarters there is talk of the Reds of the radical Dixon variety joining the Democrats this fall in order to produce an effect in favor of the Anarchists. What sort of Democrats will accept the alliance of the Dixonites in such a scheme? If it is desired by the coalition vote to express censure of the Supreme Court, the Democrats will be asked to condemn some of the best men of their own party in the State—the Democratic Judges. If it is to express support of the doctrines of the Reds they will be asked to abandon all the conservative principles of their party. But the old Democratic opposition to paternalism is hardly a thing of the past. Dixon and his associates mistake a handful of spoilsmen for Democrats. The names of those politicians who are proposing the coalition alluded to ought to be published for the information of the public and the guidance of their party associates.

A DEMOCRAT.

Sir John Not Yet Appointed.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 16.—The announcement of Sir John Macdonald's appointment as Canada's representative on the Fisheries Commission is premature, as the Cabinet has not yet come to a decision on the matter, though it is generally believed that Sir John will assume the position and that the Hon. D. S. Thompson, Minister of Justice, will present the Dominion's case before the Commissioners.

White Lead Works Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The works of the Southern White Lead Company were destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is estimated at $75,000. An explosion occurred shortly after the fire was discovered and a minute later the whole building, which covered a half block, was in a blaze.

DRESBACH'S GREAT LOSS.

SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS SQUANDERED IN THE WHEAT DEAL.

About $6,500,000 of This Amount Given the Speculator by the Nevada Bank—A Detailed Statement of the Losses, with No Visible Assets—Fifty-Seven of His Vessels Loaded with Wheat Bound for Liverpool—The Corry National Bank Closed—Other Business Disasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The fact that Jim Flood turned out to be short of money and that the Nevada Bank escaped insolvency by a scratch has set everybody agog. It was thought that Flood and Mackay had dropped between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 in the San Francisco wheat deal, but this was not enough to bother them, and no one imagined for a moment that they were seriously hurt. Today, however, Dresbach, their principal broker, who has become insolvent, filed with the County Recorder of San Francisco a list of his liabilities, which amount to nearly $10,000,000. The filing of his statement is another move to prevent the creditors of the wheat ring from gaining any ground on which to attack Mackay and Flood in the courts as the real debtors. The creditors have engaged counsel and will, it is announced by their representative, George W. McNear, proceed against Mackay and Flood, as well as Rosenfeld and Dresbach, the visible leaders in the deal.

Among creditors who loaned Dresbach money are the following who are well secured by wheat, which if sold at present prices would cover their claims:

C. H. Kaufman	$100,000
Searles & Stone	386,000
Staub & Cooper	75,000
Charles F. Reed	650,000
Abby M. Parrott	300,000
Starr & Co.	43,000
London, Paris & American Bank	140,000
Blum, Baldwin & Girvin	231,000

Following this statement is given a list of wheat contracts whereby Dresbach agreed to receive 80,000 tons of wheat from various parties at prices ranging from $1.70 per cental to $2 per cental. The current price now is $1.25. The amounts due on these contracts are in dispute.

The most startling exhibit made is the amount of money owing to the Nevada Bank on promissory notes. The statement shows that Dresbach owes the bank directly $550,000. He also obtained from the bank $6,000,000 on a guaranty given by Charles F. Reed, so that he received from the bank in various ways fully $6,500,000. Mr. Reed, who appears as guarantee for this enormous loan, is a farmer of Yolo County in this State and owns a large tract of land there. How he satisfied the Nevada Bank is not stated. Mrs. Paran Stevens of New York is his sister and he has other wealthy relatives.

In the list of assets there is given a statement of fifty-seven vessels bound for Liverpool carrying 595,000 quarters of wheat. Dresbach drew upon the consignees of this wheat in England for more than the present value of the cargoes, and his assets therefore are of no value. Among other assets are $278.46 of money on hand. There is also a book account of $1,795,000 owing to Dresbach by Johnston, Bosch & Co. of England, but this amount will not be more than sufficient to cover losses sustained by this firm on advances made to cover losses on wheat in Europe on account of Dresbach. Henry Cobrough of London is also mentioned as owing $712,000, but the value of the accent is doubted for the same reason stated in the case of Johnston, Bosch & Co. There are various other London accounts of less magnitude, but deemed valueless. John Rosenfeld is also quoted as owing $107,000. He was a partner with Dresbach, and this represents his share of the loss on joint account. The summary shows as follows:

Money borrowed on wheat and secured	$1,850,000
Owing to the Nevada Bank	6,553,000
Losses on contracts	300,000
Losses on cargoes en route	535,000

This shows a total indebtedness of more than $7,500,000 which is practically unsecured, and which is supposed to approximately represent the loss in the great deal. Taken as a whole, the exhibit is regarded as the most remarkable in the history of speculation in this country, and is accepted as a confession of the necessity of the changes which occurred three days ago in the directory of the Nevada Bank.

Mackay and his attorney still stick to the story that Brander, the Vice-President of the Nevada Bank, advanced $6,000,000 to Rosenfeld and Dresbach on his own responsibility, and this while Flood was sick at Menlo Park and Mackay in Europe. McNear and the creditors scoff at the story, and especially as Brander is retained as President of the Anglo-Nevada Assurance Corporation. The rumor has been circulated by some friends of Mackay that Brander used $500,000 of the bank's money in his own speculation in wheat, but this also is denied, as Brander is anything but a speculator. It is now positively known that the bank was insolvent a few days before the Bank Commissioners made their examination, and that if Fair had not buried the hatchet and helped his old partners in the critical moment a crash must have resulted. Fair and his wife have already made the first step toward a genuine reconciliation and the talk in society and club circles is that the long-separated couple will renew their former marital relations. Fair's sons have been conducting themselves very badly since the separation. Two daughters have grown up to womanhood, which is another incentive to the old couple to forgive and forget.

A BANK'S DOORS CLOSED.

Speculation Causes the Collapse of the First National Bank of Corry.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Great excitement exists in the neighboring town of Corry, Pa., over the failure of the First National Bank of that place. The doors of the bank were closed this morning a few minutes after the opening hour. The affairs of the institution are in the hands of United States Examiner Young. The depositors were largely working people. It is said that the bank, which had a capital stock of nearly $100,000, has never recovered from losses suffered some years ago through the operations of President Adams Davis and other officials. Robert N. Marion, the President of the defunct bank, is a well-known resident of this city. When called upon this afternoon he made the following statement:

The bank has had an eventful career. It has been doing business for twenty-two or twenty-three years, and at one time was the most prosperous banking institution in this section. Some years ago Adams Davis, then President of the bank, through his dabbling in oil and other speculations endangered the bank, and there have been other matters of a like nature. We were prepared, however, to take care of these matters, and had completed all arrangements to look after the depositors who might have been injured by Davis' speculations. The failure of the bank today cannot be attributed to the past irregularities of Davis and others, but to a more recent difficulty that has come upon us very suddenly. This is the real cause of the suspension. It is somewhat in the nature of a defalcation. I did not know a word of this trouble until three days ago and it was a great surprise to me. I am in hopes that the depositors will be paid in full. Our capital stock was $100,000. I cannot tell whether the bank will open again or not. It depends entirely upon the result of the examination of the books.

CORRY, Pa., Sept. 16.—The doors of the First National Bank were closed this morning at 9 o'clock by Bank-Examiner Young. The matter of the Clarke & Warren Oil Company of this place making an assignment of their works to F. E. Mulks, cashier of the bank, yesterday for a consideration of $130,000 caused a few small depositors to draw out yesterday afternoon. It is thought that the bank had become entangled with the oil firm and that this was the cause of the failure.

OTHER BUSINESS DISASTERS.

The Receiver of the Cincinnati Fidelity Bank Sues a Stockholder.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 16.—Receiver David Armstrong of the Fidelity National Bank brought suit this afternoon in the United States Court to recover of William Wood the sum of $13,500, the amount of his note given and indorsed to the Fidelity National Bank April 7, 1887, in payment for his subscription to the alleged second million dollar increase of stock of the bank. This suit is to test the validity of this second issue of stock.

The American Coöperative Dramatic Association decided today to liquidate all debts and disband. The experiment began in Cincinnati last week and continued in Louisville this week. It was a disappointing failure to many well-meaning stockholders, who are amply able, however, to stand the pecuniary loss they may sustain.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—T. J. Pope & Bro.'s failure appears to be larger than it was at first thought to be. The liabilities will probably amount to $800,000, a large part of which, it is said, is on accommodation paper.

LEFT TO STARVE TO DEATH.

Cruelty of a Stepfather Toward a Child Who He Tries to Get Rid Of.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—A strange story of an unnatural stepfather's cruelty came to light today. Joseph Brown, a negro carpenter, lives on the Middle Ground road five miles from the city. Five years ago he married a woman named Singleton, who had a daughter named Pink. Two other children have been added to the family since. Pink is now nearly 14 years old. According to her own statements she has been terribly abused by her stepfather. Two weeks ago today she disappeared from home. Her mother was sick and unable to leave her bed. What had become of the child was a mystery until Tuesday, Sept. 6. In the forenoon of that day a colored boy named Glenn McLeod with four companions went crabbing and fishing in the creeks along the Ogeechee River. About 11 o'clock in the morning they were running through a creek which empties into the Ogeechee on the north side, a few hundred yards from the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad bridge. Suddenly they were startled by faint cries, and looking a little ways ahead they were astonished to see a half-clad, half-grown girl in the tip-top of a dead cedar tree which stood in a marsh. They pulled over to the island, of which the marsh is a part, and McLeod got out and waded cautiously over to the tree. The girl was so cramped from sitting in the branches and so weak from hunger and thirst that she could hardly tell the story of how she got on the island. When the disconnected parts were put together it was to this effect: On Friday she was whipped by her stepfather until she could scarcely stand. The same night he took her out of the house, threatening to kill her if she did not go along quietly, and made her walk three miles across the country toward the river. Finally he came to a place where a man named Bush kept a small boat. Brown unfastened this boat and made the girl get in. Then he rowed through the creek until he reached the island on which she was found, and then he threw her into the marsh and told her to stay there until he came for her. He left her nothing to eat or drink. The island is a lonesome spot, and the girl was frightened almost to death when Brown rowed away in the darkness. When the tide came up she waded further on the marsh, sinking in the mud at every step. She soon became exhausted and thought she would be drowned by the rising water. Spying the dead tree she started toward it and succeeded in reaching it and with great difficulty climbed up. When daylight came she tried to find some berries, but there was nothing on the marsh to eat or drink, and she climbed back into the tree hoping to see somebody pass through the creek in a boat. She screamed as loud as she could until she grew hoarse. Saturday night she spent in the tree. Sunday and Monday were spent like Saturday, although her suffering became more intense every hour. McLeod and his companions rowed to the mainland and started for the house of Alexander Anderson, a constable, with the girl.

THE WARRANT FOR M'GARIGLE.

It Is Intrusted to an Officer Who Is Now Supposed to Be After Him.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—It seems settled that Detective Kellert is no longer interested in the McGarigle case and that the bench warrant has been intrusted to a Chicago man. Who he is no one seems to know, but he is believed to be a detective who accompanied James Bonfield here from Chicago. Mr. Baxter was again approached yesterday by friends of McGarigle who wished to settle the case, but Baxter refused to listen to them. He says the greatest influence has been brought to bear upon him from different quarters. There is no doubt McGarigle is in Ontario, and Mr. Greenshields is now confident of having him before the court here. The warrant for McGarigle, which up to yesterday was in the hands of the clerk of the crown, is no longer in his office, and he refuses to say to whom it has been intrusted, but he admits that it is not in his possession nor in the province of Quebec. The High Constable has not been seen here since yesterday afternoon, and some people believe he has gone after Mac. Mr. Greenshields is in continual communication with St. Catharines, and the stories that McGarigle has left there are not believed here. A Chicago man now at St. Lawrence Hall here is believed to be watching the case for McGarigle. Mr. Greenshields is indignant at the manner in which the detective work has been done, and says if the officers had known their business the boodler would have been here before now.

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Dr. Leonard St. John, indicted for his share in the escape of McGarigle, got another bondsman yesterday. William H. Gallagher, who put his name on the $18,000 bond a week ago, together with William Fitzpatrick and Mrs. Copeland, concluded to withdraw, because, he said, his mother-in-law was nervous and fretted about it. It was not from any fear that the doctor would run away. Whatever may have been the reason, he filed a certified copy of the recognizance with the Sheriff, and told Dr. St. John to get some one else. Late yesterday afternoon a new bond was given, with Patrick Ryan a saloonkeeper at No. 128 Clark street, for surety instead of Gallagher. Judge Waterman approved the bond. Mr. Ryan scheduled property valued at $23,000, exclusive of liabilities, as follows: Three-story brick house at No. 682 West Indiana street, $8,000; three-story brick building at No. 267 Division street, $12,000, and a lot at Austin avenue and Larrabee street, $3,000. Dr. St. John was not arrested by the Sheriff, but was allowed time by Gallagher to secure the bondsman. Gallagher has been anxious to get off for several days, and would have surrendered St. John Thursday night had not the latter gotten hold of him that evening and persuaded him to wait.

Kicked to Death by a Policeman.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—Sunday night Thomas Bourke, a well-to-do citizen, 66 years of age, went home partially intoxicated and began raising a disturbance with his wife. Three policemen named S. W. Nichols, Samuel Peterson, and Edward Fitzgerald were summoned to the house and arrested him. A short distance away his wife and several neighbors heard him cry, "O, good God, I'm killed." When he entered the station-house in charge of the officers one of them gave him a violent kick. He was in a pitiable condition and said to the Captain in charge, "They kicked me all the way here; I'm killed." Without any examination he was put into a cell and Monday sent to the workhouse. Here it was soon discovered that he was suffering from frightful injuries. He was removed to his home, but continued to grow worse, was seized with paroxysms, and died in terrible agony at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was conscious most of the time, and repeatedly said that the policemen had kicked him all the way to the station house. The Coroner held an inquest today and this evening ordered the arrest of Peterson for murder. The dead man left an estate of $25,000 to his family.

Death from a Strange Cause.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—R. A. Jackson, who died recently at Chateaugay, Franklin County, had been sick for months. The night before he died he bit his sister-in-law severely on a finger while in a state of delirium. After his death she feared blood-poisoning, and so she cut a vein open. The wound bled profusely and she thought it would be all right, but fear again seized her, and she reduced some alcohol, being without other stimulants, took more than she intended, and fell into a stupor, from which she never awoke. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Judge Beasley's Son Commits Suicide.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—Mercer Beasley Jr., son of Chief-Justice Beasley of New Jersey, shot himself in the head tonight and died in a short time. No cause for the act is known. He was a brilliant lawyer.

JUDGE SKINNER'S DEATH.

IT OCCURRED AT MANCHESTER, VT., LAST NIGHT.

Heart Troubles, Complicated by General Debility, the Cause—A Sketch of His Long Life and Services—One of the Early Settlers of Chicago—His Work on the Sanitary Commission—An Exemplary Christian and Public-Spirited Man.

The Hon. Mark Skinner of Chicago died at Manchester, Vt., last night at 7:50. The immediate cause of his death was heart trouble, complicated by general debility. The Judge had been for many years a sufferer from gastric derangements, and had consequently been in feeble health before the organic disease of the heart was fully developed. Two years ago his health began to fail decidedly, and during the last year he was a great and almost constant sufferer. During his visit in Florida last winter he was subject to severe attacks of heart complaint at Pensacola and Jacksonville. Early in the summer he went with his family to his summer home in Manchester, Vt., and his condition becoming critical two weeks ago his married daughters were summoned to his side.

The Judge endured his painful and exhausting illness with great fortitude. He was attended at the time of his death by Dr. Ralph N. Isham of Chicago. Judge Skinner leaves a widow and four daughters, two of them—Miss Elizabeth and Miss Frederika—unmarried, one the wife of Mr. Henry J. Willing, and one Mrs. Ambrose Cramer, very recently married.

It is understood that the interment will take place at Manchester, where Judge Skinner was born. He has contributed much to the adornment of the Manchester cemetery, in which it was his wish he should find his own last resting-place.

The Hon. Mark Skinner was born at Manchester, Vt., Sept. 13, 1813. His family connections date back to the very earliest days of New England history, and upon the maternal side, through the Pierponts, he was connected with some of the oldest of the great historic families of England. His father, Richard Skinner, was a man of eminence, distinguished alike for his legal and political abilities. The son entered the University of Vermont at Middlebury in 1830, and was graduated in 1833, having matriculated a year in advance of his class. Immediately he marked out for himself the same professional course which his father had pursued so successfully, and from 1833 to 1836 studied his profession, one of these years being spent at the New Haven Law School, attached to Yale College.

At the expiration of his term of study his attention was drawn Westward, and he came to Chicago in July, 1836. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois immediately upon his arrival and entered upon the active practice of the law in the autumn of that year, being associated with George A. O. Beaumont, Esq., as partner. In 1839-'40 he was elected City Attorney, and transacted the law business of the city with eminent success. His fixed purpose of character, strong moral resolution, and his native energy not only combined to insure him success in his profession but gave him a leading position as a straightforward, reliable member of the Democratic party, although it cannot be said that he had ever been a professional politician. Whatever political preferment he obtained came to him directly from the people.

He was Master in Chancery for Cook County for many years, but his first purely political appointment was that of United States District Attorney by President Tyler. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1846, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Finance, at that time the most important in the House. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas—now the Superior Court of the City of Chicago. He declined a reëlection in 1853 on account of ill-health. The same cause which led Judge Skinner to decline reëlection to the bench operated to prevent him from resuming the general practice of his profession, and induced him to turn his attention to the management of large financial interests, which have since mainly occupied his time. His comprehensive knowledge of the law as applied to real estate and his accurate and clear financial ability peculiarly fitted him for the successful management of such business. Probably no person in the State invested for non-resident capitalists anything like the aggregate of money that passed through his hands.

He was for more than twenty-five years the financial adviser in this city of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, resigning a year ago on account of his failing health. He received a most complimentary letter from the directors, in which they said that while many millions had passed though his hands there had been no transaction with which he was connected that they wished had been differently conducted. He was the senior trustee of the Newberry estate under Mr. Newberry's will. After holding the position a few years he resigned, he and his associate, Mr. Blatchford, selecting Mr. William H. Bradley as his successor.

There was another phase of Judge Skinner's life, which was one of the most important in his career as a public citizen. Jan. 9, 1861, the Secretary of War issued an order appointing certain gentlemen "a commission of inquiry and advice in respect of the sanitary interest of the forces of the United States." Four prominent citizens of Chicago were named by this commission to be associate members, but it soon appeared that they were unable, on account of professional engagements, to bestow the requisit time and attention upon sanitary duties. At this juncture Dr. J. S. Newbury, associate Secretary for the West, endeavored to organize the associate members into a branch commission, but this project also failed. Subsequently at a meeting of citizens called by E. W. Blatchford, Esq., the associate members publicly resigned their positions, and all present united in choosing a committee of seven, to constitute the Sanitary Commission of Chicago. Of this committee Judge Skinner was a member, and was the same evening elected its President. Thus the Chicago Sanitary Commission, afterward styled the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, had its origin. Judge Skinner held this important position until the early part of 1864, performing all its exacting duties gratuitously, when he was obliged to resign on account of a dangerous and protracted attack of typhoid-fever. During this time success, far beyond the wildest expectation, crowned the efforts of the commission. In 1862 he was elected a member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and remained connected with it during its existence.

But it was not alone by his labor and means that Judge Skinner contributed to the prosecution of the war. He gave to the cause of his country his son, Richard Skinner, a young man in the flower of youth, of great literary promise, and of admirable personal qualities, who fell, mortally wounded, June 22, 1864, on the field of duty.

Judge Skinner was always a warm and judicious friend of education, and served as a member of the Board of School Inspection for many years and accomplished much towards the present excellence of our school system by his sagacious advice and practical appreciation of the cause. In view of his services in this direction the Skinner School was named in his honor.

He was one of the founders of the Chicago Reform School, and was made first President of the Board of Directors. To the organization of this institution he devoted his time and personal attention without stint, visiting and inspecting all the prominent reformatory institutions of the Eastern and Middle States. With all local movements which have tended to the amelioration of any class of the community he was always a friendly counselor and warm sympathizer.

Judge Skinner was married May 21, 1841, to Elizabeth M. Williams, and had six children. He was a devout and earnest Christian. In 1858 he identified himself with the Second Presbyterian Church, and was a member of its first Board of Trustees and also one of the elders. Subsequently he was an elder in the Fourth Presbyterian Church. His connection with the latter began when he left his old home on the northeast corner of Madison and Wabash and moved to Rush and Ontario, where he rebuilt after the fire of 1871. In his comfortable home he had accumulated a very valuable library, which was especially rich in Americana. He spared neither pains nor expense to make it complete.

In all his relations to society he was an eminently useful man. He was a man of excellent literary and artistic tastes, of unflinching moral purpose and inflexible honor, with a geniality and kindliness of nature that endeared him to all. He sought rather to be useful to his generation than to advance himself, and in this he succeeded to a remarkable degree.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Mr. Walker on the Suspension of the Fourth Section.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Mr. Walker of the Inter-State Commerce Commission was asked today about the decision rendered by the commission in the case of the Southern roads in regard to the ground of suspension of the fourth section of the Inter-State Commerce law. Said he: "There appears to prevail much misapprehension as to the meaning and effect of that decision. The commission has not decided that the existence of water competition does of itself furnish ground absolute for suspending the long and short haul clause. Every decision by the commission in that regard, as in every other, simply refers to the special locality and interests concerned. Our powers are not at all as plenary as people are disposed to regard them. In those Southern cases we simply decided that, according to the testimony presented, the existence of water competition did appear to us to warrant the suspension of the clause in the interests of commerce. The existence of such competition may, although it does not of itself necessarily, justify such suspension. Each case must stand on its own merits, and each road which undertakes to disregard the provisions of the law against charging more for a shorter than for a longer distance must do so at the risk of having its right to do so contested."

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners held a brief session at the Chamber of Commerce here today. The case under consideration arose out of the complaint of the Mankato Business-Men's Association against the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad to the effect that the rates between Mankato and Chicago were not reasonable when compared with those between the Twin Cities and Chicago. Senator E. M. Pope represented the business-men and Mr. Truesdale, counsel for the Minneapolis & St. Louis, looked after the interests of the road. The session only lasted about half an hour. J. H. Hanley, Traffic Manager of the defendant's road, was the only witness examined. He testified that in determining what were reasonable rates between Mankato and Chicago and the Twin Cities and Chicago he would think it right to take the relative sizes of the places and the volume of business done into consideration. He also said that he thought the rates between Des Moines and Chicago ought to be less than those which prevailed between St. Paul and Chicago. He added that the rates were controlled to some extent by lake competition.

THEY SPOILED A ROMANCE.

Two Persons Plighted in Youth and Separated Are Reunited.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Hugh Haslett and Ruth Robson were children of neighboring New York farmers. The children were about the same age, and from childhood had been playmates. At the age of 9 years they plighted their troth, and a few years later, about seven years since, Hugh bade his youthful sweetheart farewell and started to make his fortune in the West. He became enamored of the Prairie State and located in Todd's Point, Shelby County, where he engaged to assist Skelton Birkett, a wealthy farmer and stock-dealer. True to his first love all these years he kept up a correspondence with the New York lass, and a few weeks ago, having saved a considerable sum of money, he sent for his true love, who promptly joined him here. On applying for license to marry he was informed that he lacked the required age, having only reached his 19th year. He provided a home with his employer's family for his youthful fiancée, now a beautiful girl of 18 summers, meantime writing East for his guardian's permission to wed. Only last week the arrangements were completed for the expected wedding. A minister was secured and the guests were invited, when, to the astonishment of their friends, the marriage was declared off. The lovers had mutually agreed not to enter the matrimonial state, at least for the present, and the next express-train carried the bride expectant to her home in Brooklyn, while her affianced returned to his work on Mr. Birkett's big plantation. No explanation is vouchsafed for the unromantic ending of an extended courtship.

A FAMILY ANNIHILATED.

Father, Mother, and Four Children Burned in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Early this morning D. M. Messina, his wife, and four children, whose ages ranged from 15 months to 9 years, were burned to death. Messina occupied the building at the corner of Dauphine and Enghien streets as a grocery store and kept in stock a large supply of powder, whisky, and oil. He retired late last night, and about midnight the lower part of his store was discovered to be on fire. The fire department promptly responded, but in the meantime the powder had exploded and the other inflammable substances made the first story one mass of flames and cut off the retreat of those sleeping on the second floor. Groans and shrieks were heard issuing from the building and excited the firemen to do their utmost to resue the imprisoned persons, but they could not be reached, and by 2 o'clock the roof feel in. Searching parties at once set to work, and in a few hours the bodies were found. All except that of Messina were burned to a crisp. A brother of Mrs. Messina, who was in the building, escaped by jumping over the flames from the second story, and a white servant-girl escaped with a broken leg. Messina was a prominent member of Fire Company No. 24, who took charge of the remains after the Coroner had viewed them and attended to the burial. The mother was buried as she was found, with her baby at her breast. The bodies of the three other children occupied another casket, and the remains of the father a third.

FAINTED ON CROSS-EXAMINATION.

An Indiana Politician Attempts to Answer Serious Charges in Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16—[Special.]—A sensational scene occurred in the Circuit Court today. All week Judge Ayres has been hearing testimony upon a petition that he remove W. F. A. Bernhamer from his trust as guardian of the Miller children. Bernhamer is a prominent Democratic politician. The evidence has reflected very seriously upon the guardian's morality. It was shown that he endeavored to induce the sister of his ward to elope with him and that he took the children to a house of questionable reputation. There was considerable cumulative testimony and Bernhamer denied the statements of the witnesses. This afternoon he took the stand in his own behalf and was subjected to a vigorous cross-examination by John S. Duncan, attorney for the petitioners. He became very much excited under the questioning of counsel and finally fainted, falling from his chair, and creating the most intense excitement in the court-room. It was some time before he recovered consciousness, and when he did he was so weak that Judge Ayres felt compelled to postpone the further hearing of the case until next Monday.

An Engineer Fatally Injured.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—At 5 o'clock this afternoon a passenger-train on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad ran into a freight-train at Sweetwater, Tenn. Engineer Ramsey tried to save himself by jumping, but is probably fatally hurt. Fireman Shugart also jumped, but escaped serious injury. The passengers escaped serious injury.

THOUSANDS IN REVIEW

THE SOLDIERS SALUTING PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Grand Army Men Recognized, and They in Turn Honor the Commander-in-Chief with Salutes—Mrs. Cleveland Apparently Snubs Gov. Foraker of Ohio—The President Lectures the Business-Men on Their Selfish Interest in Politics—Social Features of the Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The second day of the constitutional centennial celebration was not devoid of sensational features, the most prominent of which was an apparent slight to President Cleveland by Col. Freeman of the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment and a direct snub of Gov. Foraker by Mrs. Cleveland. The day was devoted almost entirely to a military display, 25,000 troops taking part in the great parade, which took three hours to pass, and which President Cleveland reviewed from a stand in Broad street nearly opposit the hotel where his wife and her distinguished associates were seated upon a balcony. Mr. Cleveland put in a very busy day. In the morning he attended the reception tendered by the business-men at the Commercial Exchange, going in the afternoon to the Clover Club dinner, where he met the leading citizens of Philadelphia. Mr. Cleveland afterwards attended a card-reception at the Academy of Music, to which 5,000 invitations had been issued. He also received the Governors of the various States in the evening at the Lafayette Hotel, Gov. Foraker of Ohio calling among the rest. Later the President was the guest of the military and naval dignitaries at the Union League Club-house, winding up at midnight with a visit to the Journalists' Club.

The military display was one of great pomp and splendor. Nothing to equal it has been seen since the war, and it was a fitting close to the spectacular features of the celebration. The occasion was also impressive by reason of the gathering of troops that had been at swords' points a quarter of a century ago. The affair was a complete success as a display of soldiery, military precision marking it throughout. Gen. Phil Sheridan headed the line and was greeted with applause all along the line. He was dignified throughout, but he relaxed sufficiently to acknowledge the honor paid him. He was the central figure outside of the President. All the Governors were also heartily received. This was especially so with Gov. Foraker, who headed the Ohio troops. He bowed continuously, but without that profuse affability which marked the acknowledgments of the other Governors. Gov. Larrabee of Iowa looked very Western under a big slouch hat, which he found difficult in getting off in time to salute the President. Gov. Biggs of Delaware was picturesque with his long white locks, while Gov. Lloyd of Maryland looked very young for one in such an exalted position. There were cheers all along the route for Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania.

There was a marked difference in the appearance of the troops. The regulars had a rough and ready look, as though prepared for service at a moment's notice, and their uniforms were not so bright and natty as those of most of the militiamen. The sailors found keeping step hard work and rolled along in true nautical fashion. The Pennsylvanians looked like regulars in many ways and had a hardy appearance, but their step was not so springy nor their figures so erect as those of many other soldiers, notably the men from New York and Massachusetts, who had more inspiring music. The First Cavalry Foot Guard of Connecticut were the most striking in their dress. They wore red coats, white trousers, black leggings, and fur-trimmed caps, and marched excellently. The uniforms of most of the Southern troops were, contrary to expectation, generally very quiet, and there was nothing remarkable in their marching. The crack Fifth Maryland men were dressed in light-blue coats and white trousers, and were generously applauded. Maine had a big turnout considering the distance its troops had to come, and they marched well. The Grand Army of the Republic made a great display turning out several thousand men. A number of the veterans carried tattered battle flags and these were generally dipped as the President was passed. Mr. Cleveland kept his head uncovered all the time the Grand Army organizations were passing and he returned all salutes. Many of the veterans took off their hats as they passed the reviewing stand and for this courtesy were heartily cheered by the crowd. Today was the first time Gov. Foraker and President Cleveland had met since the latter refused to visit the Ohio State Capital and the celebrated Grand Army incident in Wheeling, W. Va. As the Ohio troops approached the reviewing stand in Broad street Gov. Foraker and staff took off their hats 300 feet beyond, and as they went by all delivered the proper salute to the Chief Magistrate. Following Gov. Foraker was Col. Freeman of the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment. As he passed the President it was noticed he turned his back on Mr. Cleveland and looked toward the Union League club-house on the opposit side of the street. It was immediately reported that Col. Freeman had deliberately snubbed the President. The rumor spread rapidly and created the greatest excitement, and on all sides indignation was expressed against the Ohio Colonel. Freeman was denounced on all sides, and for a while it was feared he would meet with violence. Col. Freeman when seen tonight, however, denied any intention of snubbing the President, and said that no such idea ever entered his head. His explanation was that he thought Mr. Cleveland was to review the parade from the Union League Club-house, and that when he turned his back he was looking about for the President. His explanation was readily accepted when Lieut.-Col. Schwarz of the Ohio troops stated that he also expected to see President Cleveland on the steps of the Union League Club-house, and was also looking about for him. He, however, caught a glimpse of the Commander-in-Chief and saluted in time.

Another noticeable incident of the parade was the apparent show of feeling on the part of Mrs. Cleveland, who reviewed the parade from the balcony directly over the main entrance of the Hotel Lafayette, in full view of the President diagonally opposit. She was attired in a close-fitting gray traveling dress and had on a black high-crowned hat, ornamented in front with two white wings, and was surrounded by a party consisting of Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Lamont and the husband of the latter, and several other gentlemen. Mrs. Cleveland had a program of the parade in her hand, and she kept referring to it as the different divisions and regiments passed. As the Governors and commanding officers passed by the front of the hotel Mrs. Cleveland applauded them vigorously, and to the different Governors she waved her handkerchief. The lady was saluted all along the line by commanding officers. When the Ohio troops approached from the south, however, close observers noticed that the President's wife turned and laughingly addressed Mrs. Whitney, who was close beside her, and then, just as Gov. Foraker arrived opposit her, she deliberately turned her chair and sat with her back to the parade until the Ohio troops had passed. It was evident the lady remembered and resented Gov. Foraker's remarks on the Grand Army incident. A notable feature of the day was the absence of Gov. Hill of New York. He has many warm friends and admirers among the Democrats here, and he would have divided honors with President Cleveland had he appeared.

DETAIL OF THE PARADE.

At 11 o'clock the City Troop of Cavalry came down Broad street escorting President Cleveland, who occupied an open barouche with Thomas M. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on the Reception of Distinguished Guests, and Mayor Edwin H. Fitler. Behind them came a carriage with Secretary of State Bayard, George W. Childs, Secretary Fairchild, and Amos R. Little. Other carriages followed with distinguished guests, among whom was ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. When the line reached the reviewing stand the President's carriage halted, and as he alighted to take his place on the reviewing balcony of the grand stand the cavalrymen stood "right

about face" and saluted him. There was a continuous round of cheers as the President rode by, and he bowed his acknowledgment of the compliment as he passed each stand. After saluting the President the City Troop proceeded down Broad street to take its place in the procession. Just behind the President the venerable Hannibal Hamlin walked arm in arm with Thomas Donaldson to their places on the stand. All of them were the recipients of round after round of applause.

The President occupied a beautifully carved mahogany chair presented to him on this occasion by a prominent furniture firm of this city, and around him sat Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild and ex-President Hayes.

Gen. Phil Sheridan, mounted on a handsome horse, came up the street at the head of the vast cavalcade of military, preceded by a squad of mounted reserves. As he passed the reviewing stand the President arose and tipped his silk hat. Then there was a great round of huzzahs. Behind Gen. Sheridan came the City Troop of Cavalry, and they presented a beautiful appearance. As the cavalrymen passed the grand stand each of the companies went through the drilling evolutions with a precision that was amazing. Then came a handsomely uniformed band of the State militia playing patriotic airs. Next to them were the dismounted United States Light Artillery, and directly after them came the mounted heavy artillery, with their polished carriages and shining cannons.

Admiral Luce rode at the head of the column of the naval turnout, and preceded the Marine Band, who, with their handsome uniforms of red hats and white trousers, marching in four columns the entire width of the street, presented an imposing sight. Following closely were the detachment of marines from the North Atlantic squadron, now anchored in the waters of the Delaware. As they drew up "company front" in front of the stand they broke into "eights," their evolutions being models of precision. The life-saving service followed them with a pretty display. Gov. Briggs, the gray-haired and venerable Delawarian, came up at the front of the Delaware troops.

As each platoon passed the President their commander raised his hat and saluted him, receiving in return a bow of recognition from the Commander-in-Chief of all the troops. After passing the stand and almost directly in front of Mrs. Cleveland's balcony the cavalrymen gave exhibitions of their skill in drill exercises, which were applauded to the echo.

As Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania passed by thousands of throats opened and sent up a royal cheer for the veteran who left a limb on the field of battle as a tribute to his loyalty. Behind him came nearly 10,000 Pennsylvania militia. All the companies marched "company front" until they reached Sansom street. The buglers sounded their calls as they passed in review as a salute to the President, and each company received an appreciative bow. Broad street was one solid mass of humanity, many people coming at daybreak in order to secure even standing room. Some of the stands that were only partially filled yesterday were packed today and if there was an inch of unoccupied space along the entire route it would have been difficult to find it.

The end of the parade was occupied by the Grand Army of the Republic, and as each post passed in front of the stand its commander gave a salute to the President and was recognized. Post 2 of this city carried in the centre of its column twenty-one of the flags captured by them during the war. They were a mass of tattered and torn colors, but they were honored by the spectators with cheers whose reëcho seemed to never die. It was a fine appearance they made. Some walked with the aid of crutches, and all of them wore on their visages the unerring finger-marks of time. They were a picture in contrast with the youthful militiamen who preceded them. During the time they were passing the President remained standing, with his head uncovered, and answered each salute as it was given. Orders had previously been issued by the Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic that only post commanders should salute, the men in line to walk facing ahead. This was not strictly adhered to, however, and many of those of the rank and file passed by the stand with uncovered heads. It was just a quarter to 3 when the last of the Grand Army men passed.

When Gov. Foraker appeared he was obliged to keep his head uncovered for a long time in order to acknowledge the vociferous cheers of his friends, who seemed to be numerous. The Fourteenth Ohio, at the head of which was Gov. Foraker, carried with it the battle-scarred flags which were left as a legacy by the late rebellion.

Gov. Larrabee and his staff, at the head of the Governor's Foot Guards of Iowa, bowed to the President and also to Mrs. Cleveland as he rode by.

To give an idea of the enormous proportions of the parade, it may be said that the following is about the number of men participating, as near as could be judged from the stand as they passed by: United States troops, 800; Delaware, one full regiment; Pennsylvania, three brigades, about 8,000 men; New Jersey, 1,500; Georgia, 50; Connecticut, 100; Massachusetts, 1,200; Maryland, 1,000; South Carolina, 150; New Hampshire, 150; Virginia, 300; New York, 5,000; North Carolina, 50; Rhode Island, 200; Ohio, one full regiment; Maine, 400; West Virginia, 200; Iowa, 50; District of Columbia, 800; Grand Army, 7,000, making with their bands and others nearly 30,000.

After the end of the parade had passed, the City Troop of Cavalry was drawn up in double columns for the purpose of escorting the Presidential party back to their hotel, which was less than half a block distant. As the President descended the steps to the street leaning on the arm of ex-Minister John A. Kasson he was greeted with tumultuous applause, people yelling themselves almost hoarse in their anxiety to show their appreciation of his presence. Directly behind the President and Mr. Kasson came Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild, and next came Admiral Luce and his staff. When all the party reached the street they walked almost in the middle of the street to their quarters at the hotel, preceded and followed by a portion of the City Troop. As they walked along there was one continual round of cheering, to which the President responded by removing his hat.

Shortly after the New York troops had passed in review Mrs. Cleveland, Private Secretary Lamont and wife, Mr. Drexel, and the others who were with Mrs. Cleveland on the Lafayette Hotel balcony retired and were driven to the Bellevue Hotel, where they took luncheon with Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs, the invitation to the luncheon at that hour having been accepted earlier in the day.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S ACTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The action of Mrs. Cleveland in Philadelphia in turning her back to Gov. Foraker as he marched by is causing no end of talk tonight. The incident is likely to deprive the lady of the universal good will entertained for her by every one.

THE PRESIDENT ON 'CHANGE.

Warmly Welcomed by the Business-Men of the City.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16.—The President was not allowed to sleep late this morning. His escort, the First City Troop of Cavalry, under Capt. Grubb, reached the Lafayette Hotel long before 9 o'clock, and in a few moments the committee of the Commercial Exchange drove up in barouches and paid their respects to the President. Chairman Thomas M. Thompson and B. K. Jamieson were already there, and in a few moments Mr. Cleveland was ready for his first public duty of the day—the reception at the Commercial Exchange.

The City Troop cleared a passage for the party, and Mr. Cleveland, leaning on the arms of Messrs. Thompson and Jamieson, entered the carriage waiting for him. The members of the committee followed, and in a few minutes the party was clattering down Chestnut street. At the custom-house the inspectors and other employés were drawn up in line and were reviewed by the President. The streets were almost impassable, and when the exchange, which is located in Second street, above Walnut, was reached, it took all the efforts of the soldiers to clear a way into the building. In the meantime the members of the Commercial, Stock, Drug, Grocers' and Importers', Maritime, Petroleum, Lumberman's, Textile and Wool Exchanges of the Board of Trade had assembled in the large hall on the third floor and were listening to the strains of the Weccacoe Legion Band. The arrival of the Presidential party was the signal for repeated cheering. President Comly of the Commercial Exchange then introduced the President, who said:

I am glad I have an opportunity to meet so large a representation of the business-men of Philadelphia. It is well that we should not entirely forget in the midst of our centennial jubilee that the aim and purpose of good government tend, after all, to the advancement of the material interests of the people and the increase of their trade and commerce. The thought has sometimes occurred to me that in the hurry and rush of business there might well be infused a little more patriotism than we are wont to see, and a little more recognition of the fact that a wholesome political sentiment is closely related not only to the general good, but to the general success of business. Of course our citizens engaged in business are quick to see the bearing of the policy which the Government may adopt, as it affects their personal success and their accumulation. But I would like to see that broad and patriotic sentiment among them which can see beyond their peculiar personal interests, and which can recognize that the advancement of the entire country is an object for which they may well strive, even sometimes to the diminution of their constantly increasing profits. Must we always look for the political opinions of our business-men precisely where they suppose their immediate pecuniary advantage is found? I know how vain it is to hope for the eradication of a selfish motive in all the affairs of life, but I am reminded that we celebrate today the triumph of patriotism over selfishness. Will any one say that the concessions of the Constitution were not well made, or that we are not today in the full enjoyment of the blessings resulting from a regard for all the conflicting interests represented by the different States which were united a hundred years ago? I believe the complete benefits promised to the people by our Government can only be secured by an exercise of the same spirit of toleration for each other's rights and interests in which it had its birth. This spirit will prevail when the business-men of the country cultivate political thought, when they cease to eschew participation in political action, and when such thought and action are guided by better motives than purely selfish and exclusive benefit. I am of the opinion that there is no place in the country where such a condition can be so properly and successfully maintained as here, among the enlightened and enterprising business-men of Philadelphia.

After his speech Mr. Cleveland announced himself as being ready to meet the gentlemen present, and, one by one, they walked up the steps of the rostrum and grasped his hand, and then shook hands with Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild, Gov. Beaver, Mayor Fetler, A. J. Drexel, and George W. Childs, who received with him. After the reception the Presidential party drove to the reviewing stand at Broad and Walnut streets to witness the military parade.

AT THE CLOVER CLUB.

The President Addresses that Coterie of Wags—A Cordial Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16.—The dinner of the Clover Club this evening was a red-letter one in the history of that famous coterie of diners and wags. Covers were laid for 150 at the Bellevue Hotel. Among the more distinguished guests were ex-President Hayes, Senator Evarts of New York, Governors Green of New Jersey, Gordon of Georgia, Beaver of Pennsylvania, Lee of Virginia, Sawyer of New Hampshire, Foraker of Ohio, Perry of Florida, Lloyd of Maryland, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, Admiral Luce, John S. Wise of Virginia, President Kasson of the Constitutional Commission, Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, and the members of the Chinese delegation.

At 8:30 o'clock Col. McClure and W. M. Singerly appeared with President Cleveland. The entire company arose and sang a verse of the song, "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue," which ended with "three cheers for the President of the United States," as that dignitary was seated by the side of the President, Handy. President Handy then, with mock solemnity, passed the "Loving Cup" to Mr. Cleveland, who, after receiving it, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CLOVER CLUB: I thought I was sure that I knew the character of Mr. Singerly, but if I had known that I was to be a victim of his I think I would have failed to have entered this banquet hall. [Laughter.] And if I had failed to have appeared here I suppose it would have been the most disastrous thing that had ever happened. [Laughter.] I shall have but little to say, for what I do say I try to say briefly. I am here for several reasons. First, because I wanted to come [Laughter and applause, and a voice: "Never mind the rest"]; secondly, because I could not resist the inducements that were held out; thirdly, because this is the only place where I can meet the newspaper fraternity without being interviewed [Laughter and applause; a voice: "He's a dandy"]; and fourthly, because I believe in encouraging the sort of thing that I see going on about me for the reason that when newspaper men are engaged in this sort of business they are out of other mischief. [Cheers and laughter.] I understand that you have a rule regulating the proceedings of this club. I do not know enough about it to follow it, but I propose to suggest a privilege and avail myself of it—that every man shall do as he sees fit. I am a little pressed for time. A good many people are waiting for me. I think it very likely that I would rather stay here than go elsewhere. [Cheers and applause.] I do not say that that is so; I say it may be so. [Laughter] Gentlemen of the Clover Club, I beg to thank you for this reception.

As Mr. Cleveland retired the company rose and sang "O, He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

THE POPULAR RECEPTION.

Ten Thousand People at the Academy of Music—At the Union League Building.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16.—The reception to President and Mrs. Cleveland at the Academy of Music tonight was one of the greatest social successes ever witnessed in this city. It seemed as though every prominent man or woman here had felt it incumbent upon him or her to do honor to the head of the Nation and his wife. Long before 8 o'clock the street in front of the Academy was a mass of carriages, and fully 10,000 people found their way into the building before the tired President had grasped the hands of the last comer. Every one was in evening dress and the scene presented was one of unusual brilliancy. The immense building was most beautifully decorated with flags, flowers, cut and growing plants, and the galleries and boxes were festooned with ribbons. Before the President and his party, under the escort of Messrs. Thomas M. Thompson and B. K. Jamieson, reached the Academy, every seat in the building had an occupant, and the guests of the evening amused themselves before undergoing the ordeal of handshaking by viewing the immense mass of people from the box known as the Prince of Wales' box. Just before 9 o'clock the President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Justices Harlan and Miller, Secretaries Bayard and Fairchild, Col. Lamont, ex-President Hayes, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Cadwalader, Mrs. Franklin Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Amos R. Little, Gov. Biggs of Delaware, Hannibal Hamlin and Mrs. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Harrah, and Mayor Fitler, took up their position at the rear end of the stage ready for the reception. John A. Kasson of Iowa, President of the Centennial Commission, acted as master of ceremonies and ushered in Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan, and the visiting diplomats. Then the officers of the army, navy, and militia, under the lead of Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, made their bows and received a grasp of the hand from the President and his wife. After the soldiers and sailors had passed the rest of the audience followed, and it was nearly 12 o'clock before the handshaking was over and the worn-out visitors allowed to go to their hotels. The President wore a dress suit, which became him a great deal better than the frock coat of the morning, and Mrs. Cleveland was clad in a beautiful white satin gown with ostrich trimming. In her hair she wore several clusters of diamonds. The crowd in the building was something enormous, but the police arrangements were so perfect that everything passed off without a jar.

The Union League Building tonight presented a scene the like of which is not remembered by even the oldest members. Every officer of the army, navy, and militia in the city had received a card for the reception and nearly every man of them availed himself of the opportunity. Uniforms of all sorts and descriptions, from the plain fatigue blouse of the Pennsylvania militia to the gorgeous shakos and glittering dress-coats of some of the visitors, were to be seen everywhere about the place. At 9 o'clock the officers, under Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, left the League house and marched to the Academy of Music, where they paid their respects to the Presidential party. On their return they were presented to Gens. Sheridan and Schofield and Admiral Luce, after which an informal dinner was served. There were no speeches made and everybody was presented to everybody else. It was long after midnight before the soldiers and sailors found their way to their respective quarters.

An incident of the evening was an impromptu parade by the soldiers without their officers. They were armed with fireworks principally and made Broad street alive with the many-colored lights they bore.

Fifteen Famous American Inventions.

The fifteen great American inventions of world-wide adoption are: (1) The cotton-gin, (2) the planing machine, (3) the grass mower and reaper, (4) the rotary printing press, (5) navigation by steam, (6) the hot-air engine, (7) the sewing machine, (8) the india-rubber industry, (9) the machine manufacture of horseshoes, (10) the sand-blast for carving, (11) the gage lathe, (12) the grain elevator, (13) artificial ice-making on a large scale, (14) the electric magnet and its practical application, (15) the telephone.

THE SCARCITY OF MONEY.

SPECULATION AND LEGITIMATE INVESTMENTS THE CAUSE.

The Treasury Still Absorbing Gold and Legal Tenders—Large Importations of Gold Fail to Relieve the Stringency—Prices of Wool Well Sustained—Small Stocks at the Mills—Firmness in the Pig-Iron Market—Fluctuations in Copper-Mine Stocks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly review of trade say:

All anticipations of monetary stringency this fall which were expressed months ago are abundantly justified by the pressure now felt in spite of supplies from abroad far beyond reasonable anticipations. Were the merchandise movement alone to control, gold would be going out in large amounts; instead gold is coming in, largely through operations of syndicates in purchase of securities or for other investments or loans; and yet the pressure is severe. The Boston market is tight, many millions having been sent West for railroad building or other operations. Philadelphia is cautious because of recent failures and consequences not wholly disclosed; Cincinnati banks are forced to especial conservatism by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton uncertainties and the effects of the Fidelity collapse; Chicago reports an enormous business done by note-brokers, and high rates bid by merchants and manufacturers; stringency is reported at Nashville and Atlanta, with active demand at full rates at New Orleans and demand in Cleveland, Omaha, Kansas City, and other Western cities is unusually brisk on account of activity in trade or in building.

The Treasury continues to absorb money; it holds at all points $2,500,000 more gold than last Saturday, and $200,000 more legal tenders, against $700,000 less silver; but Treasury absorption obviously does not account for the scarcity, in view of the large imports of gold, and the conclusion is unavoidable that the drain of money to the West and South is unusually large. Great difficulty in making time loans, because New York banks have no money to spare except on call, depresses stocks and begins to cause curtailment of commercial transactions. Months ago it was foreseen that real-estate speculation, and the attempt to do in one year all the building needed for several years to come, would cause some embarrassment, which is now felt.

The weekly production of pig-iron is not smaller than a year ago, as some assert, but according to the *Iron Age* there is an increase of 19 per cent. Except for a few grades the tone is weaker, and heavy imports continue with much complaint of undervaluations.

Wheat has been dull and lower in spite of reduction of ocean rates to 1d for grain to Liverpool. Large exports from California in August at a nominal price above $1 per bushel are officially reported, and suggest that the effects of the corner are yet felt at Liverpool. Corn is a shade lower, with somewhat better prospects as to yield, but there is no longer doubt that the crop was greatly diminished by the drouth, another effect of which is seen in heavy shipments of cattle to a depressed market. Oil "boomed" to about 75 cents on reports of a meeting of producers at Pittsburg Monday, but collapsed to sixty-two Wednesday, recovering a little since. The wool market drags lifelessly. The boot and shoe trade still improves, and dry goods are fairly sustained, but with irregularity in the demand, which makes some qualities scarce while others move slowly.

Exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, cattle, and oil in August were $37,000,000 in value, 6.3 per cent above the same month last year. But imports at New York for August show an increase of 15 per cent. Gold comes this way, not in payment for goods, but as a loan.

The business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 165, for Canada 23, total 188, compared with 174 last week, and 185 for the corresponding week of last year.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

No Symptoms of Further Decline in Prices of Wool—Stocks of Goods Small.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* says business continues of moderate proportions in all the Eastern markets. Prices are well sustained on the basis of the last two or three weeks, and though they are in buyers' favor there are no symptoms of any further decline. In some quarters, indeed, a little improvement in tone is reported. Most of the manufacturers who take supplies now call for prompt shipment, indicating that stocks at the mills are relatively small. Still there is no general disposition to depart from the long-continued and very successful policy of buying only for near-by requirements. A good deal of wool, particularly the finer descriptions, is still held in the country by farmers or speculators and is not pressed for sale. These sorts are as cheap as they have been for several years, and comparatively cheaper on the seaboard than in the country. Wool which is selling for 33@34c in New York and Boston is held at 31@32c in Ohio, at which price, after paying all expenses, there can be but little profit to the dealer. Fall California wool is arriving in the San Francisco market. The advices from the London sales are more encouraging than the trade in this country has generally seen. Though the offerings average poorly the attendance of buyers is large and competition for English consumption is active, with a tendency to an advance in prices. Little is doing on American account. In Australia requests continue to be preferred for ½d bids at London.

The Boston market shows no change this week in any particular. Trade has been good some days, but bad others, and some houses report fair transactions, but others none at all. The manufacturers appear to be in a rather better position than two or three months ago. They are receiving orders of more or less extent for lightweight goods. In the aggregate, however, the business is still disappointing, and there is little encouragement for stocking up freely with material. Michigan wool is a shade firmer and the fine descriptions generally are steady, partly because they are already very cheap. The highest values of the year for the first four sorts quoted in the table below were made in January, and the lowest have prevailed since the middle of August, the decline ranging from two cents to four cents per pound. Territory wool is if anything weaker than at the last report. Current quotations for leading descriptions are as follows in comparison with last year:

	Sept. 17, '86.	Sept. 16, '87.
Ohio & Pennsylvania	32@33c	31@32 c
Ohio & Pennsylvania XX	33@35c	32@33 c
Ohio & Pa. XX and above	35@36c	33@34 c
Michigan X	31@32c	29@31 c
Fine Ohio delaine	36@37c	35@36 c
No. 1 combing	38c	37@38 c
Texas spring, 12 months	23@26c	20@25 c

The sales of the week at Boston have amounted to 1,883,000 pounds, as compared with 2,000,000 last week and 5,000,000 in the corresponding week a year ago.

At Philadelphia wool is moving slowly and the market is weak to sell, particularly for fine fleeces and Territory, which constitute the bulk of the local supply. Concessions of ½@1 cent have been made in some cases to influence business. Medium fleeces are comparatively steady under small stocks, but demand is light.

THE METAL MARKETS.

The Eastern pig-iron market remains firm, with unchanged prices and no special increase in the demand. At the West forward contracts, excepting agricultural works (which usually buy a year's supply in the summer), have been comparatively few, and there have been very large forward contracts placed since the heavy buying last fall. The result is that orders are much more frequent. This, with low stocks and active consumption by mills and foundries, indicates, says Brown, Rogers & Co. of Cincinnati, a firm and active market for some time to come, and should the market begin to move upward, "there would probably be another buying movement." Southern irons are finding their market nearer home than usual. The Pennsylvania and other lines have advanced rates from the Ohio River to Pittsburg and Eastern points, and "this with the low price of iron there completely shuts out the Southern iron."

IRON AND STEEL PRICES (AT MILL OR FURNACE).

	Sept. 16, 1887.	Sept. 9, 1887.	Sept. 17, 1886.	Lowest, 1884.
Pig-iron, anthracite, No. 1, ton	$21.00@22.00	$21.00@22.00	$18.00@18.50	$18.00
Bar-iron, refined, lb	2.00@2.25c	2.00@2.25c	1.75@1.90c	......
Steel rails, ton	$37.00@37.50	$37.00@37.50	$34.00@35.00	$26.64
COMPARATIVE PRICES OF OTHER METALS (IN STORE).				
Copper, lake, lb	10.50c	10.8[illegible]c	10.[illegible]c	[illegible]
Lead, common, domestic, lb	4.55@4.60c	4.60c	4.70c	3½c
Tin, straits, lb	23c	23.00@23.10c	21.85c	16½c
Spelter, common, domestic, lb	4.55@4.80c	4.55@4.80c	4.37½@4.60c	4¼c

Investigation of the condition of the Calumet & Hecla Copper Mine since the fire shows no indications of very considerable damage. The officials think that the total production of the year will fall little short of last year, and that the deficit will be made up before next spring. Lake ingot copper has declined on the market to 10½@10⅝ cents per pound for September delivery. Copper stocks are quiet at Boston, with the exception of Calumet & Hecla, which has been as high as 107 this week, with fluctuations of several points above and below, and Quincy, which has advanced from 46 to 50½.

Importations of iron and iron ore for July and for seven months were as follows:

	July. 1887.	July. 1886.	Seven months. 1887.	Seven months. 1886.
Iron ore	83,736	106,808	684,562	605,223
Pig iron	41,633	36,176	280,898	218,290
Scrap iron & steel	20,625	5,513	240,541	50,371
M'f'd iron & steel	77,549	44,488	579,233	351,651
Total, except ore	139,807	86,177	1,100,672	620,312

At Philadelphia nails are in good demand, but weaker in price, with business chiefly at $2.10. Merchant iron at St. Louis is very firm and the volume of sales continues excellent. The pig-iron demand is undiminished. Southern irons are arriving more liberally, though mostly on back contracts, and the supply continues scanty in some brands, with prices very firm all around.

AFFAIRS OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Not in Such Bad Condition as Might Be Imagined.

BALTIMORE, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Hambleton & Co., bankers, and recognized authorities on the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad here, in their weekly circular tomorrow will say:

It appears to be accepted as a fact that Mr. Garrett will resign the Presidency of the Baltimore & Ohio Company. Indeed, we have reason to know that Mr. Garrett would be most willing to be relieved from the great responsibility which has been such a burden to him. Mr. King of the Erie Railroad and Mr. Spencer, First Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio, are spoken of as Mr. Garrett's successor. It is well known that the meetings of the directors in the past have had very little to do in shaping the policy and management of the company, and that the duties of the board have consisted principally in confirming the action of the President. The Baltimore & Ohio Company of the present is a very different institution from what it was during the lifetime of Mr. John W. Garrett, and no one man, no matter what may be his abilities, can manage the company unassisted by a thoroughly competent Board of Directors. The community and the shareholders of the Baltimore & Ohio Company were startled at the fact that the company might require $10,000,000 to provide for its floating debt and other requirements. There is no cause for alarm. The company has a quid pro quo for all the money expended, and while the Philadelphia extension may not at present produce a revenue corresponding to the outlay, no one can doubt that there is room for two roads between Baltimore and Philadelphia, or that this branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Company will pay when the arrangement now being perfected through the Drexel-Morgan syndicate shall give the Baltimore & Ohio through connection via the Reading and Jersey Central to New York. Baltimore & Ohio stock has heretofore commanded a fancy price because it paid large dividends, and being held in large blocks came on the market in such small lots that the price was easily sustained. This week the stock has sold between 125 and 126½, closing steady at about 125. It is not probable that Baltimore & Ohio will change much from present figures or that there will be much doing in it until the negotiations with the syndicate are perfected and the question of dividends is settled. The declaration of the dividend is due next month. It is expected that at least a 3 per cent semi-annual dividend will be declared. Baltimore & Ohio second preferred has declined from 120 to 105. This decline is no doubt due to the proposed increase of $5,000,000 in Baltimore & Ohio preferred stock. The first preferred, which has been selling at about $1.30, has not been offered below $1.25. Of course any increase in preferred stock must be in second preferred, hence the decline in the market value of this issue.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Money in Better Supply and at Lower Rates.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The exchanges and balances at the clearing-house today were larger than usual, but money was in better supply, and there were a few loans at 5½ per cent, a lower rate than before June 18. Rates in the general market show little change. There are more collateral loans today on long time at 5¼ and 5¾ per cent. A manufacturing loan has also been placed at 5¼ per cent, but there is but little money to be had at that rate, and some corporations have to pay 6 per cent. Some, however, prefer to borrow on call at 7 per cent rather than to pay more than 5½ on long time. In general business paper rates range from 6¼ to 7½ per cent, and bank customers have to pay from 6 to 6½@7 per cent. Call loans range from 6½ to 7½ per cent. The Boston stock market had rather a blue opening, and for a time it seemed as if all the stiffening had gone out of prices. Before noon the market had recovered more tone, and there was a little bracing up among the specialties, as though the tone was by no means strong. Atchison opened at 101¼, and on the sales before the call and on the first call it did not advance above 102, while most of the sales were a fraction below that figure. Subsequently, however, a more hopeful feeling prevailed, and it advanced to 103, which was the closing price. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined 1, to 130½, but recovered and advanced sharply to 133⅛ on the last sale. Only small lots were sold. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s were steady at 128.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC DAILY.

A Cleveland Sheet to Be Called the "Evening Democrat" to Come Out Monday.

The Chicago *Evening Democrat* is the proposed name of a brand-new Democratic organ, whose first issue, according to schedule, is due next Monday evening. The projectors of the enterprise are a newspaper man named O'Brien, who was formerly editor of the Quincy *Herald*, and a printer by the name of Michael Madden. The new organ will not be created from the foundation, but will be successor to the Chicago *Daily Star*, formerly the *Telegram and Star*, which the gentlemen named purchased some four or five months ago and have been running since. The present office of the paper is at Nos. 108 and 110 Fifth avenue, but it is understood that the old call-board building has been secured and will shortly be fitted up for the accommodation of the new sheet. The paper at present is being printed at a job house, and the first numbers of the *Evening Democrat* will be struck off at this same place. If these first members seem to strike the keynote of what the Democrats are in need of in the way of a newspaper it is the intention that they provide the means to purchase presses and everything else needed by a Chicago daily. Among the Democrats most favorable to the scheme is Congressman Frank Lawler. He said last night, however, that his only interest so far was to give moral support and encouragement to an effort to establish a Democratic organ, pure and simple, in Chicago. He knew the gentlemen who had shouldered the responsibility of the venture, and he believed they could succeed if any one could. If on its appearance the paper seemed to hit the mark he had no doubt that leading Democrats in Chicago would do all that was required in a financial way to make it a success. As a Democratic organ the paper would of course support Cleveland for President in 1888 and fight for good Democratic principles everywhere. He had introduced Mr. O'Brien to a number of prominent Democrats who promised the paper their support. Mr. Lawler said that the Democrats have felt the need of such a paper. As things now were it was impossible for a Democrat to get his views published. He knew Democrats who could write interesting matter on political topics, and he believed this new paper would stimulate a demand for that sort of thing.

Another Strike of Coke-Workers.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—A circular has been issued by the Coke-Workers' Association to the effect that all cokers who are not working under the scale signed by H. C. Frick must suspend work Monday next. The men now stipulate that the suspension continue until all operators sign the Frick scale. The strike will throw about 8,000 men out of employment.

An Explosion of Natural Gas.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—This evening Samuel Dority attempted to light the natural gas in the grate in his house. An explosion followed, which lifted Dority to the ceiling. Every window and door in the house was blown out. The Fire Department extinguished the flames. Dority was cut about the head but not seriously injured. His family were all in the kitchen and escaped unhurt.

Mississippi Corn.

The corn crop of Mississippi is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels.

GEORGE W. WEBER'S CASE.

AN EFFORT BEING MADE TO HAVE THE PRESIDENT PASS UPON IT.

Condition of Affairs in the Chicago Post-Office—Mr. Judd's Physical Disabilities—Illinois Politicians—Mr. Oberly's Plans for the Future—Matters of Interest to Railroad Companies — Miscellaneous News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—George W. Weber, the lately deposed Superintendent of the Chicago North Division Post-Office, has carried his case before President Cleveland. The day before the President left for the Philadelphia celebration there was received at the White House a letter from Mr. Weber in which he complained that he was a victim to Postmaster Judd's physical inability to personally conduct the affairs of the Chicago Post-Office. An Illinoisan who sometimes has business at the White House, and has seen the Weber letter, says if its statements are true there is little wonder that many scandals have not come to the surface. According to him, Weber's letter asserts that Postmaster Judd's presence at the office is the exception, and that his physical inability to conduct the office properly has resulted in quarrels and rivalries among the subordinates that are discreditable and hurtful to the service. Weber says that Judd is absent from the city at long periods, and at remote and inaccessible places, and that at such times no one is permitted to become Acting Postmaster. This results in delay to business and looseness in the transaction of affairs of the office because the office is then practically headless. He says that persons having business with the Postmaster are compelled to adjust their convenience to his varying health, and that he would not tolerate such enforced neglect of duty among his subordinates. All these things are stated in detail, and the President is informed that it was Mr. Judd's condition of health and his inability to closely attend to business that led to the complications and rivalries among the subordinate officers which resulted in his own removal. Just what the President will do with the letter is uncertain. Probably nothing at all until Postmaster-General Vilas returns. Then he may ask for a statement of the facts from those who know or simply pass it by. There is no question, however, that there is great dissatisfaction in the Post-Office Department over the condition of affairs in the Chicago office. It is possible that Weber's complaint may be taken as basis for an investigation, but whatever course is taken nothing is likely to come of it for a few weeks.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S GRANDCHILD.

The last surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson will be laid to rest in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, tomorrow. Mrs. Septima Meikleham died at her home in Washington night before last. She was in her 74th year. She was the widow of David Scott Meikleham, who was a Scotch physician. In appearance she bore a striking resemblance to her illustrious grandfather. She was tall, erect, handsome, and genial, a lady of great refinement, and even in her old age her writing was a model of elegance and her manners worthy of the honored lineage she bore. Mrs. Meikleham leaves three children—one son and two daughters. The eldest daughter, Miss Alice, holds a small clerkship in the Patent-Office; the second daughter has had the care of the family household. The son, Randolph, has been delicate all his life and unable to contribute to the support of his mother and sisters. Mrs. Meikleham was the seventh child of Gov. Thomas Mann Randolph of Virginia, who married Jefferson's fourth daughter, and hence came her given name of Septima. During the Forty-eighth Congress Mr. W. E. Robinson of Brooklyn introduced a bill proposing a pension to Mrs. Meikleham, the only surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence. The bill was reported adversely from the Pension Committee on the ground that it would establish a civil pension list and did not pass. Mrs. Meikleham was profoundly grateful to Mr. Robinson for his efforts in securing the pension she so much needed, but she added: "There was nothing to be gained in the way of 'home influence' in voting for a measure of relief for a descendant of Thomas Jefferson. I did not ask this," she remarked, "except as the granddaughter of the author of the Declaration of Independence. There was but one Jefferson and but one Declaration of Independence. All this talk of precedent is but buncombe, demagogy, and claptrap, and intended for the ears of constituencies."

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

The Illinois Democratic Political Association is branching out rather briskly. It is not a week old yet, but is already considering the advisability of passing a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the politics of all Illinois people who are holding office in Washington. This is following in the footsteps of the Massachusetts Democrats, who at first met with a rebuke from the Collector of Customs at Boston, but their visit was followed by the removal of a lot of Republican subordinates. The resolution in question will be discussed at a meeting to be held next week. Pension-Commissioner Black, Gen. Stevenson, Land-Commissioner Sparks, Second-Auditor Day, and Civil-Service Commissioner Oberly are to be invited to attend the meeting and take a hand in the discussion, which has for its object the removal of the few Illinois Republicans who hold clerkships. Mr. Oberly was asked today if he proposed to attend the meeting. He had just passed through the daily ordeal of informing a score of women who were demanding clerkships that they must pass the examination, and was feeling disgusted with civil-service reform and politics generally. "No, I am not going to discuss that resolution or attend that meeting," he said. "I am sick and tired of politics and of office. As soon as I can make satisfactory arrangements I am going to resign and retire to private life, and when I do I shall keep so far out of politics as not to vote any more."

OF INTEREST TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The United States Attorney for Colorado has forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office a copy of an important decision rendered by the Hon. Moses Hallett, United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, in two cases of the United States vs. The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, deciding as to the rights of said company to cut timber from public lands under the granting act of June 3, 1872, and the General Right of Way act of March 3, 1875. Conceding the right of the road under its granting act to procure timber for construction and repairs from public land adjacent to that portion of the road completed prior to June 8, 1882, and under the General Right of Way act for construction only from lands adjacent to that portion of the road constructed subsequent to June 8, 1882, the Judge rendered the first judicial decision that the Land-Office has been able to obtain as to the meaning of the words, "from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road," as contained in the act mentioned. The decision of the Judge is that the right to take timber from public lands under said acts extends laterally some distance from the right of way, and to such lands as may be reached by ordinary transportation by wagons and not otherwise. The timber must be used for the construction of the road at or near the place where delivered, and if carried by the road to points distant from the place of taking the company is liable in trespass for the value. He further held that the Government was bound to prove that the timber was taken from public lands, and, having established that fact, the burden of proof as to where and for what purpose the timber was used is upon the railroad company. In the absence of evidence to prove the timber was used in a place adjacent to that from which it was taken and for the purpose authorized by law the Government is entitled to judgment. The amount for which judgment was rendered in these two cases is $39,237. It is estimated that over $1,000,000 is involved in cases of a like character now pending.

IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior to Senator Cockrell, Chairman of the Senate Select Committee appointed in pursuance of the Senate resolution approved March 3, 1887, to inquire into and examine the methods of business and work in the executive departments of the Government, has been received from the Public Printer. The report makes an octavo volume of 490 pages, printed in small type, and contains a minutely-detailed statement of the methods of transacting business in each bureau and division of the department and the amount and character of the work performed during each of the last several years. It shows and 9,154 officers and clerks are employed under the department, of which number 411 are Presidential offices, 3,189 are within the appointment of the Secretary.

A similar report from the Postmaster-General is also in type. It shows that there are 94,790 persons employed in various capacities in the postal service. Of this number 600 are employed in the Postoffice Department proper, seventy-five are Postmasters of the first-class offices, 400 of second-class offices, 1,884 of third-class offices, and 52,415 of fourth-class offices. The report shows that there are 27,264 inland mail routes, covering 370,854 miles. This report makes a volume of 412 pages.

POVERTY AND PROGRESS.

How George Is Abolishing His "Poverty" and Making a Pretty Penny.

Our usually careful contemporary, the *Commercial Advertiser*, prints some information which, if true, is of the highest interest to all persons engaged in abolishing poverty. If the information is correct, the two chief poverty smashers, Mr. Henry George and his echo, Dr. McGlynn, have already succeeded in abolishing their own poverty, although, of course, Mr. George, as much the better business-man, has reached a much higher above-poverty mark than has yet been attained by his associate. It would be a surprise and a great disappointment to those who have believed in Dr. McGlynn's sincerity, however much they deplored his opinions, to be convinced that he is feathering his own nest. In regard to Mr. George, a clever pamphleteer and newspaper writer with two eyes on the main chance, there can be no such feeling.

As to Mr. George, however, there can be no occasion for a merciful suspension of judgment. It is clear to everybody that anti-poverty means a pretty penny for its shrewd prophet. The details given by the *Commercial Advertiser* may not be literally correct, but their substantial correctness no good observer will doubt. Mr. George may have made more or less money than the sums here set down, but money he has made. We trust it is not true that he is a grinder of the faces of the poor:

Mr. George has come out about $50,000 ahead by his warfare on monopoly. At this time last year he was not worth $10,000. Now he is said to have $60,000 or $70,000. He has a very pretty house on Pleasant avenue, in a fashionable suburb, and lives quite in the style of those bloated monopolists whom he denounces so freely. His books, which had a comparatively small sale before he ran for Mayor, have brought in $25,000 or $30,000 in the last ten months. He also makes money from his paper, the *Standard*, which was established on the basis of the celebrity he gained in the Mayoralty contest. In fact, the improvement in Mr. George's finances is due directly to his crusade against poverty.

Mr. George is said to be as close-fisted as the typical monopolist. He is eloquent in beseeching others to contribute to the anti-poverty fund, but it is said his own purse-strings are drawn tightly against poverty's appeals. He talks of grinding employers, while by common report in his relations with the employés of his paper he is anything but generous.

The George boom has been from the first a financial help to him. He is rapidly abolishing his own poverty. If the boom holds out for a few years longer he bids fair to be a rich man. He gets a larger amount of advertising and at cheaper rates than any other man in business. If the anti-pauperists are satisfied, it is perhaps nobody's business how much they contribute to Mr. George's prosperity.—*New York Sun.*

NEW PICTURE OF PATRICK HENRY.

How He Opposed the Ratification of the Constitution.

Mr. H. L. Southwick recently delivered a lecture in Boston in which he designated Patrick Henry as a great, a good, a patriotic man, but one from whom the natural angularities had not been removed. He was not a lover of study in his youth. He was an easy, lazy, idolent boy, without ambition. Yet he had an inherent propensity to study the workings of human nature. He studied his fellow-men. His early life was filled with failure. His education was very defective, and his literary equipment, when admitted to the bar, was extremely poor. Yet he had a powerful mind, capable of subtle analysis and of keen perception. His first case, the famous tobacco case of Virginia, gave him his position before the bar and before the people. Beginning his argument in an awkward, shuffling manner, he arose to the situation, and in an hour won his place as the foremost orator of the day. From this moment his rise was rapid. He became a member of the House of Burgesses, where he was sneered at by the aristocracy. But when the Stamp act was passed his hour came. From that time he was the idol of Virginia.

The services of Henry during the struggle for independence were briefly passed over and the speaker came at once to the consideration of the action of Henry in regard to the newly formed Constitution. The centre of the opposition of the South to the Constitution was the Old Dominion of Virginia and the leading brain in this opposition was Patrick Henry. Washington wrote a conciliatory letter to Henry in advocacy of the instrument, but in vain. In New York Hamilton Madison, and John Jay scattered broadcast through the columns of the *Federalist* strong arguments favorable to the adoption of the Constitution by the States. Its opponents feared that the President might seek to make himself King. They opposed the idea of allowing Congress to authorize a common coinage. But Delaware led off in a ratification of the instrument, and other States followed. Throughout the country the Virginia opposition was severely felt. All eyes were turned to Massachusetts, which finally cast in her lot for the Union. The enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds, and Long land, upon which stood the meeting house where the convention was held, was called Federal street. South Carolina soon followed. Eight stars were now on the field of the Union, and one more was needed. Still Virginia held out, and the chief spirit in her opposition was Patrick Henry. But Thomas Jefferson advocated ratification. In all parts of the State the excitement ran high. At length the convention met in Richmond, June 2, 1778. Henry was there, still strong in his opposition. Madison and the friends of the Constitution presented their case. Henry rose to reply, and began to speak slowly and with emphasis. He conceived the republic to be in danger. He demanded the right of the convention to say, "We, the people." The reading should have been, "We, the States." Calhoun made a similar argument, and the question then raised by Henry was never thoroughly setted until the Civil War settled it once for all. The great powers given to Congress filled him with alarm. The sword and the purse were taken from the people. He conceived a horror in the South by the liberation of the slaves. He pictured a tax-ridden people. He criticised the judicial system and the powers given to the President. He declared that the Constitution squinted toward monarchy. He forsaw an abolition of the State Legislatures. He warned the people to guard their liberties. His eloquence was fearful but it was vain. Foreseeing the result he promised to be a peaceful citizen and the Constitution was ratified by a vote of 89 to 69. New York followed, and at length North Carolina and Rhode Island fell into the Union line. Samuel Adams, in Massachusetts, for simply suggesting amendments to the Constitution, lost his election to Congress. Both Adams and Henry were brilliant patriots, but not perfect in all their parts.

Tricks of the Wily Mongolian.

The steamship Belgic, which sails today, takes about 500 Chinese passengers back to their native land. Nearly all take return certificates. Steamers arriving here from China for some months past have brought large numbers of natives of the Flowery Kingdom. The cause of this great influx has been found to exist in a trick of speculative Chinamen on the other side. Their method is to circulate the report throughout the Empire that after a certain time no more return certificates will be honored here. In the meantime they engage passage for all the next steamer to depart can carry at $50 a head. The report causes a rush among those who are visiting their home and those who have business interests here to secure passage. The speculators inform them that the steamer is full, but that by paying $75 they will secure a passage for them. The increased amount is eagerly paid, and on arriving here the passengers find that they have been duped. Many of those who go today by the Belgic are among those who were thus cheated into leaving China prematurely, and they are now going back to finish their business or their visit, contemplating the spending of their New Year's at home.—*San Francisco Call.*

The Trial of Munchrath.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—There was nothing of interest in the Haddock trial today further than the addresses of counsel to the jury. It is thought all of tomorrow will be occupied by counsel in summing up the evidence. As the case nears a close public interest here is becoming intense. The result of the trial will almost certainly determine whether there will be any further effort to prosecute the defendants charged with the murder of Dr. Haddock. If Munchrath is acquitted, or if there is a disagreement the strong probability is that the prosecutions will be dropped. If the jury find a verdict of guilty then the other defendants will undoubtedly be vigorously prosecuted.

A SUCCESSFUL SESSION.

IT WAS THAT OF THE FORESTRY CONGRESS AT SPRINGFIELD.

The Proceedings Yesterday—A Change in the Admission Fee Making It $100—A Program for Arbor-Day to Be Prepared—The Unification of All Kindred Societies Advocated—Joaquin Miller's Paper Read—The Officers Elected.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The forestry congress this morning adopted a resolution amending the constitution so that life memberships shall be $100 hereafter instead of $10, as fixed at the Saratoga meeting. The Secretary and Treasurer were constituted a Committee on Finance and Publication, with power to collect all back dues and drop delinquent members from the rolls. The Secretary stated that this authority was essential in order that the Finance Committee might know at any time what the financial resources of the organization are. Without it the projects of the coming season for printing and circulating popular matter on the subject of forestry could not be carried out. Another resolution favored the continuance of the New England Committee in the promotion of a special forestry policy for that section.

The Committee on Arbor-Day, appointed Wednesday, was instructed to prepare and give to the country a program for its proper observance, and to give special directions as to the part which the public schools may profitably take in it. Secretary Fernow was instructed to have the bill agreed upon yesterday laid before Congress at its next session, and the Executive Committee to use its influence to have the bill promptly considered.

A resolution which received unanimous support favors the unification of all the National societies organized for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, pomology, forestry, and kindred subjects into one body to meet conjointly, and especially recommends that they use their influence upon State Legislatures to secure legislation for the encouragement of forest cultivation and preservation. Yesterday the Executive Committee was instructed to call the next annual meeting not earlier than October, but its discretion was extended today to include August, September, and October. The sentiment of the congress was evidently in favor of Atlanta as the next place of meeting. One of the resolutions especially regretted the necessary absence of Joaquin Miller, a delegate from California, and upon its adoption the Secretary read the paper sent by Mr. Miller. It was devoted to elucidating Mr. Miller's theory that the Government should surrender to each State its remaining timber lands in order that they be better protected from fire and inundations. He declares that at the present rate the United States will finally establish here, by the aid of gang saws and gang plows, a burned-out land as desolate as that lying between Jerusalem and Babylon.

Col. D. A. Roberts, of St. Paul, read a paper on the climate of the country of the great treeless plain extending from the Arctic ocean to the Gulf, holding that the alternate cold and hot waves of that region extend more or less to the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida and necessarily to the intermediate country, and that a modification of these conditions can only be effected by the slow advance of arboriculture, aided perhaps by a system of artesian or other wells. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

PRESIDENT—C. Pringle of Atlanta, Ga.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—H. G. Jolly of Quebec; B. B. Gillham of Upper Alton, Ill.; Joseph S. Fay of Boston, Mass.; G. H. Parsons of Denver, Colo.; Abbott Kenney of Sacramento, Cal.

SECRETARY—B. E. Fernow of Washington, D. C.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—C. C. Bell of Booneville, Mo.

The retiring President, G. W. Minier, says all the older members of the congress agree that in the amount of work accomplished and the range of useful papers and discussions this session has been eminently successful, notwithstanding the smallness of the attendance.

"YOU'RE A LIAR BY THE CLOCK."

A California Bear Story Upon Which the Bell Was Rung.

"Liar by the clock" is a new slang phrase that is becoming quite popular. It is not exactly a pretty phrase, but in most cases it is forcible. If a man attempts to spin a yarn that has its impossibilities or improbabilities and a listener fails to believe it, he is liable to exclaim. "You're a liar by the clock!"

One-half of the phrase is ancient enough and has caused many a drop of blood to be spilled, but the latter half of it is new. As to the origin of the "clock" portion of it, Billy Wolff, the comedian says:

"If I am not mistaken, the saying originated in San Francisco. There was quite a number of well-known business, theatrical, and newspaper men chatting away in the club rooms. They were trying to outdo each other on yarns, when an old, but jolly, bald-headed fellow—I don't remember his name—got up for his turn. He was leaning by the mantel-piece at the time, and commenced with some of his early days in California.

"'In those days,' said he, 'there wasn't any finery in these parts like now, but we had to live on what we could produce with the aid of our gun. Quite a number of us were out hunting for supper one evening when a whole family of bears came into view. There must have been 100 of them. At the sight everybody cut and run but me. I stood my ground alone like a man. I had a brave record, and it was necessary for me to keep it up. Well, on came the bears and away went my comrades. The hairy family came straight toward me, but I didn't flinch a bit. I knew my old muzzle loader would do no good in that crowd, so I coolly threw it away, folded my arms complacently and looked the bears square in the eyes. I had always believed the human eye was the strongest weapon man could have in close quarters, so I determined to try it. As I said, I didn't budge. When within a foot of me the foremost bear halted and seemed paralyzed at my cool reception. The others saw him stop and followed his example. I didn't move a muscle. Then they all fell on all fours before me, as when they started for me they came on their hind feet.

"'My eye was so powerful that every one of the fearful huggers glanced suspiciously at me, and turned one at a time and ran into the woods, leaving me.'

"At this instant the clock gong on the mantel rang solemnly and the narrator paused a moment. When he was about to resume some one in the crowd cried: 'O, that's too thin, you know; you're a liar by the clock.'

"This cut the story short, and the old 'forty-niner' set 'em up all round. The next day the story got on the streets and the phrase became common. Since then it has spread all over the States."—*St. Louis Sunday Sayings.*

Celebrating Mexico's Independence.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 16.—Independence day was celebrated in this city with extraordinary enthusiasm. Last night at 11 o'clock President Diaz appeared in front of the National palace and read to a great crowd the historic declaration of independence. Before the last words had died away a tremendous salute of cannon was fired. This morning the President and other high functionaries marched in procession to Alameda, where patriotic exercises took place. The American colony took an active part in the celebration. American allegorical cars in the grand procession which occurred later in the forenoon were greatly applauded. They represented the landing of Columbus, Hidalgo and Washington, and Columbia, or the Goddess of Liberty. The military features of the procession were very imposing, 10,000 of the finest troops in Mexico being in line. All sorts of entertainments closed the festivities. There was a free ball for the common people, given in an American circus tent, free bull fights, theatrical performances, etc. It is estimated that 250,000 persons witnessed the procession.

Music at the Exposition.

Following is the musical program today of the Exposition: Afternoon—March, "Hub Punch," H. M. Dow; overture, "All Hands on Deck," Suppe; waltz, "Spring Roses," Roesch; selection, "Heart and Hand," Lecocq; overture, "Berlin—How It Weeps and Laughs," Conradi; cornet solo, Mr. E. H. Kopp; gavotte, "Sacred Love," Roesch; selection, "Chimes of Normandy," Ranquette; "Awakening of the Lion," De Kontski; "Spring Song," Mendelssohn; polka, "Our Baby," Tapley; "Galop," Bernstein. Evening—March, "Tarinelli," Zampa; overture, "Minor's Dream," Kersen; waltz, "Wine, Women, and Song," Strauss; selection, "Preziosa," Weber; grand fantasie, "Walkure," Wagner; cornet solo, Mr. E. H. Kopp; polka mazurka, "Blau Veilchen," Faust; finale aricle, E. Bach; overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor," Brant, "Zug Lohengrin," Wagner; "March," Meolar; polka, "Kleine Kobold," Ziehrer; Vogt.

REUNIONS OF VETERANS.

TWO NOTABLE GATHERINGS IN CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Day the Eighth Illinois Cavalry Was Mustered Into Service—Speeches Made by Surviving Comrades, Mayor Roche, and Others—History of the Regiment—The Comrades of the Sixth Cavalry Also Get Together.

The survivors of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry began assembling at the Sherman House at noon yesterday. There were no very young men among them, but as far as that was concerned there were very few old ones. The occasion was the twenty-second annual reunion, or the twenty-sixth anniversary of the day the regiment was mustered into service. Heretofore it has been the custom to hold the reunion, the annual election of officers, and give the banquet all in one day, but this year a departure from the rule has been taken, and the reunion with its social and business features will be extended through two days. The new departure was favorably received and will doubtless be observed in the future. The President of the association, E. R. Lewis, called the meeting to order, and there were about seventy of the survivors of the regiment present and about 150 of their friends. He explained that it was the intention to hold something of an entertainment every year—a kind of camp-fire, at which patriotic songs were to be sung, patriotic speeches made, and reminiscences of war times recalled. The Chicago Quartet sang "Marching Through Georgia," the audience joining in the chorus.

Then Mayor Roche was introduced. He said he had always regretted that he was not in the army—had not fought through the war—yet it was his great pleasure to say to the gallant boys of the Eighth Cavalry who went to the front that he was able to thank them for what they had done to help preserve the Union. [Applause.] It was always a pleasure, and by the same token no less a duty, to respond to the calls of the old soldier for help. He had seen a little something of the trials the soldiers had to undergo, for he was in New York City when they were brought there by hundreds to have their wounds cared for. Since the Eighth Illinois Cavalry had been organized children had been born and had grown to manhood and womanhood, but he did not think they would forget the grizzled veterans who had fought with the Eighth, and there were many of them who could point with pride to the fact that their fathers were members of it, and who would say with the rest of good citizens: "God bless them and our common country." [Applause.]

Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsythe of the regular army was the next speaker and was given a hearty reception. "It was twenty-six years ago come tomorrow," he said, "when 1,230 as good men as ever went to the front were mustered into the United States service. They were the men of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and during four long weary years they proved themselves worthy citizens and reputable soldiers. They were the same men in defeat as in victory, and they saw the Rebel flag go down for the last time without enmity for the bearers of it, nor yet with animosity towards them. They returned home to become good citizens of a great Republic."

Maj. John M. Southworth said the story of the private soldier had never been told, and their thousands of heroic deeds were known only to themselves and to their God. History had a great deal to say about the deeds of brave men in battle, but little about the motives by which they were actuated. The soldier of '76 fought from a sense of oppression and because he did not feel secure in his home. The soldier of the great Civil War did not feel that his fireside was threatened, nor was he oppressed, but he fought for the rights of others.

E. S. Weedon confined his remarks to the development of the Nation and its wonderful resources. In speaking of how its population had been recruited from the people of the Old World, he took occasion to say that there was one very undesirable element which had found an asylum here—the Anarchists. The Anarchists should be heroically dealt with, and "grape for the rank and rope for the leaders" was the method he would suggest. [Applause.]

Charles G. Dixon, the last speaker of the evening, said the war looked grand enough after a lapse of twenty-four years. It was a good deal like a mountain range from a distance—you could see none of the rough places, but only a rather pleasing outline. So with the war. Now that it was over for so many years only the outlines were distinctly remembered, and little that was rough or jagged. Time softened its memories and gave the veterans something that was not unpleasant to think of.

The speeches of the evening alternated with the work of the quartet, and the two hours through which the exercises were extended were quite pleasantly spent. The program for today includes the election of officers and the annual banquet, which will be held in the Sherman House at high noon.

[The Eighth Illinois Cavalry was organized at St. Charles, Ill., in September, 1861, by Col. John F. Farnsworth, and was mustered into service the 18th of that month. Oct. 13 the regiment moved to Washington, going into camp at Meridian Hill. Two months later it went into camp near Alexandria, Va., and in March following joined the general advance on Manassas, in Stoneman's Division. Between March 10 and April 12 it had four encounters with the enemy and each time drove him across the Rappahannock. June 26 six companies of the regiment met the advance of the enemy and held it in check for several hours, but were finally driven back. At Gaines' Mill, Dispatch Station, and Malvern Hill the regiment distinguished itself for gallant service. It led the advance to the second occupation of Malvern Hill, and, together with Benson's Battery, bore the brunt of the fight. The command was then ordered to Alexandria, reaching there Sept. 1, from which place it moved to the front. It captured the colors of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry at Monocacy Church and was engaged at Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown, and South Mountain. At Boonsboro' it captured two guns, killed or wounded sixty-seven of the enemy, and took 200 prisoners. The Eighth was also engaged in the battle of Antietam. Oct. 1 the regiment had a lively brush with the enemy at Martinsburg. It moved in advance of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged with the enemy's cavalry at Philemonte, Uniontown, Upperville, Barbee's Cross-Roads, Little Washington, and Amesville. It arrived at Falmouth Nov. 23, 1862. During the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, two squadrons were in the city till its evacuation. The loss up to this time was twenty-seven killed, seventy-one wounded, and twenty missing. During the campaign of 1863 the regiment was engaged in the following actions: Sulphur Springs, April 14; near Warrentown, April 17; Rapidan Station, May 1; Northern Neck, May 14; Borstley Ford, June 9; Upperville, June 21; Fairville, Pa., June 30; Gettysburg, July 1: Williamsburg, Md., July 6; Boonsboro, July 8; Frenktown, July 10; Falling Water, July 14; Chester Gap, July 21; Sandy Hook, July 22; near Culpeper, Aug. 1; Brandy Station, Aug. 4; raid from Dumfries to Falmouth, Aug. 30; Culpepper and Pony Mountain, Sept. 13; Raccoon Ford, Sept. 13; Liberty Mills, Sept. 21; Brandy Station, Oct. 11; Manassas, Oct. 15; Warrentown Junction, Oct. 30; Roxleysville, Nov. 8; Mitchell's Station, Nov. 12; Ely's Ford, Nov. 30. The loss during the year was twenty-three killed, 116 wounded, and three missing.

The regiment was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, Missouri, July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, where its members were paid off and discharged. Among the well-known officers who were connected with the regiment at different times was Col. Farnsworth, who was promoted a Brigadier-General and who left the service in 1866. He has since served several terms in Congress. Maj. Beveridge was with the regiment until 1863. He has since filled several State offices, from Governor down to Sheriff. Maj. Clendenin and Gamble afterwards became officers in the regular army. Maj. Medill fell at Gettysburg. A number of the other officers have held positions of trust and honor under the people.

SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY REUNION.

The sixth annual reunion of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry was held yesterday at the Sherman House. The veterans met at 9:30 in the morning, and a general handshaking and sociable was had until noon, when the regular business meeting was held. In the absence of the President, Mr. N. Vose, ex-Gov. J. L. Beveridge took the chair. Gen. Beveridge said: "I regret that so few of the boys are present. The time is coming when there will be but one man at a reunion of our organization." He spoke with feeling of those who had passed away since the last reunion. The Treasurer's report showed the organization to be in his debt to the amount of 33 cents. Essays were read by Comrades E. P. Phillips, Capt. J. H. Waite, and W. J. Laird. A letter from President Vose, regretting his inability to attend on account of sickness, was read. The following resolutions, in memory of those who had died in the past year, were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst during the last year Comrades S. Aberholzer, E. Pay, B. Crostenbury, G. King, J. West, C. D. Larabee, and C. G. Robbins; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Seventeenth Illinois Reunion Association extend to the afflicted relatives of our departed comrades their sincere and heartfelt sorrow, and pray the blessings of Almighty God to rest upon those so deeply afflicted.

A banquet followed. Gen. Beveridge spoke with regret of the absence of President Vose. He said Mr. Vose was the oldest man in the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, a man always genial and kind to his men and thoroughly beloved by all. He suggested that the society in acknowledging the receipt of his letter express their disappointment at his absence and the hope that he would be with them next year.

The following officers were then elected for the coming year: President, J. L. Beveridge; Vice-President, W. J. Laird; Secretary and Treasurer, I. M. Mallory. The veterans then adjourned to meet again the Friday before Nov. 17, 1888. The next reunion will be held at the Sherman House.

ILLINOIS AND ANARCHY.

The Safeguards Now Shown to Be Thrown Around Society.

New York *Times:* If the sentence of death pronounced upon the Chicago Anarchists be carried out at the time fixed yesterday by the Supreme Court of Illinois, a little more than a year and a half will have passed between their crime and its punishment. In some ways it would have been far better had it been possible to bring the murderers to full justice within a brief period from the commission of their crime. But there are compensations for the delay, the chief of which is that the whole community, embracing the sympathizers with the Anarchists and all who were likely to become such, are now convinced that the law in Illinois is not the less sure because it works slowly, and that, despite all the technical advantages that could possibly be claimed for them, the prisoners are at last doomed by the unanimous judgment of all the Justices of the court of last appeal.

The laws of the State of Illinois are not materially different from any other State in the Union, and the safeguards now shown to be thrown around the right of society to live in peace in that State will be found equally strong and sufficient in every other.

Beyond doubt the conviction of this fact has been slowly but surely and steadily growing in Illinois and in every State where the elements of population existed among which the venomous Anarchistic doctrine was likely to spread its poison. We do not believe that the number of real Anarchists—that is, of men who believe the structure of society to be so radically wrong that its complete destruction is the necessary condition to any improvement—was ever very great. But there were, and are, in all our large cities very considerable numbers of men likely to coöperate with the Anarchists, a few of them from vague sympathy with their avowed purpose and swayed by more energetic minds, and many more of the criminal class who see in any disorder an opportunity to gratify their passion for violence or plunder. Had the Chicago Anarchists succeeded in routing the police the night of May 4, 1886, and proceeded to carry out even in part their designs for the general destruction of life and property, they would have been joined by crowds that would have made infinit trouble. Had they, after the attack on the police that night, escaped punishment by the regular process of law, they would have been ready to commence again. Now they are cowed, probably permanently, certainly for a long time, and this generation need have no serious fear of any considerable renewal of organized war upon society.

For this happy result, which is of almost incalculable value, we are indebted largely to the fact that the whole legal system of Illinois was built upon the solid foundation of the right of the community to order and peace, and the cognate right to defend itself and to punish those who assail it. But we cannot forget that a debt of deep gratitude is also due to the men of the Chicago police who, that bloody night, in circumstances of trial more terrible than even war presents, scattered the Anarchist mob and crushed then and there the plot for sacking the city. The soldier in battle knows fairly well what he has to meet, the chances for and against him. These men, marching in the line of ordinary duty, were suddenly met by an explosion, as of a mine under their feet, that laid more than one-third of their number dead or disabled. With the precision and steadiness of parade they closed ranks, and, charging on the mob, from whom they might well have looked for like deadly missiles, they swept it from the streets. It is such magnificent courage, such heroic discipline, and unselfish devotion in the humblest ranks of those whom the people choose from among themselves to perform the needed services of the community, that make possible the highest life of organized society. Let us honor the wisdom of the lawmakers, the patient and enlightened judgment of the bench, but thrice honored be the brave men who so nobly did so terrible and so beneficent a duty.

BURIAL OF GOV. BARTLETT.

Business in San Francisco Suspended During the Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Capt. Michael Cregan was buried by Amity Lodge, No. 313, F. & A. M., this afternoon. During the morning many friends visited the undertaking rooms at No. 355 Fourth avenue and looked on the well-known face of the dead leader. Later, at Masonic Hall in Twenty-third street, Amity Lodge, the Blossom Club, members of Cameron Post G. A. R., relatives, friends, and acquaintances of the dead man assembled. The honorary pall-bearers were: Roscoe Conkling, William S. Kelly, Dr. Charles Phelps, John J. O'Brien, Edward Flynn, James Graham, Bernard Biglin, and Cornelius S. Conklin. They preceded the coffin into the hall to an organ prelude by Harrison Miller. The former wife of the dead man was in attendance, with her mother and a friend. At Woodlawn the interment took place without ceremony. It was witnessed by comparatively few persons, but they included the wife of ex-Gov. Cornell, who drove over to Woodlawn and sprinkled fresh flowers on the grave.

Robert Lenox Kennedy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Robert Lenox Kennedy, for many years a prominent figure in business, charitable, and social life in this city, died on board the steamer Trave Wednesday, exactly four months after he had sailed from New York on a trip taken for the benefit of his health. His father was David S. Kennedy, a member of the banking-house of Maitland & Kennedy. Robert Lenox Kennedy was graduated from Columbia College. He never practiced law, as he succeeded to the business of his father and assumed the various positions of trust occupied by him. At the time of his death he was Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce, with which he had been connected for more than twenty years, of which he had been President for nine years. He was also President of the Lenox Library and a director or trustee in a large number of institutions. He was one of the organizers of the Union League Club.

Burial of Gov. Bartlett.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 16.—The burial of Gov. Washington Bartlett took place here today. There was complete cessation of business in this city, and this was the rule throughout the State. In this city buildings were heavily draped and flags were displayed at half-mast from all the public and numerous private buildings. The remains of the dead Governor lay in state for two days at Pioneer Hall. After the reading of the Episcopal burial service at Grace Church the public escort preceded the body to the cemetery. This included all the Federal and State Judges and public officials in carriages, 1,000 United States troops and marines, 3,000 National Guard troops, in addition to numerous civic societies, making 10,000 people marching in line.

A Local Blaze.

A blaze which broke out in the woodshed at the rear of No. 273 West Indiana street communicated to the house, a two-story frame, occupied by A. Ortmeyer, and damaged the house and Ortmeyer's stock of harness to the extent of $250. The adjoining house, No. 275, occupied on the first floor by Carl A. Johnson as a saloon, was also damaged to the extent of $50. Both houses are owned by August Ortlupp of No. 279 Indiana street, who has sufficient insurance.

At midnight last night fire in the McKey Block at Ishpeming, Mich., did damage amounting to nearly $2,500.

Luck in Old Shoes.

The latest "fad" is the interest attached to the finding of an old buttoned shoe. We were told, with great sincerity, that if a young girl on finding one would count the buttons remaining on it she would be able to tell exactly the number of years which would elapse before her marriage, each button representing one year. It is looked upon as a great piece of misfortune (by the credulous) to find a shoe minus buttons.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

IVES AS AN ACCOUNTANT.

THE WAY HE CHANGED THE FIGURES IN RAILROAD REPORTS.

General-Manager Waite Continues His Testimony in the Suit for a Receiver for Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton—How the Accounts Looked Before and After Ives Had Them—A Little Difference of Two Millions and a Half Shown—Ives Makes a Denial.

HAMILTON, O., Sept. 16.—In the suit to have a receiver appointed for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton the whole day was spent in examining Mr. C. C. Waite. The direct examination of Mr. Waite concluded with the submission of the following statement of the liabilities of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Company as looked at by Mr. Waite and Mr. Ives, respectively, as taken from the original and altered reports:

	Ives' report.	Waite's rep't.	Increase over 1886.	
Total capital stock	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 4,000,000.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 500,000.00
Total preferred stock	3,750,000.00	1,000,000.00	3,301,000.00	551,000.00
Total mortgage bonds	4,894,000.00	4,894,000.00	2,064,000.00	2,064,000.00
Total miscellaneous liabilities, as per Page 25	4,384,089.90	4,384,089.90	750,677.80	750,677.80
Total	$17,028,089.90	$14,278,089.90	$ 5,865,677.80	$ 3,115,677.80
Add to above bonds and stocks not included in statement, page 25, D. & M. bonds and guaranteed stock	4,942,850.00	4,942,850.00	100.00	100.00
C., R. & C. bonds	625,000.00	625,000.00		
C., H. & I. bonds	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00		
Total	$24,395,939.90	$21,645,939.90	$ 5,868,100.00	$ 3,115,100.00
Preferred stock issued by Ives	1,956,000.00	....	....	....
Total	$26,351,939.90	....	....	....

The aggregate difference between the total liabilities, including bonds and guaranteed stock of other roads, as shown in Ives' report and Waite's report, is $2,750,000, or just the difference in the preferred stock account. Mr. Waite, in cross-examination by the attorney for the defense, Mr. Lawrence Maxwell, at the request of Mr. Maxwell detailed his opposition to the original proposition of Ives and associates to issue a $5,500,000 mortgage, and his final consent, with other directors, to the $2,000,000 for improvement which the road required, and $500,000 of new common stock. At the same time he recognized that Ives and his friends were owners of the whole road, and could do nothing to hurt the stockholders that would not hurt themselves chiefly. Still he fought for what was right and prudent according to his own views. When the $2,000,000 bonds and $500,000 new common stock were agreed upon it was then distinctly understood they were to be final, and the minutes show that the directors withdrew from the stockholders the resolution enlarging for general uses the $10,000,000 of preferred stock.

In conclusion Mr. Waite gave a history of the closing hours of the Ives régime, including the first confession by Ives of financial embarrassment and the proposition to relieve the same by the lease of the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago, bonding the same at $5,500,000; a subsequent proposal being $4,500,000.

At about this date Mr. Waite had, as an individual, consulted with his father, Chief-Justice Waite, Mr. Harrison, and other friends as to resignation. He was advised that he could not afford to resign under the circumstances, but must stick and fight it out. It was the first time in years he had asked his father for advice in his personal affairs.

Ives Hints of Perjury.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Henry S. Ives was shown a clipping from a morning paper in his office this forenoon wherein a dispatch from Hamilton, O., stated that Vice-President Waite of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad charged him with fraud before the Common Pleas Court in "doctoring" reports of that road, thereby deceiving the stockholders. Mr. Ives was busy, and said briefly: "If the court refers to the minutes of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad it will find that Mr. C. C. Waite has perjured himself. That's all I have to say."

STINGING REBUKE TO A JURY.

A Sensational Scene in a Kansas City Court-Room.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Judge White's charge to the jury in the case of John Snyder, charged with attempting to assault Ruth Rollard, aged 7 years, was strongly in favor of conviction. In conclusion he said: "If you find the defendant guilty of the charge you must assess his punishment at not more than five and not less than three years in the penitentiary and a fine of not more than $5,000 and not less than $500." After being out about five minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty and finished reading the verdict, when Judge White, frowning angrily, thumped violently on the desk and exclaimed: "Mr. Clerk, read that verdict again." The verdict being read, the Judge inquired: "So say you all, gentlemen of the jury?" The answer was in the affirmative, and the Judge said:

"Gentlemen, I shall take the liberty to set your verdict aside. If you had found the defendant not guilty I should have had nothing to say, but when you find him guilty and assess his punishment at six months you perpetrate an outrage. If you think men may take female children from the cradle for the purpose of gratifying their lustful desires and then escape upon an imprisonment of six months you are a disgrace to the civilization of the day. You will all now be discharged from attendance, and forever disqualified as jurors in this court."

The jurors sheepishly made for the court-room doors. The names of the jurors reprimanded and disqualified are William Allen, P. H. Packard, Joseph Stanley, S. C. Withers, John Herson, J. S. Foster, Peter Erickson, John P. Dowd, Arch E. Campbell, Frank Camprough, P. McGraw, G. S. Ward. The case now stands as if it had never been tried and another trial will be necessary. Snyder was recommitted to jail.

A large crowd was in the court-room and the summary action of Judge White was applauded.

"SURCEASE OF SORROW."

The Song Written by Mrs. Jessie Bartlett-Davis.

Weeks & Co. of London have published the song written by Mrs. Jessie Bartlett-Davis of this city, entitled "Surcease of Sorrow." The words are given below:

I turned the leaves of my music book old
And thrummed the strings of my harp,
As vainly I sought a solace in song
For my heart's pain constant and sharp.
But the melodies all refused to bring
A balm to my tempest-tossed soul,
And the sadness clung like a deathless thing
'Till the gloaming round me stole.

Yet still I loitered and lingered there,
My head bent low with my wo,
Till the still night fell with a holy hush
And the stars peeped out aglow.
Then out from a belfry sweet and pure
Rang the notes of a dear old psalm
That wooed my soul from the troubled deeps
To a haven of blissful calm.

"The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want,"
And I fitted each chime to its word
While the windows shone like the eyes of love
From the temple of the Lord.
I could hear the ripple of laughing brooks,
See the green of meadows fair,
I strung my harp to the sweet refrain,
Lo! Surcease of Sorrow was there.

A German newspaper relates a story of the composer Verdi. Some years ago Verdi was visited by a friend in a small bathing place, where he was found quartered in a little room, which, he said, served at once as dining, dwelling, and bed-room. As the visitor expressed surprise, Verdi broke in, "O, I have two other large rooms, but I keep the articles hired by me in them." With this the composer rose from his seat, opened a door, and showed his astonished visitor ninety-five barrel-organs, remarking: 'When I came here all these organs played 'Rigoletto,' 'Trovatore,' and similar stuff. I have hired them from the owner. I pay about 1,500 lire, and now I can enjoy my summer rest without being disturbed."

EXPLANATION FROM MRS. CLEVELAND.

The True Reason of Her Not Accepting New York's Invitation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Letters were made public tonight regarding the declination of Mrs. Cleveland, the wife of the President, of the invitation to present certain flags to the fire department of this city on the ground that the President himself was not also invited. The first is from Henry R. Beekman, President of the Board of Aldermen, to President Cleveland, in which he says "the matter has been misinterpreted and an inference drawn by a portion of the public which is not consistent with the profound respect which those by whom this invitation is extended owe to yourself and the office you fill," and closing with the assurance that "in nothing could this city be less wanting than in the fullest measure of welcome and hospitality to one whom it will always delight to honor."

To this President Cleveland replied that: "Since Mrs. Cleveland's declination both of us have been greatly annoyed by what seems to be a determination in some quarters to lend to her declination a significance never for a moment intended. Your note to me, received this morning, recognizing the existence of the misapprehension of the true meaning of Mrs. Cleveland's action, gives me the opportunity of saying for her and for myself that we had not the slightest idea that any discourtesy to me was either intended or appeared in the form of the invitation, nor was her reply intended in any way to recognize or admit the existence of any such intention or the appearance of it. It is also true that the manner and form of the invitation were not criticised as a matter of etiquet. We do not know that any of its rules were violated and if we were sure of it I hardly think that would have determined our action. The question presented to Mrs. Cleveland was whether she was willing to assume such a public rôle entirely independent of her husband and not as an adjunct or incident to something he was to do. Her judgment and feeling were against it and she declined the invitation. I am very glad she did, because if the plain meaning of her declination is distorted I am sure her conduct would have been if she had accepted. With this explanation the regret common to us both is that the good people of New York and the members of her grand fire department should be in the least disappointed."

MINOR MATTERS.

Joseph Marie, a broker at No. 74 Broadway, failed today. His liabilities are very small. He is one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange, having joined it in 1854.

The Bond street tragedy, committed over thirty years ago, has been again revived. Mrs. Emma E. Augusta Cunningham, who was acquitted of the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell, and who afterward attempted to administer upon his estate, claiming to have been secretly married to him, died in this city Tuesday under the name of Mrs. Emma A. Williams. She died at the home of her niece, Mrs. Phœbe Morell, No. 321 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street. She was about 78 years of age. The murder in which this woman figured will always rank among the most sensational ever committed in this city.

CAPTURE OF DESPERATE CROOKS.

Detectives Marks and O'Donnell Make a Good Haul.

Detectives Marks and O'Donnell have arrested a gang of thieves who are said by Lieut. Steele to be the most dangerous crooks that have been in Chicago for some months. The first clew to the perpetrators of numerous robberies here came from Indianapolis, the police being told that a letter had been received there from a crook in Chicago who said that "Chicago was a soft place." "Billy" McLaughlin, alias "Mack," an Indianapolis thief, whose companions were Walter Smith, alias Burns, alias Edwards, Mike Hogarty, alias "Billy" Ellis, and "Jim" Fitzgerald, alias Casey, the last three St. Louis thieves, were spotted, Smith being arrested in a room on the South Side after a desperate resistance. The others were captured last night in a saloon at Jefferson and Adams streets. Two girls who were the companions of the men are also under arrest.

About a fortnight ago George Emery, a barber, had a gold watch and chain valued at $140 and a coat and vest stolen from his house, No. 178 State street. Smith had the coat and vest on and the watch was found with Harry Smith, a bartender at No. 390 State street, who had bought it for $30. About the same time the room occupied by Charles C. Philbrick at the Clarendon House was broken into—the police claim by Smith and McLaughlin—and a gold watch and chain valued at $100 and a breastpin stolen. The same morning the house of John Rybuen, No. 136 Michigan street, was broken into and a suit of clothes stolen, the thieves leaving in exchange an old suit, in a pocket of which was found the breastpin stolen from Philbrick's room. Philbrick's watch was found with Mr. Stebbins, proprietor of a restaurant at No. 419 State street, who identified Smith as the man from whom he had bought it. At the Fifth National Pawnshop, No. 186 Clark street, the detectives found a watch and chain that had been stolen from the house of Jerry Lahey of No. 157 Forquer street, which is said to have been stolen by this gang. Smith was a pal of "Bill" Kennedy, a noted Cincinnati thief, and was once arrested with him there, but made his escape by using a revolver on the police. He is covered with scars of wounds received from the police.

A WOMAN'S CONFIDENCE GAME.

Ingenious Device of a Parisian Woman to Rob Afflicted Persons.

A woman named Roy has just been condemned to three months' imprisonment for larceny committed under peculiar circumstances. She used to walk about the streets of Paris in the daytime, and when she noticed a crowd around a chemist's shop—an inevitable sign that an accident had occurred—she went into the establishment to see the victim. If the injured person were unconscious the good Samaritan, Mme. Roy, immediately claimed him or her as her own, unless, of course, the object of the chemist's care had an appearance of abject poverty.

In this way she succeeded in getting the victim put into a cab. He was her cousin, her brother-in-law, or the husband of a dear friend, and everybody believed her and praised her for her tender solicitude or deep disinterestedness.

She got into the vehicle with her charge, and during the drive to a fictitious address she contrived to ease the insensible or half-dazed victim of watch, chain and money. "Madame" then got out, told the cabman to drive on to the address given, adding that she would rejoin him after she had called for a friend who was also interested in knowing about the accident.

This able female was found out while she was taking a person in an epileptic fit to a false address. The patient became suddenly conscious while the charming Samaritan was fumbling in his pockets, and the situation feebly dawned upon him. By exercising a little duplicity he was able to signal to the cabman to stop, and the deeds and doings of Mme. Roy were later on revealed to all men.—*London Telegraph.*

A President's No.

A President's life is a life of work
Through the whole of the livelong day;
From the flush of dawn to the midnight mark
He must toil and slave away.
Vanity, vanity, all, and vexation!
And yet, if the country calls, I must say,
"Why, thanks, I will take a renomination."

He must shrink and writhe 'neath the ghoulish jeers
Of a reckless, irreverent press;
The howl of the howlers must fill his ears
And his soul with deep distress;
Thankless must he toil without any recreation,
Yet for stern duty's sake I would say, "Yes,
Thank you, I will take a renomination."

The grim, invincible serpent, Spoils,
He clasps and he circles me;
He hugs me tight in his hateful coils,
And vain my struggles be.
Who cares to keep so comfortless a station?
From such afflictions who would not be free?
But duty is duty—and I am really ready for a renomination.

—*New York Sun.*

Foyer Gossip.

"Almaviva" of the London *Figaro* is usually a reliable authority concerning all matters relating to the Gilbert and Sullivan operatic productions, and he states that these colaborateurs have not only not as yet begun a new opera, but have not even had the usual preliminary notice from Manager D'Oyly Carte of the necessity of providing one.

The Leipzig *Signale*, in noticing the appearance of a book entitled "A Progress in the Manufacture of Violins," observes: "The violinmakers of Cremona used to make grand violins, but wrote no pamphlets upon them. We have nowadays reversed all this. Instrumentmakers write about improving violins, but their products do not sound as well as those of their Cremonese forerunners."

AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON

A VISIT TO THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE ALLEGED GREATEST BARD.

Painful Effort to Look Shakspearean—No Memorials, Relics, or Souvenirs—Nothing Belonging to William to Identify Him with the Great Plays Popularly Attributed to Him—A Miserable Bust of the Dramatist.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Sept. 1.—At Stratford you meet shoals of excursionists; indeed, the whole town is beginning to have a "cheap-tripper" appearance, while at the same time it is making an awful effort to look Shakspearean. With the exception of the grammar school, which is really antique and fit to inspire reverence, the few old "black-and-white" houses in the town are so freshly and intensely black and white that they look like imitations. The church is being restored and an American window being put in to Shakspeare; the chief hotel is the "Shakspearean House"; on the banks of the "smoothly-flowing Avon" is a frightful pile of buildings called the Shakspeare Memorial; and so on, until one grows sick and tired of it and feels inclined to go over, body and mind, to the Baconian theory and do homage in the courts of Gray's Inn. It was a hot, bright day—very hot and very bright—and the heat and brightness seemed to culminate in the treeless streets of Stratford, for trees are few in the little town.

"Stratford-upon-Avon," one of us began, as we walked up the glaring street from the village station. "A sweet English village, is this Stratford," the meditative voice went on. We paused, for this burst of eloquence was startling; but when we looked the loitering member was reading innocently from a guide-book. The sun was very hot, but we stopped a moment to listen to the abstracted reader "Seated on the edge of a silvery river," the voice went on, "green with turfy banks." "Very sweet," one of us remarked—"but the sun is awfully hot." "Awfully hot," chimed in another. "Just look, please, and tell us what street the house is in?" "Henley street," the reader read, "on the right hand side, in oak-framed antiqueness." "Thank you," was answered quickly. "Oak-framed antiqueness is good, but we will go on." But all down the glaring, sun-burned street that loitering enthusiast read:

His birthplace came to be famous,
And the place where his bones were laid,

came to us faintly. "Can you tell us how to reach this street?" we interrupted again, but for answer we heard—

And to Stratford, the ancient borough,
Nations their pilgrimage made.

We stood quite still and the reader walked plump against us. "I beg pardon," looking up serenely. "Henley street?" we said in chorus. "Yes, of course; why, there," pointing to where on a wall there was a black sign-board, and on it in staring white letters, "To Shakspeare's house," and a hand pointing. We turned in silence; we must have been blind. A minute's walk and we stood in Henley street, with the old house a little way on in front of us. We paused a moment to look, and in the pause the reading voice was heard:

Fairer seems the ancient borough,
And its sunshine seems more fair,
That he once has trod its pavements,
That he once has breathed its air.

"Never," was objected, gravely, "these streets were not paved in Shakspeare's time." "What is it?" looking up from the book—"not paved? No, I suppose not, they must have been muddy; yes, and that is the house." "Undoubtedly the house; and, if you will observe the windows, you will see that it is now quite full of tourists." "How dreadful; let us go in." "Go on, and return in this heat?" "Why, yes; anything to be alone in Shakspeare's house."

"Anything short of sunstroke, but I 'draw the line' there. See, I have rung the bell." "I wonder if that is the Shakspeare bell." "Of course not; they had knockers." "Of course," objected another; "Shakspeare probably rattled the latch when he was sober, and when not he kicked it open." "How irreverent! you ought to be ashamed!" came quickly. "Ashamed? Why, Shakspeare was not always sober." "Of course not; but in those days nobody was always sober." There was a little laugh, and the answer: "Then, probably, all doors were kicked open." "Hush; you have no reverence; no romance."

Then the door in question was opened by a man who looked as if the fate of the nation rested on his shoulders. A preternatural solemnity and propriety pervaded him, as if he had been evoluted from an undertaker. And, looking at him, one felt inclined to say outrageous things and to make astonishing remarks from pure perverseness. "Sixpence apiece," he said in sepulchral tones, "and sixpence to go into the museum." The shillings were paid, the green-and-yellow tickets taken, and we entered. A series of low rooms with wide fireplaces, admirably restored, for they looked as if the people had just moved out; the floors were of stone, and wherever wood showed it was old and worn. "A nice old house," said one of us, commendingly. "That's all you have to say," said the enthusiast, "because you do not believe in Shakspeare." The solemn man glared, and some of the tourists stopped to listen. "On the contrary," the delinquent answered gravely, "I do believe in your Shakspeare. I believe that he was born in this very house; that he lived and died in Stratford; that he played in London; that he drank too much beer and fell asleep under an apple-tree" (the undertaker nodded approvingly); "that he married Anne Hathaway; that he signed his name three times, and each time quite differently; that he willed away his second best bedstead——" "If you will come this way ladies and gentlemen," a new and distinctly disagreeable voice interrupted, "I will show to you and explain to you everything about the immortal William Shakspeare, England's greatest genius. I can repeat the only letter found—a letter written to him; I can show the very picture of him as he lay asleep under the apple-tree, and repeat the verse; I can show the picture of"—there was a moment's hesitation, then the h's would misplace themselves—"the best picture of Hanne Athaway's cottage." It was a woman this time, a lean, bird-eyed woman, who looked as if she had teethed on pickled cucumbers. Her voice was an awful monotone and her speech rapid, and she did not pause for stop nor comma until she came to the fatal "h" in Anne Hathaway. "Hanne Athaway," murmured an English member of our party; "it is the best specimen of the Cockney I have ever heard." Then we turned with the crowd and followed this new guide up-stairs. "This is a solid oak stairway," she began, "and leads by ten steps up into the birth-room; you may count them. Here John Shakspeare passed up and down, and here his young son, William, 'priceless Shakspeare,' passed his earliest days." "On the stairway?" questioned one of the tourists. "You will perceive," the monotonous voice went on, "that this birth-room is lighted by one large window in front; huge oaken beams project into the room; the fireplace projects close to the door——" "Is this Shakspeare's furniture?" was interrupted again. "No, no!" sharply, "we have no furniture of Shakspeare's;" then, "this curious room behind the birth-room is adorned with portraits of the bard; this large portrait, which, you will observe, is in an iron case, was painted from life——" "No, no!" came in a sort of hesitating, dropping fire from the company; "there is no authentic portrait of Shakspeare." There was a moment's pause, then a great rustling of guide-books. "As you please, ladies and gentlemen. Come down this way, and I will show you the museum, containing books, manuscripts, works of art, antiques and relics illustrative of the life of Shakspeare and of the social life of Stratford-upon-Avon, and the sketch of the cottage of——" "Hanne Athaway," came from an innocent-looking bystander, with merry eyes and a Western accent. We looked at each other, then at this daring son of the New World. What would happen? But our dragowoman smiled and bowed. "Hanne Athaway," she repeated, unwittingly, and led the way downstairs. This museum was our last hope, and, alas! the museum was remarkable for the lack of Shakspearean things. There were some of the earliest editions of the plays lying open under glass. "Were these his books?" asked one of the tourists, hopefully. "O, no; we have no books that belonged to the immortal bard; he had no books—he made them." "But this letter?" pointing to a faded letter in a glass case; "this was surely Shakspeare's?" "It is to him," the monotonous voice answered—"a letter begging for money. We have not a line of Shakspeare's writing. There are only three signatures known to be written by this great man, each one quite different. Wonderful genius! If you like I can repeat the letter."

And she did, without inflection, without pause, she declaimed it—the pitiful, commonplace, begging letter. We turned away, amused and provoked, with a blank sensation of having been baffled at every point, of having been deceived and defrauded.

"It is strange," said one of us, after walking a little way in silence; "strange how Shakspeare eludes you. You study, you read, you search after him; you think, if anywhere in the world, I will find Shakspeare, the man, at Stratford. And at Stratford you find an old house, a begging letter, a mass of hypotheses, and but one authenticated legend, and that of a man lying drunk under an apple-tree. But do you find the man that wrote the plays?" And no answer came. A great spirit, understanding all nature, master of all emotions, full of all learning, omniscient, prescient, yet leaving no mark on the place where he spent the ripest years of his life, leaving no impress but one vulgar story of a drinking bout! In the Makerbine, Paul reaches down through 1,800 years and reaches you, and you hear the grand refrain of the great life: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." In Savonarola's cell you come and stand near the great martyr—you know and feel the Savonarola that lived and suffered. In San Lorenzo you know and feel all Michael Angelo's despair and anger. In the narrow Pisan streets, in old Verona, you know and feel all Dante's bitterness and hatred. You seem to touch them as men—you seem to know that they have lived and moved there; they have left an impress there—a spirit touch that has marked the place forever; but in Stratford you find nothing. In the old church there is the gravestone and the well-known lines on it, and above it a bust that, more than anything, makes you angry. *A small head, narrow forehead, heavy, thick lips, and fat cheeks.* No hue of thought or care or feeling, no sign of intellect anywhere. It would have been better to let the old house go to ruin, to have let the dust of oblivion gather as thick as it would over the life and home at Stratford. Anything would have been better than the miserable, mocking failure they have made in attempting to gather and preserve memorials of this great man. You go away feeling a "great gulf is fixed" between the man they attempted to show you at Stratford and the man who lived and thought and suffered and wrote the words that will never die. It is a mistake, perhaps, to go from a place as unreal and snug as Stratford to a place as time-worn and venerable as Warwick.

COURTING AT OLD POINT COMFORT.

Prevalence and Popularity of the Young Army Officer.

Letter in the New York *Times:* The main attraction to the feminine eye at Old Point, and, indeed, a great source of its popularity, is the presence of the army officer. Fortress Monroe, that large collection of casemates for the protection of Lieutenants, surrounded by a deep crab preserve which would compel an invading army of young ladies to use life-preservers, occupies a large section of the Point. The fortifications inclose a small city of buildings, with a green park in which an army could be exercised. Sentries are all about for the purpose of keeping young lady visitors away from the officers. So rigid are they that there has been much rebellious talk at the hotel this summer, and it is quite within the possibilities that, unless some of the bachelors in uniform marry and end the discussion, the fort will some night be stormed by a battalion in petticoats behind a banner of favors from the german and led by a band of musicians playing such a waltz as will inspire the amazon soldiery to deeds of valor unheard of. Somebody should make a comic opera out of it, for it would be very comic for everybody but the eligible Lieutenants.

The young officers are the feature, socially speaking, of the place. They nearly all board at the hotel, and in their variety of uniforms, from braided white flannel to patriotic blue, are eminently calculated to injuriously affect the feminine circulation. They are straight, and, generally speaking, good-looking. Dancing, which has for a long time been the only outlet for the superfluous energy of the army and navy, they are skilled in. Being all men of superior education, they are par excellence agreeable companions at the seaside, and the social demands upon their time would take up all of it did the regulations permit. And the regulations might as well permit, heretical as the statement may seem, for all the good that their deep and lengthy studies are likely to do the country or themselves. Advanced civilization is making the prospect of depopulating warfare dimmer and dimmer every year. The artillery school occupies most of the time of the fort Lieutenants. They shoot huge smooth-bore cannon at a target out in the water, and, it is said on the most excellent authority, sometimes hit it. Why the sea gulls should all perch, as if by instinct, on the target whenever the firing is going on, is, however, a problem in ornithology which may have some bearing on the deadliness of non-rifle cannon loaded with old powder. The artillery Lieutenants devote much time also to calculating the trajectory of a tennis ball and are enthusiastic observers of its initial velocity when propelled by a brown-eyed and beautiful artillerist of the gentler sex. These daily studies take place on the lawns inside the fortifications. It is somewhat to be wondered at, considering their life, that the army does not rebel. A large number of the most talented men in the country are now doomed to life pursuits of comparatively small practical value, when in that attack of social typhoid-fever which is clearly coming for the American Republic they would otherwise, through their intelligence and their integrity, have opportunity to make names for themselves. Instead of perforce being "dumb, driven cattle," as Longfellow would have put it, they might be "heroes in the strife." The army and navy under the present condition of things are the grave of the best thoughtful talent in the country, and the country can scarcely afford such an interment at the present time. . . .

But not in baths or architecture or cuisine or stretching seas lies Old Point's specialty. It is in that process of natural selection which impels young people to adorn stairways, hallways, tête-à-têtes in the reading room, beams on the wharves, seats on the veranda, and all other localities available for the purpose in groups of exactly two. The average Lieutenant and the average young lady from the West have read somewhere that, as at a masquerade, no lady was allowed to enter the Ark without an escort. Consequently, as if in constant expectation of another deluge, the entire population of Old Point is divisible, at all seasons, into perpetual pairs. They dance a little, talk a great deal, and gaze at each other endlessly. What they say to each other nobody knows except the crabs. These little six-legged paper weights scuttle up to the edge of the water and listen with the utmost intentness to a seated couple as long as their feelings will permit, and then in deeply moved duets lock their twelve legs and four arms in affectionate emotion with an intensity which would be humorous if it did not threaten to crack their egg-shell backs.

European Chat.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—[New York Evening Post Cable.]—The manifesto of the Comte de Paris has fallen flat. It is much better received by the Bonapartist than the Legitimist press. The Paris *Univers* applauds it. Mr. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who is a strong partisan of the Comte de Paris, compares him significantly to the gentleman who followed the circus in the hope of seeing the lion-tamer eaten, a case in which it was never known whether the lion-tamer or the gentleman died first. The Parisian press sees a fatal defect in the manifesto when it describes the Count as a man who does not intend to hasten the end, but will wait till a fresh Sedan gives him a chance of stepping in quietly on the shoulders of a revolution. Probably he was induced to issue the manifesto by his wife, who is a very ambitious woman. On the whole, it has created much more impression here than in Paris.

The Goverment is curiously confronted today by the evidence of its own return of the criminal statistics in Ireland, which shows that the offenses in 1886, when the Government was meditating coercion, were much less numerous than in 1885, when it was governing the country with the aid of the National League. The offenses in Ireland have decreased 60 per cent since 1881.

There is no truth in any story which may reach you of Archbishop Walsh being at all out of harmony with Mr. Parnell. Both the Irish leaders are now bending their united strength to moderate the dangerous forces in Ireland. Mr. Parnell has great fear lest the wilder elements may get the mastery of him. The special danger is an attempt on Mr. Balfour's life, which is being provided against by an increase in the detective escort.

In the Berlin municipal election an alliance has been perfected between the Conservatives, the Nationals, and the anti-Semitics against the German Liberals. Investigation has shown that a journalist named Aubanel sold the plan of the French mobilization for 250 francs to the Paris *Figaro*. Aubanel has escaped.

The *Politische Correspondence* reports from Constantinople that the Porte seems to have decided on suspending further steps in Bulgarian affairs.

A BRIEF TREATISE ON SMOKING.

Why a Pipe is Preferable for Outdoors—An English Fashion That Should Be Adopted.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There are certain details of the fine art of smoking omitted by the contributor to yesterday's TRIBUNE, and since these are the days when the etiquet and the science of tobacco are falling into their final crystallization it is wise that the subject receive free public investigation and discussion.

Under what circumstances, if any, is a gentleman at liberty to smoke his cigar upon the street? The rule on this subject in Chicago does not seem to be very well fixed. It is common enough to see gentlemen smoking cigars in public places, and yet it is recognized that there are restrictions upon the practice. What are these restrictions? It is not good form to smoke a pipe out of doors in Chicago, and for one I must say more's the pity. It is notorious that a good cigar is inevitably spoiled by being smoked in the open air, while the exact contrary is true with most pipes—they should always be smoked out of doors or at an open window. The English, it must be confessed, have learned this distinction in the art of smoking better than we; for in England the pipe is everywhere to be seen, and the cigar is usually reserved for the luxury of one's chambers. The smoking of a pipe is a piece of Anglo-maniacism which we ought to have the moral courage to adopt. It is a shame that the clubs have latterly taken to forbidding pipe-smoking in their rooms. Their influence would be worth a great deal in this matter. The ladies, too, we shall have to own, are another serious obstacle in the way of the pipe. Let us whisper to them that a pipe is a hundred times more economical than a cigar. "And a hundred times more odious," will be the response. But not in the open air. Try it and see if the odor of the pipe out of doors is not agreeable.

And this brings to me another consideration. Why is it that the quality of the smoking-tobaccos that one can get in America—even the most expensive—is so much inferior to that one can get in London? And this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the tobacco in each case usually comes from the same place—Virginia. It is quite inexplicable, but I fear it is a fact. It is hard, too, in Chicago to find a satisfactory pipe for street service, for, of course, the long-stemmed clays are the most perfect for home use. American manufacturers, I fear, have not yet devoted enough attention to the art of making fine pipes. These two reasons go far towards explaining the comparative unpopularity of the pipe in this country. Mere habit doubtless and the extravagance of our ways of living have driven us to prefer indoor smoking and the cigar. The cigaret, of course, I leave out of account, inasmuch as the use of the cigaret is relegated by all right smokers to certain strictly defined hours and occasions.

Thus far I have spoken with confidence as of certain well-assured principles. In speaking of the use of the cigar in certain other respects I speak with more diffidence, inasmuch as I know that my tastes run counter to those of many. Besides we must remember that with cigar-smoking it is always largely a matter of taste and temperament.

When should a cigar be smoked? In my opinion, however heterodox it may be, it should be smoked a couple of hours before lunch and before dinner—the most perfect bliss of its enjoyment is in the middle of the forenoon. The afternoon I prefer for a pipe. The cigaret I reserve to accompany the dessert at dinner. There are dinners—a game dinner with champagne, for example—where a cigar is indispensable. But usually a cigar smoked immediately after dinner is largely wasted. I know this is heresy, but there are some experienced smokers who will support me in it.

Beer, I must confess, immediately brings into my mind the longing for a cigar; but conversely a cigar never brings longing for beer. This anent the ancient saying that smoking leads to drinking.

Another heresy: A cigar never attains its fullest perfection till after its second lighting. The first eighth of the cigar is good, it is true, but the last half remains the worst half until it is relit. VICTOR FITZVICTOR.

HONITON LACE.

The Art of Making the Once-Famous Fabric Preserved Only in a Small English Village.

London Letter to Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle:* Lyme Regis and Beer, a small fishing village a few miles west, in South Devonshire, are the centres for all there is left of the Honiton lace industry, which has totally disappeared from Honiton. This exquisite fabric, once so greatly in vogue, was gradually killed by the introduction of Brussels and Valenciennes lace. When Queen Victoria, from patriotic motives, desired to have her wedding dress of English-made lace, it was with the greatest difficulty that sufficient lacemakers could be brought together for the purpose. Many of them were women who had given up the occupation for years. This particular gown was of most elaborate design, figures, or sprigs, being applied to Brussels net instead of being worked in with the net as now. Curiously enough, I stumbled across, in a little grocer's shop at Lyme Regis, the chief of the original workers upon the dress. Mrs. Rugg, for that was her name, was delighted to find me interested in the lace industry. Her face lit up as she told me the Queen sent her a ticket to the ceremony, that she might see her handiwork worn in state. Aided by Mrs. Rugg, we gathered together a group of the Honiton lacemakers, and the artist of the party photographed them. Among other things these lacemakers told me that the designs drawn at Somerset House for the Queen's wedding gown were in the possessisn of the women who put the lace together. Afterwards I saw them—a curious assortment of several hundred pieces of cardboard pricked in the most ingenious geometric and flower patterns, adapted of course to the necessities of lacemaking. The lace-workers wished to make a jubilee offering of these to the Queen, thinking that she might choose to present them to some art school or collection. They were greatly disappointed, however, to receive a somewhat peremptory reply to the effect that the Queen declined the offering. I found more lacemakers at Beer than at Lyme, while Sidmouth, still further west, on the Devonshire coast, boasts of being the present artistic centre of the lace industry. Honiton varies much in quality. The most beautiful now being produced is made under the stimulus of the prizes offered in connection with the Arts Department of the Bath.

MEXICO'S CONGRESS IN SESSION.

President Diaz Opens the Sitting—Relations with the United States.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 16.—President Diaz opened Congress with usual ceremonies this evening. His message, which is of some length, deals mainly with practical topics, the material progress of the country, and education. He said that, generally speaking, Mexico's relations with foreign Governments were friendly, and that harmonious relations continue to be cultivated with the United States. The treaty regarding the boundary between Mexico and the United States, although in full vigor, cannot be executed until the American Congress authorizes the expense of a commission which, united with the Mexican Commission, shall freshly mark out the boundary line. The Government of the United States, on account of the rising of the Indians on the San Carlos Reservation in June last, manifested its desire to renew the treaty permitting the passage of troops from one country to the other in pursuit of rebellious Indians. It was answered that Mexico was disposed to accede to this, making such modifications as experience had suggested. The extradition of two Americans who committed a scandalous crime at Matamoras has been denied, it being alleged, as at other times, that the treaty in force did not compel the rendition of citizens of the country on which the demand was made, nor had the President of the United States power so to act with the citizens of that republic. This demonstrates the propriety of Mexico's last-formed treaty of extradition, which was submitted some time ago, in which the Presidents of both nations are empowered to deliver their own citizens whenever in their opinion it is demanded by the interests of justice.

The President remarks the continued progress in the construction of new railroads and the completion of old lines, and he anticipates that Huntington's International Road will be completed to a point on the Central Railway by the last of December, thus giving access to a portion of the frontier now quite inaccessible.

Regarding fiscal matters the President says that the Treasury met all bills for civil and military expenses during the fiscal year just closed and that the public debt continues to be reduced.

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

JOSEPH MARIE, a New York stock-broker, failed yesterday.

THE Haddock murder case will probably go to the jury today.

QUEEN VICTORIA prorogued the British Parliament yesterday.

A CONVENTION of the new American party is in session at Philadelphia.

MAYOR ROCHE will add 150 persons to the Presidential Reception Committee.

CHIEF-JUSTICE ONSLOW has been suspended by the Governor of Western Australia.

THE First National Bank at Corry, Pa., was closed yesterday by a Bank Examiner.

FIRE caused by an explosion of gunpowder in New Orleans resulted in the loss of six lives.

THE Volunteer yesterday won the first of the three trial yacht races between that vessel and the Mayflower.

O. W. CLAPP has sold to J. B. Hobbs, for $48,000, sixty acres at the southwest corner of Ashland avenue and Seventy-first street.

IT is reported—from Berlin—the recent mobilization experiment in France shows that the troops are unable to bear the strain of long marches.

IT is estimated that the loss to M. E. Page & Co. of this city by Thursday night's fire will reach $175,000. Two firemen were seriously injured.

THREE men were killed and seven severely injured by a collision between two construction trains on the Iron Mountain Railroad near Nettleton, Ark.

GEORGE W. WEBER, the lately deposed Superintendent of the Chicago North Division Post-Office, has carried his case before President Cleveland.

IT has been definitly settled that the whaler Amethyst was wrecked in Northern waters. The fate of her crew of thirty-eight men is still a mystery.

EIGHT thousand men will be thrown out of employment Monday by a strike which has been ordered from Pittsburg by the Coke-Workers' Association.

ROBERT HARRIS was yesterday reëlected President of the Northern Pacific Railroad. T. F. Oakes was again chosen Vice-President and General Manager.

THE remains of Mrs. Septima Meikleham, the last surviving grandchild of Thomas Jefferson, will be laid to rest in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, today.

THE manifesto of the Count of Paris, it is stated, has broken the Conservative coalition in France. This, if true, is a piece of good fortune for the Republic.

J. T. BRUNNER, an English Liberal, has contributed $5,000 for the purpose of starting a fund to meet the material needs of Ireland and relieve the distress prevalent in that country.

THE business failures during the last seven days number for the United States 165, for Canada 23, a total of 188, compared with 174 the previous week, and 185 for the corresponding week of last year.

IT is stated that the announcement of Sir John Macdonald's appointment as Canada's representative on the Fisheries Commission is premature, as the Cabinet has not yet come to a decision on the matter.

THIRTY thousand soldiers paraded in Philadelphia yesterday—the second day of the constitutional centennial. The President was tendered a reception at the Commercial Exchange and made a speech.

A COLLISION occurred on the Midland Railway in England yesterday between a train filled with excursionists and another train. A score or more lives were lost and probably three times as many persons were injured.

A FORCE of Cuban filibusters, led by Manuel Garcia, landed near Matanzas. In a skirmish with the troops and civil guards the leader was killed and seventeen of his followers were captured. Spanish cruisers are keeping a close watch for these predatory bands.

R. G. DUN & Co., in their weekly review of trade, state that all anticipations of monetary stringency this fall which were expressed some months ago are abundantly justified by the pressure now felt in spite of the supplies from abroad, far beyond reasonable anticipations.

THE money market was strong without any material change in rates. Sterling bills were quiet. Investment securities were dull. The stock market was steady and without interesting features.—The Chicago produce markets were more active, with a panicky movement in short ribs, heaviness in corn, and a firm tone in wheat, several parties being in the mood to buy the latter and sell corn. As compared with Thursday pork closed 5 cents lower, lard 2½ cents lower, ribs for next month 65 cents lower, wheat ⅛ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats 1⅛ cent lower, rye 1 cent higher, barley for this month 1 cent higher, and flaxseeds 3 cents lower.

A CONSIGNMENT of tea was received in this city last week from Ceylon, which has recently loomed up as a tea producing rival to China, Japan, and the East Indies. It is a formidable one, as the culture of tea has reached large dimensions, though begun in that country only about six years ago. The first consignments were sent to the United Kingdom, but the next year Russia was tried as a market, with the agreeable result of finding that that nation of connoisseurs in tea took to it kindly as a superior article, especially when used in combination with Chinese tea, the mixture having a delicacy of flavor and strength which is foreign to the latter when used alone. It is stated that the European demand is now fully up to the current supply, and that arrangements are made for a large increase in the area devoted to its culture. Thus far no adulteration, even in the shape of coloring matter, has been practiced with the Ceylonese tea, which is something that cannot be truthfully said of that grown in any other country. It needs be no wonder if the world should find Ceylon taking front rank in this department of supply when it is remembered that that island produces the most famous spices, and in its cultivated parts is a garden of fragrance.

BAYARD AND M'GARIGLE.

Thomas F. Bayard, whose mismanagement of our foreign affairs is one of the sore afflictions upon the country of this Democratic Administration, has given fresh evidence of his enormous appetite for toad well sauced with English saliva. In due course of State procedure the President was officially informed by the Governor of Illinois of the facts in the McGarigle case, more particularly the circumstances of his escape to Canada, and the papers were handed over to the State Department for advice. Thursday the opinion of the Secretary was filed with the President. Mr. Bayard tells Mr. Cleveland that he should refuse to ask for the desired return of the fugitive boodler. The reasons given for this advice are a disgrace to the Nation. It is humiliating that the most honorable position in the Government, the Presidency alone excepted, should be filled by an imbecile who drivels and quakes at the thought of standing upright in the presence of British majesty. The successor of such men as Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Clay, Webster, Seward, Evarts, and Blaine in the State Department ought to have some regard for American rights and honor, and not drop into a heap of abjectness at the thought of treating that Nation as an equal.

Not content with refusing to ask for the return of the criminal abducted by Canadians, Bayard goes into an argument which is simply a systematic misrepresentation of the facts in the case. He assumes that the Governor of Illinois had applied to the President for a "demand" on the British Government for the surrender of McGarigle, or else he does not comprehend the difference between an extradition based on treaty stipulation and one based on international comity. Of course we cannot demand the return of McGarigle as a right under any treaty with England, but we could and should request it as a favor, as a courtesy, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, as, some years ago, we asked Spain to let us have back that other boodler, Tweed. Spain was not bound to do so by any covenant entered into in advance, nor were any conditions attached to the surrender. The affair was creditable to both Governments, and formed a precedent for the present case, nothing but good ever having come of it.

But the main features of this case are without precedent. No treaty was ever made which covered or contemplated such a case as this. A convicted thief (not simply a man under suspicion of having committed a crime) while in the hands of the Sheriff is spirited away in a Canadian vessel through the connivance of Canadians, some of whom were on the spot, others at the end of the line. All were and are subjects of the British crown. The convict was carried in this Canadian vessel to a port in Canada, where he was received, sheltered, and taken care of by one of the owners of the vessel. From first to last the escape was a plot of Canadians. McGarigle did not abscond but was abducted, and that by British subjects. We repeat that no extradition treaty ever negotiated provided for or contemplated a case like this.

It would be idle to speculate on what Great Britain would have done had the case been properly laid before the Foreign Office by our State Department; but even if, as is not probable, the request had been refused, there would still be no reason to regret making it. If there exist objections to the surrender let the British Government present them. Mr. Bayard puts himself in the position of a lawyer who, instead of presenting the arguments on the side of his own client, should devote himself to arguing the other side. Mr. Cleveland, in his capacity of President of the United States, may retain such an attorney, but if the President of a private corporation should do so he would soon find himself out of a job.

Does Mr. Bayard remember, with a certain tenderness, that when this Administration was making up its jewels not long ago this same McGarigle was a prime favorit with a large part of the Democracy of Chicago, and that after he had fled the Democratic ex-Mayor of the city, then on the eve of leaving the country, for its good, expressed a lively sympathy with the abducted boodler and hoped that he would not be caught or returned? Does he think it a stroke of political shrewdness virtually to wink at the defeat of justice and become a kind of accomplice after the fact to his escape? This much is certain: if a Canadian boodler, under sentence of a Canadian court, after a fair trial, and pending the execution of the sentence, should be stolen away from the Sheriff by American citizens and by them sneaked across the lake into the States, and there taken in charge by one of the conspirators, the main owner of the boat used for the abduction, the American people with hardly a dissenting voice would say, provided the British Government made a respectful request for his return, that he ought by all means to be sent back—that decency and comity demanded it. They would not stop to ask if there was not some legal technicality or diplomatic quibble which might serve as excuse for refusal. On the contrary, public sentiment would favor the straining, if necessary, of a point in favor of the extradition. About the only voice heard against it would be a little peep of dissent from one of the chickens in the "Blue Hen's" coop. Or, perhaps, as the shoe would then be on the other foot, Mr. Bayard would favor the surrender. It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored, and with the present Secretary of State American interest and honor are the last to be thought of, especially when there is anything English in the case.

CAPT. BACK TALKS NONSENSE.

Touching the decision of the Supreme Court in the Anarchists' case, Capt. Black is reported to have said:

> If that decision is correct there is nothing to prevent the arrest, trial, conviction, and execution of any man who can be proved an Anarchist. It is infamous. I say that as a citizen and not as a lawyer.

Thus Capt. Black's excited utterance makes it impossible to say for him by way of apology that he is a bad citizen and a good lawyer, or a bad lawyer and a good citizen. His own statement condemns him in both capacities. If Capt. Black would do in this case as he would in any other—read and weigh the decision candidly before expressing an opinion—he would see that there is no foundation for his assertion that any one can be condemned and executed simply for being an Anarchist. There is nothing whatever in the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court to prevent any man from holding Anarchistic beliefs. Under the law as laid down by the court an Anarchist may believe and even preach what he pleases, and if no harm or violation of the law results he cannot be touched by the authorities. He may froth and fume and spout anarchy to his heart's content and remain unmolested, provided no unlawful act follows as the result of his incitements and there is no resulting murder, riot, fires, pillage, or disorder. The law has nothing to do with the advocates of any particular doctrine, however bad—it deals only with inciters and perpetrators of crime, holding each equally guilty. Surely Capt. Black knows that to be the law and fact.

So long as any man remains a sentimental Anarchist or harmless spouter of sedition he cannot be molested. The law does not attempt to prevent crime by muzzling or shackling people. It gives them full freedom and discretion and then holds them answerable for the abuse of their rights to the injury of others. Every man has the right of free speech, but if he libels or slanders another or disturbs public order he is responsible and punishable. If he advises and encourages a burglary or highway robbery he is equally guilty with the principal who does the stealing. Why shouldn't believers in anarchy who advocate dynamite murder be held to the same legal responsibility as other men—as the men who commit it? Does Black think one class of the community should be free to counsel, advise, and instigate crime with impunity? Why shouldn't they understand that if they advise and incite riot and murder they must do it at their peril?

In language as explicit as it can be made the law of this State as embodied in the Supreme Court decision and formulated in the statutes says that advisers and instigators can be punished only when human life is taken or persons injured or property destroyed in pursuance of their teachings, but that in such event they are fully accountable. What does Black mean by pronouncing this just and proper doctrine "infamous"? He is a poor lawyer if he believes the law to be as he states it, and a bad citizen if he thinks it should be other than what the Supreme Court and the statutes declare. Capt. Black is talking bosh and nonsense which he will regret both as a citizen and a lawyer when he cools down.

WHAT CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS?

The sympathizing friends who have so long deluded the condemned Anarchists with false advice admit that no further appeal can be taken in the courts except on some question arising under the Constitution of the United States; but they still hold that the defendants have some "constitutional rights" yet to be vindicated by their release. What are these rights and where are the provisions regarding them to be found? Is there anything in the Constitution of the United States which says that a person who advises and incites a murderous crime shall *not* be punished? If so, where? Please cite it. What could have been intended by putting such a provision in the Constitution, and why has it not been discovered before? Is there anything in the Constitution of Illinois providing immunity for persons found guilty of advising and inciting persons in the perpetration of crime? Will some one cite or refer to any such provisions in either the State or Federal Constitution? The statute of this State, enacted many years ago, declares:

> An accessory is he who stands by and aids, abets, or assists, or who, not being present aiding, abetting, or assisting, *hath advised, encouraged, aided, or abetted* the perpetration of the crime. He who thus aids, abets, assists, *advises, or encourages* shall be considered as principal and punished accordingly.

The principle embodied in the above is older than any American Constitution, and the only new feature is that it makes the guilt of adviser and perpetrator the same instead of providing a shade of difference in the punishment, as does the common law. Other States have adopted the same rule. It is found also in the statutes of the United States. Congress has enacted (Revised Statutes, Sec. 5,323) that "every person who knowingly aids, abets, causes, procures, commands, or *counsels another* to commit any murder, robbery, or other piracy upon the high seas . . . shall suffer death." Likewise the Federal statutes provide precisely the same punishment for "every person who *incites*, sets on foot, assists, *or engages* in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States." Thus under the Federal laws "inciting or setting on foot" is as great a crime as actually engaging in an insurrection. Sympathizers who assure the condemned Anarchists that they can escape the penalty of the Illinois law by appealing to the United States courts are lying to and cruelly deceiving them. The National authorities have nothing to do with the criminal laws of this State, and of course the Federal statutes have no application to the case of the Chicago Anarchists. It is worth while to notice, however, that the principle of the Illinois statute has been recognized and followed in important Federal legislation. The Anarchists can gain nothing by an appeal to the United States courts. Their only chance is in the clemency of the Governor. They and their friends should abandon any further contest, as well as all vaporing and threats, and use the privilege which the law secures them of appealing to the Governor for mercy.

THE DIVISION AND ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

One of the most important elections of this fall will occur in the Territory of Dakota. The question of the division of the Territory into South and North Dakota is to be submitted to a vote of the people of the entire Territory, which was never done before. Hitherto the Democrats in Congress have been able to excuse themselves for refusing to admit Dakota into the Union by urging that some want division and some do not, those favoring it being for the most part politicians who want to make all the offices possible for the benefit of the officeholding class. The returns from the approaching election will set forth the real facts in the case so plainly as to leave no room for quibbling or evasion. Dakota is certainly large enough for two States, being about the size of Kansas and Nebraska combined, or of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri; but there are economic arguments against division, and the majority of the voters probably, as all of them should, will be uninfluenced by political considerations. The Territory now has a population of not less than half a million, and is rapidly increasing. To be kept in territorial bondage is a great hardship, a serious disadvantage to the people in the administration of public affairs, more especially in securing justice in the courts. The machinery of territorial government is not adapted to the wants of so large a body of people. She was fairly entitled to admission four years ago. The reason then was that the Democrats did not want the Republicans to have the benefit in 1884 of her three or four Electoral votes, and the same obstacle stands in the way of admission now, and, for that matter, always will, only the objection is bound to become stronger as the Territory increases in population. Do the Democrats propose to make the exclusion perpetual so far as they can make it so? It is altogether probable that with the next census the Democracy will lose control of the House of Representatives anyway. In the nature of things the present power to act the part of the dog in the manger cannot last long, and is it good politics for a party to make so disreputable a record for so small and brief an advantage? It is generally conceded that the result of the next Presidential election will hinge on New York, and that it would make no difference, practically, about Dakota, whether she had a voice in the election of the next President or not. It is not for any mere political advantage that THE TRIBUNE denounces the wrong of exclusion, but because it is a monstrous outrage on a great and rapidly-growing Commonwealth, and division is a question for the Dakotans themselves, and not for Congress, to decide.

THE Jacksonville (Fla.) *News-Herald*, replying to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's comment upon the appointment of an ex-officer of the Ku-Klux from Arkansas to a position in the Patent Office by the President, says:

> THE TRIBUNE means its comment for irony, but really Mr. Cleveland is not, by a large per cent, as kindly disposed toward the Ku-Klux as his Republican predecessors have been.
>
> Gen. William Mahone, United States Senator, has occupied for several years very confidential relations with the leading Republicans. Moreover, Gen. Longstreet was a special pet of every Administration since the war till Cleveland's advent. And Col. Mosby, receiving at President Grant's hands a very responsible and lucrative Consulship, was treated like a prodigal son, the fatted boy-cow was killed, and Col. Mosby and the Republican Administration made much rejoicing. It seems that the sins of a Republican Ku-Klux may be shriven and the new convert taken into the very sanhedrim along with Republican Presidents and Cabinets, but if he remain a Democrat there is no pardon for him.

The criticism of this Bourbon print, which has evidently not yet been reconstructed, would be more to the point if it told the whole truth and did not keep back the very core of the question. Gen. Grant, in his desire to conciliate the Southern whites and to show them that the North was not actuated by any feeling of malice or revenge, offered these positions to Gens. Longstreet, Mahone, and Mosby because they had the manliness to come forward and declare that they were in the wrong, that they regretted their efforts to destroy the Union, that they were anxious to renew their allegiance, and that they were ready to obey the laws and the Constitution and recognize the authority of the Federal Government. The man Frolich whom President Cleveland sought out was of a different sort. He belonged to a clan who continued their bloody work even after the war was over and harried and murdered Union men. He had not been a soldier but a guerrilla. Frolich had not been engaged in legitimate warfare but in midnight raids on peaceful people. He had not come forward in manly fashion, acknowledged his errors and subscribed his allegiance to the Government. The Old Commander never offered offices to men of the Frolich kind, and never rewarded members of a Ku-Klux Klan with Federal appointments. It looks very much as if the patriotism of the Florida paper is of the same kind as that displayed by Gen. Breckinridge of Kentucky, who declared himself an unreconstructed Rebel at the Missouri reunion of Confederates the other day.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* throws some interesting light upon the manner in which Henry George and his lieutenant, Dr. McGlynn, are abolishing their personal poverty. A year ago George was worth less than $10,000, and now that paper says he has over $50,000, besides a nice house and lot on Pleasant avenue, which, it is needless to say, he does not propose to be despoiled of, or to turn into a common pool for the sake of abolishing other people's poverty. He holds a title to it made out in the name of Henry George, a prominent advocate of the doctrine of anti-land-ownership. Meanwhile the anti-poverty crowd has made itself poorer to the extent of nearly $30,000 in purchasing his books since he ran for Mayor, and is voluntarily impoverishing itself still further by subscriptions to his paper, the *Standard*. Dr. McGlynn has not succeeded so well as Henry George in abolishing the McGlynn poverty, as he has not been in the business so long, but he is getting on finely. He toils not, neither does he spin, but he lives in a first-class hotel, has plenty of money in his pockets, and gives pretty little dinners to some of his anti-poverty friends. Every Sunday the great anti-poverty reformer and the unfrocked priest advance another peg or two in abolishing their respective poverties by taking a seat on the anti-poverty platform and passing the anti-poverty hat round among the attendant poor for pennies to keep the anti-poverty pot boiling. The last appeal is for $50,000 for their political canvass, which must be raised by their anti-poverty congregation, though it comes like pulling teeth. In fact, George and his friend McGlynn appear to be doing a land-office business in abolishing their own poverty, and are likely before they know it to become bloated and "pampered capitalists." But how about the other fellows? Perhaps some day they may ask the question when they are going to begin abolishing their poverty also. Thus far their efforts seem to have been confined to relieving two persons from their embarrassments in that direction at the expense of their own pockets.

IT may be true that the aged Duke of Devonshire has been trying to induce his son, the Marquis of Hartington, to accept the main features of the Home-Rule scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone. The Duke is old and probably feels his end approaching. It has been the pride of his branch of the Cavendish family that they have been always true to the Liberal party. The great mass of the Liberal voters are true to Gladstone. The attempt to set up a Whig-Liberal party has failed. The mugwump coalition is going to pieces. The Duke sees that unless his son violates the family tradition and goes over to the Tories or becomes reconciled to the Gladstonians there is no political future for him. The elder Cavendish no doubt prefers reconciliation with Gladstone, while it is probable that the younger would prefer to join the Tories. But though the Grand Old Man has a kindly feeling for Hartington and on personal grounds wishes him back into the fold, the mass of the Liberals would oppose his being taken into favor again. He has been a drag on the Liberal party. He has been always opposed to advance. He is now opposed to any radical scheme of land reform because his own interests are involved. He is opposed to a reform of the House of Lords, of which he will soon be a member. He is opposed to church disestablishment and to free common schools. He would in the event of his joining the Gladstonian party again try to whittle down the Home-Rule bill until it would be worthless or at least unacceptable to the Irish. If he joins the Tories he will be entirely powerless for good or harm in a few years, when the death of his father will send him to the obscurity of the House of Lords. The anxiety of the Duke to have the Marquis reconciled with Gladstone shows the way the political wind blows across the water.

AS SOON as Mayor Roche has arranged for the guard-gates, fences, and viaducts along Kinzie street he will probably direct his attention to the necessity for similar protection along the line of the Burlington & Quincy Road on Sixteenth street. It is not quite as bad as the Kinzie street line, but it is pretty bad. There are viaducts at Canal and Halsted streets and Blue Island and Centre avenues now. There ought to be at the least half a dozen other viaducts along the route. The Great Western Road, which runs in along south of the Burlington track, will doubtless share in the expense.

TRAVELER (registering his name at hotel)—I want one of your best rooms. One on the first floor.

Clerk—Sorry, sir, but every room on that floor is taken. I can let you have a good room, though, on the fourth floor—a first-class room.

Traveler—Up among the servants, and bootblacks, and scullions, I suppose. I want one of the best rooms in the house, and on the first floor, too. And I want it quick, or perhaps you'll be sorry.

Clerk—Why, who are you?

Traveler—I am the editor and proprietor of the *Labor Vindicator and Rank Leveler*.

The Official Record of the Haymarket Massacre.

The masterly statement of the details of the Anarchist conspiracy by the Supreme Court comprises the complete official history of the haymarket massacre, and for the first time the public can realize the full extent and the infernal character of the plot concocted by the Anarchist leaders to inaugurate what they call the Social revolution. If any one has had any doubts hitherto of the guilt of these men it must have been removed by the clear, unvarnished, convincing narrative of the Supreme Judges, tracing the conspiracy from its earliest inception to its bloody consummation.

It has not been possible heretofore for any person clearly to apprehend the complete details of this conspiracy, or to see it exposed with all its connecting links and every ramification leading directly to a given end. The Anarchists were indicted May 25, twenty-one days after the massacre. The jury was not impaneled until July 15, and it was not until Aug. 20 that the verdict was found. During the intervening thirty-six days the public was furnished with daily installments of evidence in the newspapers. These installments did not present a connected story. The narrative was interrupted with a wilderness of objections, involving sometimes tedious discussions, and with law points contested on both sides and referred to the court for decision. Some evidence was ruled out, and constant exceptions were taken to other parts of it. Some witnesses were reluctant to testify and their evidence had to be dragged out of them, so that its full force was not felt. For obvious reasons witnesses could not always be called in proper sequence to keep the testimony continuous. The numerous lawyers on each side in summing up only presented different aspects of the case, nor did the court, unlike the custom of English jurists, review the evidence. There was, in fact, no way in which the public could obtain a clear, continuous, uninterrupted narrative of the conspiracy from beginning to end. The Supreme Court has done that work. It has had the voluminous record of every word that was said in the courtroom and every paper and document introduced in the case in its possession for over six months. It has sifted out all the chaff and photographed, as it were, the actual conspiracy, relieved of all extraneous considerations, legal discussions, and tiresome diversions. The scattered fragments are all together and every link in its place. With overwhelming certainty the Supreme Judges have established this conspiracy, located its purpose, pursued it to the very time and place, and demonstrated its terrible result.

The narrative of the Judges begins with the bomb itself as the hideous nucleus of the conspiracy. They show that it was round, consisting of two semi-globes fastened by a bolt; that it was exploded by means of a projecting fuse which must be lighted externally; that it was of composit material, tin and lead, with traces of antimony, iron, and zinc, tin being mixed with lead to furnish the proper degree of resistance to the dynamite; that this material is not a commercial article; and that it had an iron nut, with a thread fitting the screw end of the bolt in the bomb. They show that these four characteristics of the bomb existed in large numbers of the bombs made by Lingg. They further show in this connection that he with others made these very bombs and loaded them with dynamite, that he carried them about with him and distributed them, and that he intended to throw one of them into a patrol-wagon. They leave no doubt that the bomb which killed Degan was one of the bombs made by Lingg.

From this point they pass to the object of making these bombs. They establish the existence of the Internationals with their organs—the *Alarm* and the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*—their bureaus of information, and their murderous purposes. They show that they were divided into armed and unarmed groups, as well as the Lehr und Wehr Verein, the best drilled of the armed sections, and that all the defendants belonged to them; that they were represented by certain leaders who had their headquarters in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office, and that the principal persons who shaped their policy and issued orders to them were these defendants. They then show by numerous citations from the papers edited by Spies, Schwab, and Parsons, and from speeches made by all the defendants, that for two years previous to the massacre they had persistently and systematically urged upon these groups, as well as workingmen generally, that they should arm themselves with revolvers, rifles, and bombs, and use them against the police and militia. Such was the general nature of the conspiracy.

The next step in the narrative shows its relation to the massacre. They prove that these leaders fixed upon the 1st of May as the date of the uprising by citations from their speeches, their newspaper articles, and the resolutions passed by the armed groups to which they belonged; that they prepared for it by purchasing arms and other necessary material; that they commissioned Lingg to make the bombs, as they could not be bought; that Lingg did make them, that the one which exploded at the haymarket was made by him in furtherance of the conspiracy, and that he distributed them among the groups. Coming to the massacre itself, they show that after the riot at McCormick's took place, Monday, May 3, Spies issued his Revenge Circular, and that in the evening certain of the conspirators met and perfected their plans. At that meeting it was agreed upon Engel's suggestion that a bomb should be thrown into each police station and then the policemen should be shot down as they came out, but this part of the conspiracy had to be modified for sufficient reasons; that the publication of the word "Ruhe" in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* should be the signal for the attack; that a mass-meeting of armed men should be held in the haymarket on the next evening, as trouble was expected; and that a committee should be formed to have charge of this meeting, to call the armed groups together by the signal word, and report to them when the conflict with the police occurred. Not content with thus establishing the conspiracy and the death of Officer Degan as a part of its execution the Judges investigate the conduct of each of the defendants separately and establish their responsibility as the leaders of the conspiracy beyond all question.

Such is the narrative in brief as told by the Judges. No one can read it who is not a sympathizer with Anarchism and not rise from its perusal thoroughly convinced of their guilt. If there is a person who had any doubts in his mind after the trial was concluded let him read this plain, clear, direct statement of facts made from the record. It is overwhelming in its condemnation of these enemies of society.

Contemptible Tactics Employed Against Mr. Blaine.

> Mr. Blaine is receiving all the honors that can be bestowed upon an American citizen in a foreign country. It is gratifying to every American heart to recognize that among the thousands who go to the Old World from here occasionally one like Mr. Blaine, who represents the true American idea, can be found as the recipient of universal appreciating and honoring.—*Cincinnati Graphic News*.

It is unquestionably true that Mr. Blaine has been received as a representative American, and the honor universally accorded him by the English people makes more conspicuous the carping criticisms and malignant misrepresentations inspired by partisan hate which have followed him from this side of the water. Few Democratic or mugwump papers can plead guiltless of this charge, but among them all there is not one which seems so utterly lost to all sense of decency as a prominent journal published in Chicago which professes to be independent in politics. This paper sent a special correspondent to accompany Mr. Blaine upon his trip, and the letters sent home have been replete with the most insulting lies that a fertile imagination could conceive. Grave personalities, facetious insinuations, and unscrupulous distortions of fact have been multiplied without number, and the Chicago paper, to its disgrace be it said, has given them publicity and commended the disreputable work. It is a matter of notoriety that the reporter who is engaged in the contemptible work has been denied access to Mr. Blaine's presence, but this rebuff does not prevent him from hearing imaginary conversations or from assuming to speak with authority of Mr. Blaine's motives and intentions. One day he paints the American statesman as a despicable toady to English nobility, and again the picture is changed to that of a cunning boor who refuses an invitation from people of distinction that he may gain political capital with the working classes. Whatever Mr. Blaine may do, or whatever he may not do, is ascribed to low and vulgar motives, and every line that is written proclaims the studied purpose of malignancy.

Were Mr. Blaine not a possible candidate for the Presidency, of course he would not be subjected to this outrageous espionage, but his prominence is considered sufficient excuse for the meanest political tactics, and the zeal with which he is abused and vilified could not be exceeded in the heat of an actual campaign. The Chicago reportorial scavenger was evidently sent abroad with explicit instructions to "write his man down," and it cannot be denied that he has been faithful, infamously faithful, to his task. But that is a rascally business at the best and the newspaper which authorizes it is a disgrace to itself and to the profession.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat*.

DEMOCRATIC platform for 1888: Anything to beat the G. A. R.

THE approach of the fall elections will naturally remind Mr. Cleveland that a few offensive partisans yet remain unkicked out.

THE new "Hail Columbia," written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, is a praiseworthy production, and it is harrowing to think that it must be sung at the Philadelphia centennial to that same old tune.

A PENNSYLVANIA exchange makes the suggestion in sober earnest that the Republicans nominate Roscoe Conkling and Ben Butler for President and Vice-President next year, and says the party might go further and fare worse. So it might, but not much worse.

CALIFORNIA was thirty-seven years old last Friday. She has sowed more wild oats and had a bigger time generally than any State of her age, and is still young.

IN one of his recent speeches Gov. Foraker referred to Senator Sherman as being on a "sure Presidential train with a free pass in his own name." If the distinguished Senator from Ohio undertakes to ride into the Presidency in open defiance of the Inter-State Commerce law he will be put off the train as soon as he crosses the Ohio border.

ARCHIBALD (writing a letter)—For years, Amelia, I have carried your image indelibly impressed on my heart. You have been the goal of my highest ambition, the polar star of my life's tempest-tossed bark. For you I would bear any sacrifice, endure any hardship, brave any danger. The time has come at last, Amelia, when I can freely tell you of my heart's deathless devotion and ask in return the priceless gift of your love. Fortune has at last smiled upon me, and I am wealthy beyond my most sanguine hopes. Yet life without you would turn Fortune's smiles to frowns and make paradise itself a place of misery. Without you I should be the poorest man alive, though dwelling in the lap of earthly luxury. With you by my side I should possess untold riches, though in [pausing a moment to reflect]—what is it I am trying to say here? Untold riches, though in——"

Loud voice in the street—Rags and old iron! Ra-a-a-gs!

Archibald (with alacrity)—Thank you, my friend. (Resumes his writing.) Rags. Do not delay, Amelia, in responding, etc., etc.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE proposes to settle the fishery question by "wiping out the picket-line of custom-houses and letting trade flow across the border in its natural channels without restriction." But in order to do that it is first necessary to wipe out the Republican protectionist party. Is THE TRIBUNE ready to lend a hand?—*Detroit Free Press (Dem.)*.

If commercial union with Canada would thus collide with the protection element in the Republican party, what would become of the Sam Randall Democrats? As the American tariff would still be in force against all the world except Canada it is difficult to see how it would interfere with the protectionists. They have no interests that reciprocity would injure; on the contrary, they would be benefited by securing a new market for their goods.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES and President Cleveland are both enjoying the hospitality of the Philadelphians, and it is proper that they should meet in a friendly way, compare notes, and exchange sympathies. If Mr. Cleveland makes good use of his opportunities his visit to Philadelphia will result in his having acquired much information concerning the proper management of poultry-yards, and this knowledge may be useful to him after next year.

"THIS country," says a carping exchange, "has a surplus of statesmen." The absurdity of this remark is evident from the fact that the managers of many a county fair have been in distress this fall on account of not being able to procure a statesman as an attraction, and have been compelled to fall back on the usual vegetable display or a hastily arranged baby-show.

WHEN it became known that Frank McNeally, who robbed the Saco bank of such a large sum of money, had been the confidential clerk of the institution on a salary of $5 a week until last June, when it was increased to $6, there was a very large landslide of public sympathy away from the bank.

GEN. BUTLER is such a soft-hearted old gentleman! Speaking of the report that he was to be employed in the cases of the Chicago Anarchists he says that he has not definitly decided to take any active step in their behalf; "but the public may rest assured that I will never allow a man's life to be sacrificed if I can see any ground on which he can possibly be saved." "From yon blue heavens above us bent," or perhaps from the opposit direction, the spirit of the Southern gentleman dispatched by Gen. Butler for pulling down the American flag at New Orleans cannot help smiling at Benjamin's claim to apostleship in the cause of anti-capital punishment.

A CHICAGO manufacturer of tin utensils is about to spring a new invention called the Ayoub can on the market.

THE American Society of the Professors of Dancing has held its annual meeting in Brooklyn, and the learned professors, after bringing much thought and research to bear upon the subject, have decided that it will be the proper thing for people to waltz for another year in the same old cohesive, confidential, delirious way.

"IT's all humbug to talk to me of the benefits of advertising," said the sour-looking man; "I spent $175 last year in advertising, and I was closed out by the Sheriff in January. The money was wasted, sir; every cent of it. Advertising is no good."

"What papers did you advertise in?" inquired a sympathizing bystander.

"What papers? Thunder! I didn't use any papers. I had my advertisements painted on fence boards."

SENATOR COCKRELL of Missouri thinks he can see the guiding hand of Providence in the Administration of President Cleveland. This looks like a sneaking attempt to take the responsibility for Higgins off the shoulders of the President.

AN exchange calls attention to the fact that Henry George wrote an article some years ago for the *North American Review* in which he denounced the use of money in elections very severely. This, however, was before the days of the Anti-Poverty Society. He now wants $50,000 to pay the expenses of the United Labor campaign in New York.

> THE doctors ought not to grumble because some of them were crowded out of their Washington feast. If it were not for gluttony not less than half the doctors would starve.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

They would not starve, perhaps; but they would find their occupation gone. With this amendment the remark deserves to go on record as a great truth.

"THIS same 'Arabian Nights,'" says the Kansas City *Times*, "is the toughest and tartest burlesque that was ever forced upon people of moderate intelligence." We trust cultured New York feels properly rebuked for going wild over this production.

MASSACHUSETTS presents a most favorable field for immigration, provided the immigrants are persons of the male sex who are of marrying age and are not prejudiced against widows.

EVERY railway car hereafter equipped with a stove or heater of the old-fashioned kind should be equipped also with a prominent official of the company, chained to the seat nearest the stove; not necessarily for display, but as a guaranty of good faith.

CAPT. BLACK makes queer distinctions. He declares that the decision of the State Supreme Court in the Anarchist case is "infamous," but qualifies the assertion by stating, "I say that as a citizen, and not as a lawyer." Does that mean that infamy is not necessarily infamous from a legal point of view?

OVERLAND SKETCHES.

[By "The Dakota Bell" Man.]

"Say," said a long-haired man wearing one boot and one shoe as he approached the wagon while we were camped on the edge of Sidney, Neb., "you fellers ain't got no runnin' stock with you, I reckon?"

"No."

"I 'lowed they didn't look that way. But, then, you can't tell nothin' by looks. Hosses," and here he made a long pause and appeared to be counting the spokes in the wheel; "hosses is peculiar critters."

"How's that?"

"W'y, 'bout a month ago just such a lookin' crowd as you be come along with a couple of old hosses an' a covered wagon. You know, Bill Simmons has got a runnin' hoss. Well, Bill happened to mosey 'round where they was camped, an' he looks at their poorest hoss an' kinder grins inwardly an' keeps down a laugh by tryin' mighty hard, an' says he: 'Stranger, that air hoss o' your'n looks 's if it might have some speed in him?' 'Ya-es,' says the man, sorter sleepy and careless like; 'he runs some.' 'Y' ever put him on the track?' asts Bill. 'Sometimes, though he's gettin' pertty old,' says the man. 'Would you mind havin' a little run with an old horse o' mine?' goes on Bill. 'I'm 'greeable,' says the man. So they went over to the track, an' all the rest of us went 'long, of course. Bill's hoss come on so he couldn't hardly hold him, head up an' mouth open. The strange hoss looked kinder sneakin' an' stood 'round with one for'ard leg bent an' its head down eatin' grass. I knowed Bill's hoss was goin' to beat, an' most ev'rybody else did. We bet all we could, though there wa'n't nobody to bet with 'cept the stranger's partner, an' he didn't seem overly 'n' above anxious, though he did take a few bets an' kinder 'pologized by sayin' their old hoss could run once, though it was hard to tell what he would do that day. I'm darned if he wasn't right, too."

"How was he right?"

"W'y, it was hard to tell what he would do that day. Old Capt. Bingsley started 'em, an' Bill's hoss led right off. The stranger pounded 'way on the ribs o' his'n, but he couldn't git no motion onto him. Bill came in 'way ahead, an' I'm a liar if we didn't see that strange hoss nippin' at the grass 'long the track as he come down the homestretch.

"Well, the stranger looked gloomy, an' set on his hoss an' let him eat 'tween the heats—it was to be the best two in three. But his partner, who was doing the bettin', acted a sight diff'rent. He got hoppin' mad, an' said he'd bet anyhow if he did loose. We heered the man what rode the hoss tellin' him not to do it, cos Bill's hoss were better than they thought, but he said he didn't give a durn, he'd bet anyhow. So we all bet with him, givin' him big odds, so his money would go furder an' we all could have a whack at it. But he 'peared to have an uncommon pile of it, an' kep' pullin' it out an' takin' ev'ry bet offered. I'll be snaked if he didn't have more'n the whole crowd. After awhile they got ready to start again. The stranger hadn't been off his hoss at all, but had set there chewin' terbacker an' lookin' sick. 'I got $10 more to bet on our hoss' says the man, but nobody had another cent. Jes' then they started; same old story—Bill's hoss takin' long jumps an' the other kinder bobbin' up 'n' down an' actin' 's if it hurt him. 'I'll bet you my watch agin yer $10,' says I. 'Shove her up,' says he. I turned round an' done so an' looked back jes' in time to see the stranger kinder lean over and whoop at his hoss 'bout the time they was half way 'round the track, an' I'll be gol durned if I ever seed anything like it in my born days. Run! Great jumpin' Jūpiter! Run ain't no name fer it. That hoss jes' humped down his back and reached out an doubled up, an' reached out an' doubled up! Bill said afterwards that he didn't know nothin' 'bout when he passed him an' s'posed all the time he was ahead till he met the other comin' back jes' 'fore he went under the wire! Fact, I tell you! They rested awhile an' then run the other heat. This time the strange hoss jes' went off in what 'peared to be an easy gallop, an' kep' 'bout a rod ahead o' Bill all the way, throwin' dust in his face an' 'casionally kickin' back at him kinder funny like. But, you bet, we didn't see nothin' funny 'bout it. We was the sickest crowd you ever seen. Ev'ry cent gone an' a circus comin' in 'bout a week! An' one of 'em had my watch swellin' 'round with it stickin' in his boot-leg! Sick! Well, stranger, we was too sick to stick out our tongues! Them fellers hooked right up an' pulled out o' town with that cussed runnin' hoss droopin' down his head an' nippin' at the fire-weed 'long the side o' the road. They didn't git none too soon, neither; we was jes' goin' over to lynch 'em. That's why I came over to ask you fellers 'bout this bus'ness. The boys said they would git the rope ready while I came over, an' if you said you had a hoss that wa'n't no runner, but still you would run it, w'y we 'lowed we'd string you up over on that big tree with the crooked limb. It 'pears that the best time for such kind o' exercises is 'fore the race an' not after you go 'way with your wagon-box stuffed out with our money till it's like to split."

CURRENT NOTES.

A society woman's dress costs a great deal for what there is of it.—*Judge*.

We incline to the belief that Bernhardt will not enter a nunnery until after all the other places are closed up.—*Peoria Transcript*.

An exchange, announcing the close of the Medical Congress at Washington, heads the article, "The Doctors' Mission Ended." This looks like a grave mistake.—*Boston Transcript*.

A frontier agent of the Government has married a Cree Indian maiden. These Indian agents are a graceless lot, and more of them should be Cree-mated.—*Binghamton Republican*.

Reading, Pa., probably has as many breweries to the square foot as any town in the country. So that Bacon was right when he said that "Reading makes a full man."—*Drake's Magazine*.

The Prince of Wales is reported to be very much concerned about his increasing corpulency. So is the British public, which would gladly see a diminution of his prodigal waste.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin*.

This is the season when it is proper for the young man whose summer suit shows signs of wear, and who has not yet found it convenient to buy a fall suit, to don his last spring's overcoat and make remarks about the cool evenings.—*New York Tribune*.

Mrs. Newly Rich (leaving a small tea given by a woman of social rank but not superabundant means)—Good-by, my dear Mrs. Blank. I have enjoyed myself greatly. What an unequaled faculty you have of making a little go a great way.—*Life*.

"Where are you going to locate?" asked one young doctor of another. "I don't know. I was thinking of going to X——." "Don't do it. They tell me there is a general stagnation of business there." "That's just it. Stagnation produces malaria, you know."—*Washington Critic*.

Omaha man—I see by the papers that Henry George used to been Inspector of Gas-Meters. Omaha Man—Well! well! He has a kind heart, I suppose. "A kind heart." "Yes, I suppose his sympathies were aroused on the poverty question by noticing the very small quantity of food in the cellars of those who burned gas."—*Omaha World*.

A hack-driver comes near running down an old woman, but by great exertion succeeds in clearing her, and is congratulated on his skill by all observers. "It was a close shave!" cries the jehu. "I was scared, because she would have been the thirteenth that I had run over this month, and thirteen is always an unlucky number for me."—*French Fun*.

"Where are the girls of the past?" asks a newspaper poet. Well, they're still kicking around. A great many of them spent the summer at Minnetonka. They are gay and agreeable, have been just 24 years old for several consecutive seasons, and are mighty attractive if you don't take them too near the light. They are excellent moonlight girls. O, the girls of the past. God bless 'em, are with us—to stay.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

PERSONALS.

The Duchess of Cumberland is recovering from her mental trouble and has resumed her usual occupation.

C. P. Huntington is reported as saying that he is not half so much afraid of the Pacific Railroad Investigating Committee as he is of Mrs. Hetty Green.

Peter Murphy, Democratic candidate for member of the Board of Public Works in Ohio, has withdrawn from the ticket. He alleges failing health as the cause, but his condition cannot possibly be as bad as that of his party.

Mme. Patti has a fan on which are the autographs of all the sovereigns of Europe. The Czar of Russia wrote: "Nothing is so soothing as your singing." The Emperor of Germany, "To the ever-singing nightingale." Queen Christina, "To the Spanish woman from a Queen who is proud to have her as a subject." Queen Victoria, "If King Lear is right in saying that a sweet voice is a precious gift in a woman, you are

...est of women." The Emperor and Empress of Austria have merely signed. M. Thiers, at the time he was President of the Republic, wrote: "Queen of song, I stretch forth my hand to thee."

Queen Victoria has the largest book ever bound. It measures eighteen inches across the back and weighs over thirty pounds. It is the volume with the jubilee addresses of congratulation from the Habitations of the Primrose League.

Crown-Prince Frederick William of Germany recently gave a diamond pendant to the wife of the innkeeper where he staid, near Norwood, England. After he left it was found that the diamonds were paste. The husband wrote to Berlin, but received no answer.

Ex-Gov. John G. Downey of California is said to be deranged. He is about 60 years old, and recently sought to wed a Miss Addis of Northern Mexico. The lady was willing, but the Governor's friends conducted him to San Francisco, where he is now carefully guarded.

Mark Twain grows generous with advancing years. He has sent to Caroline B. Le Row, the teacher and writer who collected the examples given in the book "English As She Is Taught," the check for $250 paid him by the Century Company for his inimitable reviewing article.

The Duke of Marlborough pronounces the recent "Memorandum" printed over his signature—in which the American press and American manners were so severely denounced—"an impudent forgery," and adds: "I have no desire to appear before the American people as the writer of a letter of which I know nothing and the sentiments of which I do not share."

Thomas Longley of Dover is said to be the heaviest British subject in the world. He is a respectable and intelligent publican, is 40 years of age, being born (of parents not above the normal size) in 1848. As a baby he was not considered large. His present weight is forty stone (560 pounds), hight six feet three-quarter inch, measurement of the waist eighty inches, size of leg twenty-five inches.

The Empress of Austria, on a recent Sunday afternoon, made the ascent of the Gomsfeld, 2,024 metres above the level of the sea, near Ischl. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by a lady-in-waiting and a guide, passed the night in a common Alpine hut, and the next morning witnessed the sunrise in brilliant weather. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the august tourist was back in Ischl, having walked eighteen hours out of the twenty-six which the excursion occupied.

CONGRATULATING BISHOP M'LAREN.

Thanksgiving Services—Speeches at the Lunch in the Clergy-House.

Thanksgiving services at the Cathedal of SS. Peter and Paul, on the occasion of Bishop McLaren's safe return, were well attended yesterday forenoon. About forty clergymen of the diocese were present and took part in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. The Bishop was celebrant, and was assisted by Dr. Morrison and Dean Phillips of Kankakee. Canon Street, Bishop Dunlap of New Mexico, and Dr. Locke were also within the chancel. The choir, which was reinforced for the occasion from most of the other choirs in the city, sung, after the Te Deum, "The Heavens Are Telling the Glory of God," from Haydn's "Creation." In place of the sermon Bishop McLaren delivered a short address, thanking the congregation and clergymen representing other parishes in the diocese for the warmth of their welcome, and congratulating them upon the success of their efforts during his absence. At the conclusion of the services the Bishop received the individual congratulations of the clergy and members of the congregation in his office in the clergy-house. Meantime a lunch had been spread in the refectory. The Bishop was escorted to a seat at the centre of a raised table reaching across the end of the room. On his right were placed Bishop Dunlap, Dr. Moore and Dr. Perry, and on his left Dr. Morrison, Dr. Locke, and Dr. Greene. About 100 clergymen and members of the congregation were seated at three long tables reaching the length of the room. Dr. Morrison was master of ceremonies. He spoke feelingly of the fears of every one in the diocese when the Bishop went away broken in health, and of their prayers that he might return fully recovered. It was to return thanks that these prayers had been answered that services had been held. He referred to the choatic state in which the diocese was when Bishop McLaren became its head and to its uninterrupted prosperity and progress since, and hoped to see it prosper for many years yet under his direction.

Dr. Locke assured the Bishop of the love borne him by every one in his flock. In introducing Dean Phillips Dr. Morrison said that the Dean's only infirmity was his modesty, and that all that had prevented him from becoming a Bishop was that infirmity. "I hope I may not repeat what has just been said," remarked Dean Phillips on rising, whereat there was great laughter. "I cannot help comparing this occasion," he continued, "with the first advent of our beloved Bishop to this diocese. Though we had then been a year and a half without a Bishop, I think this seven months has seemed longer. You see, then we didn't know how this new Bishop was going to turn out. They say comparisons are odious, but I cannot refrain from comparing our knowledge of him now with our lack of knowledge then—our trust and confidence in him now with our questioning hopefulness then. [Laughter.] Perhaps I ought not to have said just that, though I think we might say in his presence what we constantly say behind his back. [Laughter.] I am most thankful for our Bishop's safe return. May sickness never deprive us of him again."

Canon Knowles, being introduced as a worthy representative of the diocese who had been presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury and returned as modest as ever, said that he had absented himself from the surpliced clergy so that he might sit among the congregation and realize how great had been the change in the prosperity and unity of the diocese since Bishop McLaren's advent. In conclusion he created some amusement by saying that the diocese was a unit, that the Bishop was Catholic to the backbone, and that the low churchmen were in the van with the banners.

Dr. Morrison said that some way when low churchmen were referred to every one looked at him. He thought he could stand it, however. He introduced Bishop Dunlap, who compared the work of missionaries in the Far West with the duties of diocesans, and said that if the Irishman who thought that for "a nate, clane, aisy job he'd like to be a Bishop," had ever found himself in the shoes of either a Bishop in Chicago or in New Mexico he would have acknowledged the fallacy of his ambition. Bishop Dunlap spoke of the prosperity of his mission, and said there was not a second-rate sect in the country but spent more in establishing itself in new places than the Episcopalians. This was because their church was the church of the living God.

One Way to Reorganize.

Word comes from Chicago that the Democratic party of that locality is to be reorganized. This reminds us of a soldier in the late war who declared to a comrade that he had reorganized an army mule. "Impossible," replied the comrade. "It is true," responded the soldier, "and you can see for yourself if you go to the stable." He had killed the mule.—*Duluth Journal.*

Cleveland's Place in History.

Madison (Wis.) *Journal:* From what the President says one would suppose him to be a political angel, but from what he does it is evident that he is a mossback Democrat of the most hidebound variety. He will pass into our history as one of the greatest frauds that ever succeeded in deluding the public.

The Trouble with Jay's Head.

Baltimore *American:* The phrenologist who examined Jay Gould's head and rendered a verdict that his head was level should have looked beneath the surface. There is an impression that he has water on the brain.

Waiting for the Word from the Boss.

Galveston *News* (Dem.): The New York *World* succeeded in getting an interview with Mr. Cleveland. What the country pines for is some information as to what Mr. Randall intends to let the Democratic party do.

They Are Not Sufficiently Interested.

Dallas *News:* The Louisville *Courier-Journal* published the Ten Commandments a few days ago. Now watch out for some Kentucky Ignatius Donnelly to start out in search for the cipher in them.

Does More Harm than Good.

Denver *Republican:* The temperance man who will not accept high license as a means to restrict the liquor evil is not a reformer. He is an extremist who does the cause he would help more harm than good.

Unanimous Up to a Certain Point.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* The unanimity in the Democratic party for Mr. Cleveland's renomination is only equaled by the unanimity in the Republican party for the same thing.

TWENTY-THREE KILLED.

A TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND.

Horrible Scenes Witnessed—The European War Cloud—Queen Victoria's Speech Proroguing the English Parliament—The Situation in Bulgaria—Briefs from Berlin—News from the French Capital—Interesting London Gossip—General News from Over the Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dreadful collision occurred today on the Midland Railway. A train filled with excursionists, who were going to Doncaster to witness the races at that place, collided with another train and was wrecked. The accounts of the disaster thus far received state that twenty-three of the excursionists were killed. Seventy persons were injured by the accident.

The Midland train was standing on a crossing a mile from Doncaster, while tickets were being collected, when the Liverpool express dashed into it. The guard-box was smashed to atoms. The first carriage of the Liverpool train was telescoped by the next and broken into splinters. Many of the injured cannot recover. The disaster was caused by defective signaling.

The Midland train was crowded with excursionists going to Doncaster to see the race for the Doncaster Cup. Suddenly a platelayer was noticed wildly waving a red flag. On looking out the passengers were horrified to see the express coming at full speed. Before realizing their danger there was a terrific shock. The express cut through the excursion-train. The express engine was badly damaged but kept on the rails. Its train practically sustained no damage. The scene was horrible. Scores of people lay bleeding or dead, wedged amid the splintered woodwork and débris. Their shrieks and groans were heartrending, but it was impossible to release them until mechanical appliances arrived. Men were taken out shockingly mangled, with arms and legs severed. Others were almost decapitated and disemboweled. The dead were laid in an adjoining meadow. Some were only recognizable by their clothing. The injured were conveyed in improvised ambulances to the nearest houses. A number of surgeons were speedily in attendance. There were numerous broken legs, some requiring amputation. All that it was possible to remove were taken to an infirmary. A mother with her baby in her arms was killed, while the child escaped unhurt. In another instance a mother and child were killed. One man had his head torn completely off, and the body was found sitting upright in the carriage. The work of extrication was conducted by means of a saw and an ax, which caused acute suffering to the injured. A curve in the line hid the express till it was within a short distance of the excursion-train. The driver, named Taylor, has not explained how he ran past the danger signals. In consequence of the races and the pressure of traffic the ordinary block system was suspended and traffic was worked by hand signals and flags. It is rumored that the brakes were applied, but failed to act. The majority of the victims were residents of Sheffield and Hexthorpe. The officials aver that all the signals were at "danger" against Taylor, who, however, has a character as an attentive, sober, trustworthy man. He has been on the road for sixteen years. The latest reports place the number dead at twenty-three and the injured at sixty.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—[New York World Cable.]—On the occasion of the terrible accident in Illinois the papers here were loud in their praise of the English railway system, on which, they claimed, a similar accident could not occur. Evidence in sad rebuttal comes very quickly. Besides, the Board of Trade returns of accidents the last six months, appearing today, does not furnish English railways with such an excellent record as, even here, it was supposed they were entitled to. Eighteen collisions occurred to passenger-trains, by which seventy-one passengers were killed or injured seriously, and twelve collisions of freight-trains, by which eighty-four were injured.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Relations with Foreign Powers—The Afghanistan Boundary—Other Topics.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Parliament was prorogued today. The following is the Queen's speech closing the session:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: My relations with the other Powers continue friendly. The protracted negotiations between Russia and myself regarding the frontier which we should agree to recognize as the northern limit of Afghanistan have been brought to a satisfactory termination. The Ameer readily accepted the boundary. I hope the convention will powerfully conduce to the maintenance of a durable peace in Central Asia. The treaty between Great Britain and China with reference to the relations between China and Burmah has been ratified. The confident hope that I expressed that a general pacification of Burmah would be effected during the present year has been fully realized. A settled Government is being gradually introduced in its remoter districts. The convention which was concluded between Turkey and myself for the purpose of defining the conditions under which it would be possible for me to undertake the withdrawal of my troops from Egypt, at a fixed date, has not been ratified by the Sultan. The course of action imposed upon me by my obligations to the ruler of the people of Egypt remains unchanged. The presence of my forces has secured to Egypt the blessings of tranquillity, and has enabled me to effectually support the Khedive's efforts to promote good government and the prosperity of his people.

I have agreed with the President of the United States to refer to a joint commission the difficult questions respecting the North American fisheries which have recently been discussed by the two nations.

With singular satisfaction I mention the assemblage of the first conference of representatives of my colonies ever held in London. Their deliberations, directed to many matters of deep practical interest to their respective communities, and conducted in a spirit of hearty coöperation, will, I doubt not, add strength to the affection by which the various parts of my empire are bound together.

The Queen thanks the House of Commons for the liberal provisions for the party civic, and continues:

There is some good ground for hoping that the grave depression under which all commercial and industrial interests have lain so long is assuming a less severe character. I deeply grieve to add that there is no mitigation of the suffering under which large portions of the agricultural community continue to labor.

The wants and difficulties of Ireland have occupied your close attention during a protracted session. I trust the remedies your wisdom has provided will gradually effect a complete restoration of order in Ireland, and give renewed encouragement to peaceful industry. In order to pass them it has been necessary to postpone many important measures affecting other parts of the Kingdom, which, doubless, you will be able to resume without hindrance at the coming session.

After reference to the allotments, coal mines, merchandise marks, and criminal procedure in Scotland acts, the Queen concludes:

This year, the fiftieth of my reign, has been the occasion of the expression of fervent loyalty which has deeply touched me. I am indeed truly thankful for the warm, hearty proofs of affection which have reached me from all classes. In thanking God for the blessings He has vouchsafed me and my country, I trust I may be spared to continue to reign over a loving, faithful, and united people.

In the House of Commons the Speaker read a letter from the Irish authorities announcing the arrest of Mr. William O'Brien, a member of Parliament for Cork. In reply to a question by Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, said he believed that the usual regular formal course would be followed regarding the trial of Mr. O'Brien. He had no information, he said, that the day fixed for the trial would be anticipated.

Mr. Smith, replying to a question by Mr. Gourley, said the Dominion Government had not reported whether the order for the release of the vessels seized by the American cruisers had been carried out.

The Black rod summoned the members of the House of Commons to the House of Lords, where the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's speech proroguing Parliament. The prorogation is until November.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Mitchellstown Victims.

MITCHELLSTOWN, Sept. 16.—The funeral of Casey, another victim, took place today. Over 1,000 persons marched eight abreast, all wearing laurel leaves, and followed the remains to the grave. Father O'Neill of Cape Colony has contributed £200 to the fund for a monument to the victims.

At the Coroner's inquest today it was shown that Lonergan was killed by a bullet in the brain, and that Spinnick and Casey died from the effects of gun-shot wounds in the brain. The Government reporter whose presence at Friday's meeting was the prime cause of the affray deposed that when he and his police escort passed the line of horsemen fringing the crowd shouts came from the platform to the people to close up. The crowd thereupon began to attack the police. He being in civilian dress escaped unhurt. The story that the people tried to kill him was not true. He saw stones thrown at the barracks door, to which Constable Laheay staggered, his face and clothes stained with blood and mud.

Mr. Brunner Aiding the Irish.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—J. T. Brunner (Liberal) has given $5,000 for the purpose of starting a fund to meet the material needs of Ireland and relieve the distress prevalent in that country. Brunner suggests that Earl Spencer, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Baron Wolverton be selected as trustees of the fund, and that a commission of well-known men from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales be appointed to superintend the collection and disbursement.

Wants to Join the League.

DUBLIN, Sept. 16.—At a meeting of the City Corporation a letter was read from Mrs. Fellows, daughter of Sir Rowland Hill, asking to be allowed the honor of joining the National League, and inclosing a check.

SOME LONDON GOSSIP.

The Manifesto of the Count of Paris—Miscellaneous Chat from Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—[New York Tribune Cable.]—The English are acquiring considerable power of seeing the advantages of republican institutions for their neighbors. Monarchists themselves, they receive without enthusiasm the Comte de Paris' manifesto in behalf of monarchy in France. Journals of extreme Radicalism, like the *Daily News*, discuss it in much the same way as the French Republicans of the Extreme Left. The Comte de Paris might, in its opinion, have exhibited less indecent haste to discount the benefits of that electoral maneuvre by which his partisans became the supporters of the Rouvier Ministry. His manifesto is pronounced little better than incitement to civil war. Less enthusiastic writers treat it as a deliberate statement of serious pretensions. The Comte de Paris is not known to be himself a man of great energy of character or great abilities. It is the men behind him who have to be reckoned with. The inference the *Times* draws is sound—that things are going too well under the Republic. Royalist leaders see their followers insensibly acquiescing in republican rule, in danger of drifting away from monarchical ideas. Americans will perhaps think after all it is modernized monarchy that the Comte de Paris represents. He recognizes universal suffrage and borrows from Bonapartist imperialism one of its most plausible devices—the plebiscite. The essentially reactionary character of his proposal is skillfully enough covered up. Clericalism is described as relief of the clergy from persecution. Reimposition of priestly control over schools is restoration, free education, and so on. Be the merits of the manifesto what they may, the French Republic is giving striking proof of the confidence in its own strength in allowing the free circulation of this appeal to the French people to overthrow their form of government. Its effect in the Rouvier Ministry is another question. That Ministry rests on royalist coalition with moderate Republicans. It is difficult to see how a republican Ministry can long continue to owe its existence to the votes of men who are known to be supporters of an open pretender to the crown. M. Rouvier will have to choose before long between resigning or coming to terms with the radicals. Not less important is the probable influence of this proclamation on the relations between the French Republic and the European monarchies.

The present session of Parliament practically came to an end Tuesday with a passionate speech by Mr. Parnell. His coolness for once deserted, or appeared to desert, him. He denounced the Irish Executive in terms seldom heard; predicted the renewal of outrage by murder, by dynamite, and other forms; pleaded hard with the Invincibles, the Irish-Americans, and other so-called active members of the Irish party to give him yet time to prove the efficiency of constitutional efforts for Ireland's freedom. The time he asked for he measured by years. People who heard him thought that he spoke in despair. One effect of the present sympathy between the English Radicals and the Parnellites is the almost revolutionary manner of discussing political questions. Serious journals like the *Daily News* are following Gladstone's lead in broadening the division between the classes and the masses. "England as well as Ireland," says this singular paper today, "is in a sense still governed by an aristocratic ring which is no fit taskmaster for this empire. 'England for the English' is a no less significant cry than 'Ireland for the Irish.'" The note of exaggeration runs through the current treatment of affairs. "The visit of the English Home-Rule deputation to Ireland should," in this writer's opinion, "mark an epoch in the struggle for Irish liberty." The epoch, I think, would be more important if the deputation were. Nothing is gained by exalting such men as Conybeare, Vickersgill, and Blunt. Not one man out of this dozen belongs in the first, second, or third rank. They are either nobodies or notorieties. The Irish received them cordially as guests, but know their real position.

The Manchester *Guardian*, which often discusses American affairs with fullness, devotes its leading editorial today to the centennial celebration in Philadelphia. The tone is that of respectful friendliness, and the knowledge of American constitutional history is more accurate than is usual in English journals.

Two Atlantic records have been broken within the week. The Cunard steamer Umbria, which left New York Saturday, Sept. 3, delivered her letters in London Saturday evening, Sept. 10. The Aller of the North German-Lloyd fleet, left New York at 10 o'clock the morning of Sept. 7 and arrived at Southampton at 10 o'clock the evening of Sept. 14, and delivered her letters in London the same evening. These two performances are without precedence. The Aller's passage was seven days, four hours, and twenty-five minutes from Sandy Hook to the Needles, an average speed of 17.72 miles an hour across the Atlantic, her distance being twenty-two miles greater than to Queenstown.

The American colony at Whitby has dispersed. Mr. Lowell left there last week and is now on a visit to Lord and Lady Hobhouse in Somersetshire, examining Wells Cathedral under their guidance. Henry James went to Mentmore yesterday to spend some days with Lord and Lady Rosebery. Charles Phelps and Mr. and Mrs. Loomis are dividing their time between Doncaster and the eastern counties' cathedrals. The American Minister and Mrs. Phelps, who are now part of this Whitby gathering, are visiting Lord and Lady Tweedmouth at Guisachan. They go thence to Brasan Castle as guests of Sir John Rose and Julia, Marchioness of Tweeddale, his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh have returned from the Continent and are spending a few days at Cambridge. They sail on Saturday from Liverpool for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Depew arrived in London on Tuesday from Paris. They will sail on Sunday on the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe from Southampton.

Mr. Burnand, the genial and popular editor of *Punch*, is seriously ill with pneumonia and congestion of the kidneys. Dr. Hicks says that he is progressing favorably, but requires absolute rest and extreme care for some weeks. He is at Ramsgate, where the climate suits him.

Robert Buchanan's new piece, "Blue Bells of Scotland," is a failure. The first night the audience amused themselves with the now familiar pastime of calling the author before the curtain at the end of the piece and then hooting him. Miss Fortescue's reappearance on the London stage was cordially greeted. The critics think her much improved. G. W. S.

THE EUROPEAN WAR-CLOUD.

Newspapers Getting Ready—Balfour's Prospective Retirement—Continental Affairs.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—[New York World Cable.]—One of the most discouraging signs on the European horizon is the fact that all the great newspapers here and on the continent are gathering together large staffs of war correspondents and buying serviceable horses and in other ways preparing for a great struggle. In the meantime statesmen are puffing so ostentatiously the pipe of peace that suspicion is excited that under the friendly cover of smoke they are preparing for war.

I hear on good authority that Balfour will soon step out and be succeeded by Ritchie, Secretary of the Local Government Board. The most mediocre man would do anything for a raise of salary. Perhaps the physical and mental incompetence so long palpable to others has at last dawned upon Balfour. In view of it being held by many that the marked partiality of the Queen for Beaconsfield was one of the most powerful causes contributing to his fall in 1880, the Liberals can look with complacency on her twice visiting Hatfield House during the past session. Radical papers rejoice in the fact that royal footsteps have never crossed the threshold of Hawarden Castle, and that only with great reluctance on imperative occasions has she called Gladstone to Windsor.

Things look blue in Bulgaria for the Coburger princeling since Bismarck has obtained permission from the Sultan for three German corvets to enter Bulgarian waters. Some weeks ago an insignificant paper in Sophia printed an unpleasant paragraph about the German Consul. The offending journal was suppressed and a full apology made, but Wilhelm Strasse seems not yet satisfied. Little sympathy is felt for Ferdinand's mother, Clementina, whose daily fainting fits occasioned by fear for the fate of her son are chronicled in the Vienna papers. She is credited with having put a stop to his courtship of Graju Kinsky, the belle of a smart set in Vienna, whom he loved.

Nothing definit is known regarding the expected meeting of Kaiser Wilhelm and the Czar at Stettin. The probabilities are, however, that it will not take place, which clearly goes to show that the relations between the two Powers are not nearly so good as they were before the crusade inaugurated last January against Russian hordes. About one-quarter of the 2,000,000,000 marks of stock which at that time were in German hands have been unloaded, but the rest cannot be, owing to a want of confidence which is everywhere felt in Russian securities.

Today the long-heralded meeting between Kalnoky and Bismarck took place in Friedrichsruhe. The ostensible purpose of the meeting is the discussion of a basis for the renewal of the Austro-German commercial treaty, which shortly expires, but there can be no doubt but what these two wise men will put their heads together in regard to many more important subjects affecting the peace of Europe. A prominent American now in London has just returned from Kissingen, where he had many opportunities of seeing the Iron Chancellor. The first thing that strikes you about Bismarck, he says, is that he is a man who weighs about 200 pounds, mostly brains. Sept. 23 Bismarck celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the Ministry, and every brewer in Germany is going to send him a barrel of his best. At the conference with Kalnoky Bismarck is accompanied by the daughter of Marie, now Countess Ramtzar, who, as he is very fond of saying, has more brains in her little fingers than his big boys, Herbert and William, can show between them.

In Spain the spirited foreign policy which Señor Sagasta elected to pursue has just received an amusing check. The Admiralty some time ago determined to raise the Castilian flag over a small rock near the entrance of the Red Sea, to be utilized as a coaling station. A gunboat was fitted out for the purpose, and with their own soft hands the fair ladies of Cadiz wove a silken banner to be unfolded to the burning breezes of the East. When the gunboat reached the coveted rock its commander was much surprised to find her Britannic Majesty's gunboat Condor already there, the crew and officers engaged in a game of cricket. The Spanish Captain remonstrated, but the only answer he is said to have received was this signal from the Condor: "Keep off the grass." The banner woven by the fair ladies of Cadiz has been put in camphor, and the Spanish Admiralty are looking for another coaling station. The Queen Mother has arrived in Bilbao in the course of her triumphal progress through her possessions, and Premier Sagasta is on his way to the German baths to recuperate before the meeting of the Cortes.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

Berlin Briefs.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—It is reported that the recent mobilization experiment in France showed the troops were unable to bear the strain of long marches.

A dispatch to the *Cologne Gazette* from Berne states that while the press is discussing the right of Switzerland to occupy certain portions of Savoy in the event of war between France and Germany, France is busily engaged in fortifying the Fancille Pass and building a fort to command the town of Gex and the road leading thereto.

The *Vossische Zeitung* asserts that the Czar recently intimated a desire to meet Emperor William on his return from Copenhagen to St. Petersburg. The Emperor remained at the Stettin review today from 10:30 a. m. till 1 p. m. In the afternoon he gave a dinner to Prince and Princess William, Count von Moltke, and several Generals and high officials.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 16.—[Copyright, 1887, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Lucien Aubanel, who is suspected of abstracting the mobilization documents published by the Paris *Figaro*, is well known in Belgium, where he is supposed to have fled, and where he had previously a remarkable career. It appears that about 1875 Aubanel, who is of Israelitish extraction, deserted from the French army after a quarrel, in which he had slapped an officer's face, and arrived penniless here. He wrote for several Belgian newspapers and suddenly came prominently into notice by obtaining from Mgr. Dumont, a Bishop, who is reported as being in disgrace, important church documents which he published in the *Tribune de Mons* and which created a great sensation and contributed to the defeat of the clerical party at the subsequent elections. He appeared in Brussels about two years ago and afterward returned to France. His father, now dead, occupied a high rank in the French army, which perhaps explains his gaining access to the Paris War-Office documents.

From the Capital of France.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The clerks in the War Office who were arrested on the charge of divulging the details for the mobilization of the Seventeenth Army Corps have been found innocent and released. It was learned during the examination that the real offender was a person not in the employ of the War Office.

The *Republique Francaise* says the manifesto of the Couut of Paris has broken the Conservative coalition, which is a piece of good fortune for the Republic. The Cabinet will not fail to do its duty if the conspirators pass from words to acts. The Conservative papers refer to the manifesto as a prelude to a vigorous action on the part of the Monarchists.

Schemes of the French.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—At the unveiling of a monument to Chaussere at Chamounix recently a delegate from Geneva in proposing a toast to France jocularly said he hoped that France had no thoughts of annexation. M. Spuller replied that France has no longings for what does not belong to her, but that she will certainly make all efforts to regain her lost property. This, in connection with Gen. Breat's vengeful utterances, has caused a sensation at Berlin. The opinion is general that the manifesto of the Count of Paris was published in anticipation of an outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

Arranging for Irish Meetings.

DUBLIN, Sept. 16.—The Executive Branch of the National League has arranged for meetings to be held Sunday at Roscommon, Bandon, Newton, and Kilmacthomas. Members of Parliament Sheehy, Brunner, Timothy Healy, and Dillon will address the meetings.

Balfour held a conference at the Castle today with Lord Ashbourne and Gen. Buller. It is expected the meetings will be proclaimed.

Home Rule for Scotland.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—At a conference of Scottish Home-Rulers today Findlater, President of the Scottish Farmers' Alliance, advocated home rule for Scotland. He openly declared that the northern and eastern counties of Scotland were ripe for it. A committee was appointed to consider the question of bringing the matter before Parliament.

The Latest from Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 16.—The Bulgarian agent here announced that measures had been taken to render satisfaction to Germany for the insult offered the German Vice-Consul at Rustchuk by the newspaper *La Bulgarie*. The reply from Germany as to whether the reparation is sufficient is expected tomorrow.

News Notes by Cable.

A cable dispatch says that the Governor of Western Australia has sus ended the Chief Justice of the colony, the Hon. Alexander Campbell Onslow.

The Dublin Corporation, on motion of the Lord Mayor, adopted a resolution against the "tyrannical policy of the Government," and approving of the "patriotic conduct of William O'Brien."

Ayoub Khan has been tracked to a spring near the waterless district of Dashtilut. Bullets with teeth-marks on them were found in the water. It is supposed the party had been suffering from thirst.

A rebellion which proved of short duration broke out in Manipore recently. The revels penetrated into the Maharajah's palace, but were repulsed with a loss of nine killed and many wounded. No further trouble is expected.

THE PARADOXICAL LOTTA.

A CONFIDENTIAL CHAT ABOUT HERSELF AND HER WORK.

A Little Nervous About Her New Play Despite Magnificent Houses—Very Plain Jokes Are What the Public Likes Best, Its Taste and Discrimination Not Being of the Finest—She Thinks America Leads France and England in the Appreciation of Art.

Lotta, demure and stately, sat in her room bonneted and cloaked for a drive. The bonnet was of lavender wreathed with minute French flowers, and under the veil with its flecks of crystal shone Lotta's well-known face—a face made up of paradoxes, for the lips are primly set, though the eyes are so mischievous, and if the arched eyebrows are those of a coquet the proud carriage of the head is that of a prude. Over Lotta's saucy shoulders hung a velvet cape sparkling with jet, and below the severe black walking suit peeped two tiny patent leather ties tipped up pertly at the toes, and having a tendency to obtrude themselves into the general conversation. If ever feet had an individuality those feet are Lotta's. Lillie Devereux-Blake has an eloquent tongue, Marie Burroughs has eloquent eyes, but Lotta has eloquent feet. They were apt to be in motion even when the small hands, incased in lavender gloves with far-reaching wrists, were quietly clasped.

"I'm nervous," said Lotta—though she didn't look it—"and I've been nervous ever since I began on my new play. The public get tired of an old play, and want you to get a new one, and then when you give them a new one they are apt to fight a little shy. It's like bringing a stranger into their midst, don't you know? There have to be introductions all around, then the ice has to be broken through, and altogether it is some time before a pleasant friendship is established and the public gets over looking askance. Not that I have any fault to find; I have had magnificent houses every night, but whether it comes from curiosity to see a new play, or because the play is really liked, I can't make out clear." Lotta speaks her r's with the soft liquidity which Southern women use, and she interpolates a gentle "deah" frequently into her chat.

"The fact that my play is nonsense is nothing against it, is it dear? That's what the public want—do you think so? Why, only think what the general public is that one sees passing by on the streets, and traveling on the cars, and making up the crowds at the theatres! You couldn't expect them to appreciate anything very subtle. A point has to be made very plain for them to see it. Their feelings are not fine. I am not surprised to hear you say that the audience at 'Indiana' applauded a jest made about the hanging of the Anarchists. It's not because they are hard-hearted, but because they haven't the delicacy to perceive when a thing is in bad taste. O, I know them well—no one better. Yet I will not be understood as saying anything against American audiences. They are grand audiences—the most courteous and encouraging in the world. America is a perfect godsend to all working people anyway—I mean all people who are struggling for success in any direction. In England an artist may study and play for years, doing the very best he can, and, though the English people will feel proud of him, they will give him no practical encouragement. But let him come to America and, if he has talent, he will be received with enthusiasm everywhere and go back with his pockets filled with money. It is just the same with everything. It is America that buys the best pictures, and encourages the musician. And yet they think over there in France and England that there is no art here. If they think so much of art why don't they encourage it? Why, the French could hardly be induced to listen to an American actor. They think there is no art but their own. Even an English actor will hardly venture to go into France. They imagine that all other art is primitive as compared with theirs. And yet they stick that hideous prompt box up in sight of all the audience, and the prompter audibly repeats every line they are going to say. His voice can be heard all over the house. Can you think of any greater offense against art, or of anything more destructive to the illusion of the play? Now, the English are proud, but it is in another way. They think a great deal of themselves, and fancy that they are above criticism in the matter of manners, and that an Englishman has rights no other man has, but they will read other books, listen to other music, see other actors, and admire other pictures. In short, they are willing to admit that they do not excel in art; but the French!—no, no, no!—they will none of you. I don't care what you say, dear, America is the greatest country in the world—the most liberal and fair-minded every way."

She looked very charming as she sat there so energetically waving the Stars and Stripes—an excellent type of an American woman—determined yet piquant, clear-headed, versatile, not lacking in strength of will because she possessed fascination of manner, nor in affection because she has an eye for business.

"I couldn't leave the stage now, I think," she says gravely. "It seems to me that occupation is necessary to happiness. I know that when I am off during my vacation I get fits of depression which are simply suicidal. I have grown so used to being busy that I should feel like Othello when he bade farewell to the pomp of war, etc. I'm a great believer in work anyway. I know there wouldn't be so many unhappy, discontented women nor so many society scandals if ladies would try to find some occupation for themselves. What can you expect but mischief when they sit around idly day after day, reading novels and loafing. Any woman with a bit of life in her must work it off in some way. No healthy human being can live without some outlet for his animal spirits. A man can do anything from speculating on the board to fighting. Now I let off all my superabundance of spirits on the stage. Where could you find a better outlet? I was born with high spirits, and I suppose I shall have them till I die, and the stage is the outlet I want. If I were to settle quietly down at home with mother I believe I should go crazy. There isn't enough exercise in that sort of a life. You can't play tennis or ride horseback forever, can you?"

And here the carriage was announced and Lotta was whisked over to rehearsal, and the busy day she enjoys so much was begun.

Much Mulish Mischief.

"Talking about mules," said Louie Deane, the cattleman, to a party of friends in Becker's saloon last evening, "puts me in mind of one that was owned several years ago by Clem Ogg. That animal knew more than any I every saw, and was always up to some mischief. If he saw a team hitched up—no difference if there were two animals or twenty animals in it—he would sneak around until he saw nobody was looking, and then he would unloosen the bridles of every one of them quicker than a man could, and off they would go. If he got into a corral where there were a lot of horses or mules haltered, he would turn every blasted one of them loose and strut around among them as though he were cock-of-the-walk. Nothing but a padlock would prevent his opening any stable or corral in Wadsworth. I actually saw him go one day to a wagon loaded with barley in sacks. He caught a sack in his teeth, yanked it off, dragged it to a corral wherein were a lot of mules, unlatched the gate, took the sack inside, chewed a corner off it, and poured the grain out onto the ground. As the animals gathered around and ate it he walked off and then viewed them with the greatest satisfaction. He beat any animal I ever saw. And, remember, whatever mischief he did, it was always to help out his fellow animals."—*Reno Gazette.*

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WEATHER INDICATIONS FOR TODAY.

It Will Be Warmer in Illinois—Conditions Elsewhere.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana and Illinois, warmer, fair weather, light to fresh southerly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, warmer, fair weather, followed Sunday by rain, southerly winds veering to westerly and increasing to fresh to brisk and occasionally high along the lakes.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rain fall for 24 hours.
New York	30.34	54	N.	Clear	
Washington, D. C.	30.38	58	N. E.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	29.98	80	S.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.28	62	N. E.	Clear	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.42	48	N. W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.40	46	S.	Clear	
Rochester, N. Y.	30.42	42	N. E.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.40	48	S. E.	Clear	.08
Cleveland, O.	30.38	52	S.	Clear	
Sandusky, O.	30.38	58	N. E.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	30.40	54	E.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	30.40	50	E.	Clear	
Alpena, Mich.	30.40	46	S.	Clear	
Escanaba, Mich.	30.32	54	S. W.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.38	52	N. W.	Clear	
Mackinaw City, Mich.	30.38	48	S. E.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich.	30.28	54	S.	Fair	
Port Huron, Mich.	30.46	50	N. W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.32	58	N. E.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.34	48	S.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.36	50	Calm	Clear	
Duluth, Minn.	30.16	54	S.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn.	30.18	58	S. E.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.30	56	E.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	30.28	56	S.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.24	60	Calm	Clear	
Keokuk, Ia.	30.26	56	Calm	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.10	64	N. E.	Cloudy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.30	58	E.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo.	30.24	64	N. E.	Cloudy	
Lamar, Mo.	30.22	60	S. E.	Cloudy	
Leavenworth, Kas.	30.22	62	S. E.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	30.22	64	S. E.	Clear	
Huron, Dak.	29.18	62	S.	Clear	
Yankton, Dak.	30.06	62	S.	Clear	
Moorhead, Minn.	29.70	64	S.	Clear	
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.76	66	S.	Clear	
Bismarck, Dak.	29.78	68	S. E.	Clear	
Fort Buford, Dak.	29.64	70	N. W.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	29.86	62	S. W.	Fair	
Deadwood, Dak.	29.94	56	S. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.94	58	W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	29.92	66	S. E.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	30.16	60	S. E.	Cloudy	
El Paso, Tex.	29.14	70	E.	Fair	.01
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.84	70	N. E.	Clear	
Fort Garry	29.68	62	S.	Clear	
Minnedosa					
Medicine Hat					

Ocean Steamship Movements.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—Arrived—Steamers Cephalonia, from Liverpool, and British Crown, from London.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Arrived—Steamers Germanic, from Liverpool, and Trave, from Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Arrived—Steamer Spain, from New York.

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'TWAS TITCOMB'S FAULT.

HOW THE CHICAGOS WON THE BALL GAME YESTERDAY.

They Sized Up the Giants' Pitcher and Batted Him Freely—The Game Called on the Sixth Inning—Detroit, Philadelphia, and Boston Also Winners—Spalding Won't Sell Anson—The Champions Sign a New Pitcher—Other Games—The McKeesport Regatta.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Percent.
Detroit	108	70	38	.648
Chicago	104	61	43	.586
Philadelphia	109	61	48	.559
New York	108	60	48	.555
Boston	105	57	48	.543
Pittsburg	105	47	58	.447
Washington	105	39	66	.371
Indianapolis	108	31	77	.287

The New York club presented its Jersey battery yesterday and lost a game to the Chicagos. It was one of six innings only, but there were twenty runs scored, twelve by the home team and eight by the "Giants." The Chicagos scored one in their half of the seventh inning and had put out two of the visiting side when the game was called and the score reverted to the last even innings. Titcomb gave five men bases on balls, struck out seven, and his delivery was batted for twelve hits, netting a total of fifteen bases. He is a left-handed man who has a remarkable in-curve and fair speed, but lacks control of the ball and has a preliminary motion that enables good base-runners to steal bases with impunity. Pettit and Williamson had so much fun with him that Manager Mutrie was prompted to remark: "He will have to change that delivery; it won't do." He was well supported by Murphy. The latter's throwing to bases was not, however, as good as was expected on account of the high praise of his ability in this respect that had preceded him. Clarkson's curves and drops were gaged for three singles in the first inning. In the next five innings the Giants were held down to four hits, but they were solid ones, and comprised a double, two three-baggers, and a home-run. He gave two men bases on balls and struck out four.

The Chicagos made three runs in the opening inning. Pettit went around without stopping on Gore's muff and Ward's overthrow of third. Then Ryan made a single and Sullivan a double, and Anson sent both home by driving the ball hard at the ground, from which it bounded over Titcomb and out to centre. Gore opened for the visitors with a single, took second while Anson was stopping to get hold of an extremely hot grounder from Tiernan's bat, got third on Ward's single, and scored when Pettit failed to stop it, Ward at the same time going to second. A single by O'Rourke brought Ward home. The second inning gave the home side four runs. Clarkson and Ryan got bases on balls, and Clarkson scored on Sullivan's single, Ryan taking third. After Sullivan had stolen second Anson sent a low liner past second and Ryan and Sullivan tallied. Anson stole second, got third on Pfeffer's fly-out to Tiernan, and scored on Williamson's hit. In the third Flint tallied on a three-bagger to right and Murphy's wild throw to second to cut off Pettit. The latter also got home, but was decided out for not having touched third base. The Giants answered with four. Tiernan led off with a three-base hit to right and tallied on Sullivan's muff of Ward's fly. Ward tried to make second on the error, but Williamson fielded the ball to Pfeffer ahead of him. He then ran back to first, and Pfeffer forwarded the ball to Anson in time. Connor reached third on Ryan's muff and came home when Pfeffer let Gillespie's grounder go through him. A double by Richardson brought Gillespie across the plate, and Pfeffer's big throw to Anson gave Murphy first and Richardson third. When Murphy ran for second Flint feinted as if to throw to Pfeffer, but turned quickly and threw to Burns and hemmed in Richardson. Then Flint dropped Burns' return of the ball and Richardson scored. Pfeffer scored for the home side in the fourth on a single, a steal, and a hit by Williamson. This was followed by two for the visitors. Gore fired a grounder along the line to right and into the benches and ran to third before the ball was recovered. Tiernan followed and raised the ball over Sullivan, bringing in Gore and scoring a home run himself. The sixth inning yielded three for the home side. Pettit began with a hit and stole second and third. Ryan got first on called balls and second on a passed ball. Sullivan struck out, and then Anson, for the second time in the game, made a hit and sent in two men. It was a short fly over second that Gore could not get under. Anson got around on Pfeffer's out, Titcomb's wild throw to second, and a wild pitch. The score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Pettit, r.f.	2	2	1	0	1	Gore, c. f.	2	2	0	0	1
Ryan, c.f.	3	4	0	0	1	Tiernan, r. f.	2	2	2	0	0
Sullivan, l. f.	2	3	2	0	1	Ward, s. s.	1	1	3	2	1
Anson, 1b.	2	3	10	0	0	Connor, 1b.	1	0	2	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	1	1	2	O'R'ke, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0
Will'm'sn, s.s	0	2	0	3	0	Gillespie, l. f	1	1	0	0	0
Burns, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0	Rich'ds'n, 2b	1	1	3	3	1
Flint, c.	1	1	2	5	1	Murphy, c.	0	0	7	2	1
Clarkson, p.	1	1	0	5	0	Titcomb, p.	0	0	0	7	1
Totals	12	18	18	17	6	Totals	8	9	17	16	5

Note—Pettit out for not touching third base.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Chicago	3	4	1	1	3	0	—12
New York	2	0	4	2	0	0	— 8

Runs earned—Chicago, 10; New York, 4. Home run—Tiernan. Three-base hits—Flint, Tiernan, Gore. Two-base hits—Sullivan, Richardson. Bases stolen—Pettit, 3; Ryan, 1; Sullivan, 1; Anson, 1; Pfeffer, 1; Williamson, 2; Burns, 1. Bases on called balls—Pettit, 1; Ryan, 2; Sullivan, 1; Clarkson, 1; O'Rourke, 1; Gillespie, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; New York, 3. Passed ball—Murphy, 1. Wild pitch—Titcomb, 1. Struck out—By Clarkson, 4; by Titcomb, 7. Hit by pitched ball—Williamson. Time of game—2:15. Umpire—Powers.

Capt. Anson Is Not for Sale.

Evidently Mr. Spalding thinks more of Capt. Anson than he did of Mike Kelly, for he sold the latter for $10,000 but unhesitatingly declines that modest sum for his big first baseman. Mr. Spalding received the following letter yesterday from F. K. Stearns, who is President of the Detroit Club:

"FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, Sept. 14.—*A. G. Spalding, Chicago*—DEAR SIR: I have recently noticed severe, and what seemed to me unjust, criticisms on Anson. The papers seem to desire a change of management. Recognizing the ability of Anson, both as a ball-player and manager, I would ask, as a special personal favor, that if any change is contemplated you will notify me immediately. I am not only willing but anxious to pay more for his release than any other club would. With Anson in charge, the present Detroit Club would hold the pennant for years to come. Kindly wire me on receipt of this what my chances are for securing him. Fraternally yours, F. K. STEARNS."

"P. S.—Would an offer of $10,000 be entertained?"

The following reply was at once wired to Mr. Stearns:

"CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—*F. K. Stearns, President Detroit Ball Club, Detroit, Mich.*: Aside from a few newspaper critics Anson is fully appreciated here. No offer that you can make will be entertained. A. G. SPALDING.

The Chicagos Sign a New Pitcher.

The last game this year between the New York and Chicago clubs will be played this afternoon, beginning at 3:15. The batteries will be Welch and Murphy for the "Giants" and Sprague and Daly for the home team. Sprague is a young man who hails from Rutland, Vt., and has figured as a pitcher there and at Lynn, Mass. He arrived Thursday. Anson gave him a trial yesterday morning and signed him at once.

Boston, 6; Pittsburg, 3.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—Boston played ball today and won an interesting contest. Conway was wild, but his pitching puzzled the local team, and not a clean hit was made off him until the eighth inning. Morris failed to keep the hits scattered, and was batted hard at all stages of the game. Burdock's second-base play was excellent; his one-handed stop of a hard hit in the second inning was a brilliant effort. Doescher's decisions on two steals by Kelly caused considerable dissatisfaction. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Carroll, c.	1	2	4	0	2	Kelly, r. f.	3	3	0	0	1
Coleman, r.f.	1	1	2	0	0	Nash, 3b.	0	2	2	3	0
Beecher, c.f.	0	1	2	1	0	Wise, s. s.	0	2	2	7	0
Dal'mple, l.f.	0	3	0	0	0	Hornung, l. f	1	1	0	0	0
Barkley, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	Morrill, 1b.	0	2	15	0	0
Smith, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	Johnston, c.f	1	1	3	0	0
Kuehne, s.s.	0	0	0	1	0	Burdock, 2b.	0	1	5	6	0
Whitney, 2b.	0	3	0	1	0	Tate, c.	0	1	0	0	0
Morris, p.	1	0	0	3	0	Conway, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	3	11	23	9	2	Totals	6	14	27	17	1

Hornung out for running out of line.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3
Boston	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	*	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Coleman, Kelly. Double play—Beecher and Barkley, Wise, Burdock, and Morrill, Burdock and Morrill. First base on balls—Dalrymple, 3; Whitney, 2; Carroll, Smith, Burdock, Wise. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Struck out—Burdock. Time—1:25. Umpire—Doescher.

Detroit, 11; Washington, 1.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16.—The second game of the Washington series was very similar to the first and was devoid of special interest. The score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Rich'son, 2b.	1	2	1	0	0	Carroll, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Brouth'rs, 1b	1	2	13	0	0	Daily, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Rowe, s. s.	1	1	0	4	0	Hines, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Thom's'n, r.f.	1	1	0	0	0	O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	16	2	0
White, 3b.	1	1	0	5	2	Shock, 2b.	0	1	0	6	1
Twitchell, l.f.	3	2	4	0	0	Farrell, s. s.	1	2	1	5	1
Bennett, c.	2	3	6	1	0	Donnelly 3b.	0	0	1	2	2
Hanlon, c. f.	1	3	2	0	0	Wright, c.	0	2	7	0	4
Conway, p.	0	1	1	6	0	Gilmore, p.	0	0	0	7	0
Totals	11	16	27	16	2	Totals	1	6	27	22	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	—11
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 1

Earned runs—Detroit, 5; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Twitchell, Conway, Bennett. Three-base hit—Farrell. First base on balls—Brouthers, Thompson, White, Bennett, Hanlon, Farrell. First base on errors—Detroit, 4; Washington, 2. Struck out—By Conway, 3; by Gilmore, 5. Passed balls—Wright, 2. Wild pitches—Gilmore, 2. Umpire—Daniels.

Philadelphia, 8; Indianapolis, 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—The tail-enders lost another game today by not being able to hit the ball at the proper time. They made more actual hits than the Philadelphias but they were mostly scratches and scattering. Pitcher Shreve also contributed no little to the defeat of his club by giving the visitors bases on balls. Seery's one-handed catch of Andrew's hit to left field was the pretty play of the game. The score:

Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Seery, l. f.	0	1	2	0	0	Wood, 2b.	4	3	3	5	0
Brown, r. f.	0	1	5	0	0	Andrews, c.f.	1	1	2	0	0
Gla'sc'ck, s.s	1	1	1	3	0	Fogarty, r. f.	2	3	3	0	0
Denny, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0	Mulvey, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0
Scho'berg, 1b	1	2	9	0	0	Ferguson, p.	0	3	0	3	0
M'Ge'chy, c.f	0	2	3	0	0	Farrar, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Bassett, 2b.	0	1	0	2	2	Irwin, s. s.	0	0	3	3	0
Shreve, p.	0	2	0	2	0	Clements, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Arundel, c.	0	0	4	1	1	Maul, l. f.	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	2	11	24	8	3	Totals	8	13	26	14	1

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Indianapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	*	—8

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 2; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Wood (2), Ferguson, Denny. Double plays—Mulvey-Ferguson-Farrar, Irwin-Farrar. First base on balls—Seery, Fogarty, Mulvey, Wood, Ferguson. First base on errors—Indianapolis, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—Brown, Maul. Passed balls—Arundel, 3. Time—1:40. Umpire—Valentine.

GAMES ON OTHER GROUNDS.

Result of Association and Northwestern League Contests Yesterday.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent
St. Louis	119	88	31	.739
Cincinnati	121	72	49	.595
Louisville	117	67	50	.572
Baltimore	116	63	53	.543
Brooklyn	117	55	62	.478
Athletic	117	55	62	.470
Metropolitan	118	37	81	.313
Cleveland	117	34	83	.291

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16.—The Athletics won today's game from Baltimore.

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	2	1	0			—4
Athletic	0	2	1	0	0	6	*			—9

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Athletic, 3. Two-base hits—Daniels, Tucker, Milligan. Three-base hit—Lyons. First base on balls—Griffin, Poorman, Stovey. Hit by pitched ball—Kilroy. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2; Athletic, 2. Passed balls—Daniels, 1; Milligan, 1. Time—2:00. Umpire—Ferguson.

Northwestern League Games.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Baseball. First game:

Des Moines	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Eau Claire	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Des Moines, 10; Eau Claire, 14. Errors—Des Moines, 1; Eau Claire, 5. Batteries—Des Moines, Wells and Gage; Eau Claire, Crothers and Weckbecker. Umpire—Tyndall.

Second game:

Des Moines	0	0	1	0	1	1	1—4
Eau Claire	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Base hits—Des Moines, 11; Eau Claire, 4. Errors—Des Moines, 3; Eau Claire, 5. Batteries—Des Moines, Hutchinson and Sutcliffe; Eau Claire, Murphy and McKeever. Umpire—Tyndall.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Baseball today:

Milwaukee	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	—7
Minneapolis	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	—5

Base hits—Milwaukee, 15; Minneapolis, 9. Errors—Milwaukee, 3; Minneapolis, 5. Batteries—Milwaukee, Anderson and Mill; Minneapolis, Winkleman and Murray. Umpire—Fessenden.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Baseball:

La Crosse	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	1	—11
Duluth	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	— 7

Base hits—La Crosse, 18; Duluth, 10. Errors—La Crosse, 6; Duluth, 4. Earned runs—La Crosse, 5; Duluth, 3. Batteries—La Crosse, Hallstrom and Nagle; Duluth, Fitzsimmons and Earl. Time—2:00. Umpire—Tyndall.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Baseball:

Oshkosh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
St. Paul	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	*	—5

Base hits—Oshkosh, 6; St. Paul, 7. Errors—Oshkosh, 4; St. Paul, 4. Batteries—Oshkosh, Lovett and Wilson; St. Paul, Sowders and Kemmler. Umpire—Powers.

The Commercial League Prizes.

The various prizes won by the Chicago Commercial Base-Ball League will be distributed tonight by President Burdick at the Tremont House. The champion club is the Union Athletics, which won nine games out of ten, taking the gold ball donated by A. G. Spalding & Bros. and the silver urn given by the *Herald*. The champion batter is Collins of the Crane Bros. nine. He wins the silk-lined overcoat given by Mr. Babbitt. Billy York of the Athletics takes the gold watch donated by the Crane Bros. for the best record of total bases. Phil Wilmarth of the Putnams is the champion pitcher and takes the diamond pin given by the Butler Bros. A successful season has been had by this league and some strong amateur talent has been produced.

A Base-Ball Slander Suit.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—An action for slander is to be begun by the management of the Oshkosh Base-Ball Association against Manager Anderson of the Duluth club on account of the latter's charges in the Milwaukee newspapers that the plaintiff had attempted to bribe the Duluth pitchers and plied them with liquor in order to secure their defeat and thus secure the chances of Oshkosh for winning the pennant. The papers will be served on the defendant the first opportunity.

Miscellaneous Games.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The Rockford Reds defeated the Diamonds of Chicago by a score of 16 to 3.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Baseball, Illinois State League: Bloomington Reds, 10; Crawfordsville, 2.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Baseball today: Platts, 12; Clippers of Champaign, 5.

B Comes to Bat.

"Scorer," Seymour, Ill.—In a game of baseball B is at bat. A puts the side out running bases. Does B come to bat next inning or next batter? [B.]

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Results of the Contests in the McKeesport Regatta.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—The preliminary heats in the McKeesport regatta were rowed on the Monongahela River at that place this evening, and were witnessed by 5,000 people. The weather was cool and the water very smooth. G. L. Good of McKeesport was chosen referee and William Quinn and Bernard Morris were the timekeepers. The races were three miles with a turn. There were two heats, with four contestants in each. The first heat was called at 5:15 o'clock, the starters being Albert Hamm, George Lee, Edward Moniger, and George Bubear. At the word "Go" Bubear shot to the front, but was quickly overtaken by Hamm, who passed him, and taking the lead maintained it to the finish, crossing the line ten yards ahead of Lee. Bubear quit rowing when a half-mile from the finish, claiming that he had injured his arm. Hamm's time was 20:28. In the second heat the starters were John Teemer, Wallace Ross, Jacob Teemer, and "Reddy" Richards of McKeesport. Teemer led from the start, although closely pushed by Ross, who finished two lengths in the rear. Time, 19:58½. Ross' time, 20:08. Pools in the first heat sold $20 for Hamm and $15 for the field. With Hamm barred, Bubear sold favorit at $10 to $8. In the second heat there were scarcely any pools, as John Teemer had the call, with no takers. The final heat and race will take place tomorrow evening. Teemer, Ross, Hamm, and Lee will be the contestants. There will also be a consolation race. The prizes are $200 for first, $150 for second, $100 for third, and $50 for fourth.

Slosson Issues a Challenge to Any Man in America.

The following challenge, issued by George F. Slosson, speaks for itself, and is supported by a deposit of $250:

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1887.—I hereby challenge any man in America (Maurice Daly preferred) to a match at cushion-carrom billiards, the contest to take place in forty days from the signing of articles, the stakes to be $500 a side, and the number of points 400 or 500, game to be played in a public hall in the City of Chicago, the table to be used to be of the make of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, "Monarch" (single X) cushions, the balls to be 2⅜ inches in size, and the rules such as are generally recognized as governing such contests. As a forfeit there has been today placed with the sporting editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE the sum of $250, and as soon as this be covered I stand ready to at once arrange all preliminaries. This challenge to be open for ten days.

GEORGE F. SLOSSON.

The Game Season in Austria.

An official return of the number of game of all kinds that have been shot in the Austrian Empire during the last season has just been issued, and the figures certainly show that sportsmen have a fine time of it in the dominions of the Kaiser Francis Joseph, who is himself a perfect Nimrod. One million three hundred and nineteen thousand and ninety-eight hares and 1,166,104 partridges head the list. Next come 100,098 pheasants and 83,067 quails, 70,000 stags and roebucks, 60,900 chamois, 55,187 wild ducks, and 25,452 foxes. There were only 2,566 wild boars, 32 bears, and 122 wolves. Upwards of £5,000 was paid in indemnities for damage to the woods and lands that were shot over.

The First Train at the Sault.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The scene at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., at noon today was one of enthusiasm. At that hour the first train of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad entered the city. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired when the last spike was driven.

FAST TIME ON THE TRACK

THE RACES AT CLEVELAND FURNISH SOME SURPRISES.

The Betting Fraternity Disappointed by the Smart Performance of an Outsider—Patron and Clingstone Matched Again—The Events at the West Side Driving-Park—Johnston Makes a Great Race at St. Paul—Other Races on Various Courses.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Twelve hundred people attended the fourth day's racing of the Cleveland fall meeting. The track was hard and the weather chilly. There was a good deal of betting on the two class events, and another outsider surprised the "fancy" when Chimes, who sold for $2 in $50 and $60, landed the 2:25 pacing race and made a record of 2:17¼ in the second heat. Decoration, the Michigan stallion, won the 2:40 race after a hard fight. He started in as favorit at odds of $40 to $50, but after three heats receded in favor of Alcryon, the blind stallion, driven by Pete Johnston, but after winning two heats and becoming a big favorit he quit, and Decorator won. The other contests were mild. Iona Harold was the favorit at $100 to $40 for the Ohio 2:23 class, stallions, and Eminence a 2 to 1 favorit for the unfinished Everett House Stakes. The startling performance of the day was made by Belle Hamlin, who started to beat her record of 2:16½, made at Rochester last August. It was for a cup and after notice had been served, and therefore is a record. The mare trotted a grand mile aided for the last quarter by a runner, in the quarter time of .33, 1:07, 1:41¼, 2:13¾. Considering the hard track and cold day it was a wonderful performance. The herd prize of $300 for stallions with five of their get was awarded to Almond Jr., second prize to Don Cossack. The summaries:

Sweepstakes, foals 1884, National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders, value $5,550; winner to take all—Stock Chimes, br. c., by Electioneer, out of Beautiful Bells, won. Time, 2:37½.

Three-year-olds, value $325—Sally Cossack, b. f., by Don Cossack, out of Almonia, won. Time, 2:28¾.

Matron Stakes, foals 1884, value $1,460—Chimes, br. c., won. Time, 2:32¾.

Two-forty class, trotting, purse $600—Decorator, rn. h., won. Best time, 2:23.

The 2:25 class, pacing, purse $500—Chimes E., gr. g., won. Best time, 2:17¼.

Everett House Stakes, foals of 1884, value $1,510—Cheltenham, br. c., by Oxmoor—Hildegarde, won. Time, 2:29¼.

Today's unfinished and postponed races will be finished in the morning. In the Everett House Stakes only Eminence and Cheltenham start, and the former is a favorit at odds of $50 to $30. The other race is for the Ohio breeders' 3-year-old stakes valued at $600. The starters will be Bronze Mort, by Doubloon; James Bailey, by Strader's Hambletonian; Fred Arthur, by Belmont; Numero, by Nugget; Maud C., by Ambassador; Belview, by Belmont; and Rinaldo, by Reveille.

Another match between Patron and Clingstone was made this evening and will be trotted next Thursday over the Detroit Driving Park for a purse of $3,000. Patron is not well today, but has recovered a good deal, and his trainer, George H. Fuller, expects that by Monday he will be able to go a faster mile. It is strongly suspected that he was tampered with by pool crooks.

RACING ON THE WEST SIDE.

The Manager Fails to Appear—The Meet to Close Today.

The cold and wind failed to reduce the size of the crowd at the West Side yesterday. Neither Winters nor his partner Brockway was to be found. Several of the employés would have gladly interviewed the manager, but he failed to appear. The bookmakers contributed $800 towards the purses of the day, and no start was effected until the gate money had been turned in to make good the deficit. It is understood that several of the owners have money due them. Today winds up the meeting, which has been a success, considering the handicap of bad management.

The first race had six starters. Betting: 1 to 2 against Fred Woolley, 4 to 1 against Sadie Mack, 8 to 1 against Shasta, 10 to 1 against Festus and Mattie J., 50 to 1 against P. Line. Shasta won by a neck.

SUMMARY.

Purse, $250, of which $50 to second; selling; all ages; horses entered for $1,500, proper weight; then one pound allowed for each $100 down to $1,000; then two pounds for each $100 down to $600; five-eighths of a mile:

W. Mulkey's b. c. Shasta, by Flood, dam Demirep, $700, 3 yrs., 105 lbs. (Curtis) ... 1

E. S. Carmichael's b. g. Fred Woolley, by Ramadan, dam Aspire, $800, 5 yrs., 106 lbs. (Burke) ... 2

A. B. Goodwin's b. g. Festus, by Faustus, dam Annie Richards, $600, 3 yrs., 96 lbs. (Sedgeley). 3

Mattie J., $1,000, 5 yrs., 110 lbs. (Havenstride), P. Line, $600, aged, 102 lbs. (Rivers), Sadie Mack, $800, 3 yrs., 100 lbs. (Overton), also ran.

Time—1:03.

The second race had six starters. Book odds: Evens against each, Dudley Oaks and Avery; 8 to 1 against Belle Taw; 10 to 20 to 1 against each of the others. Dudley Oaks won easily from Belle Taw, which ran a better race than the winner.

SUMMARY.

Purse and conditions same as first race.

R. J. Lucas' b. g. Dudley Oaks, by Nathan Oaks, dam Carrie P., $1,200, aged, 112 pounds (Cochran) ... 1

John Bowler's b. f. Belle Taw, by Longtaw, dam Belle Davis, $900, 3 yrs., 102 lbs. (Sedgeley) ... 2

N. G. Douglas' b. m. Belle Mitchell, by Mammon, dam unknown, $1,000, 4 yrs., 110 lbs. (Gallego) ... 3

Avery, $900, aged, 108 lbs. (Gerhardy), Long John, $800, aged, 109 lbs. (Thorpe), Revoke, $1,500, aged, 115 lbs. (Leavy), also ran.

Time, 1:02.

For the mile dash Osgood was withdrawn, leaving four starters. Woodcraft was favorit, 100 to 25, and the bookmakers held War Sign at 3 to 1 against, while as to Uncle and Dan Belle K. it was "make your own price." Woodcraft won by a half length. Time, 1:45.

The fourth race had three starters. Betting: 8 to 1 against Cleopatra, "9 to 10 take your pick" Alfred and Barney Lee. It was a match in which Barney Lee looked to be winning close in, but quitting was beaten a neck by Alfred. Time, 1:15½.

There were six starters for the last race, three of which were ex-steeplechasers. Betting: 100 to 80 on Tartar, 2 to 1 against Cheatfellow, 3 to 1 against Ascoli, 10 to 1 against each of the others. The favorit won easily.

SUMMARY.

Purse $250, of which $50 to second; for non-winners this year; five pounds below the scale; light welter weight; seven-eighths of a mile.

Eugene Leigh's ch. g. Tartar, by Great Tom, dam Blondina, 4 yrs., 138 lbs. (Gerhardy) ... 1

A. C. Tucker's b. g. Osgood, by Elias Lawrence, dam Altitute, 4 yrs., 138 lbs. (Thorpe). 2

H. H. Stanhope's b. h. Cheatfellow, by Longfellow, dam Ada Cheatham, 4 yrs., 141 lbs. (Storms) ... 3

Ascoli, aged, 138 lbs. (Cross), Longway, aged, 138 lbs. (Mayo), Bucephalus, aged, 138 lbs. (Downing), also ran.

Time—1:34.

The Card for Today.

The following are the entries for today:

First race, five-eighths of a mile—George S. Jr. (99 pounds), Breakdown (99), Tom Booth (99), Superior (99), Col. Nutt (80), Lomax (105), Allie (105), Reverse (105), Bridie S. (105), Fraline (79), Irma H. (79).

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—War Sign (108 pounds), Little Bess (105), Belle K. (105), Osgood (105), Comet (105), Irma H. (84).

Third race, selling, seven-eighths of a mile—Archbishop (99 pounds), Revoke (113), Violin (101), Shasta (104), Festus (90), King Nero (99), Phil Lewis (106), Sam Bennett (108), Vivian (87), Hopedale (111).

Fourth race, one mile—Hornpipe (105 pounds), Hopedale (108), Woodcraft (111), Sam Bennett (113), Lewis Clark (116).

Fifth race, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile—Luke Alexander (102 pounds), Glen Hall (105), Lewis Clark (108), Glen Fisher (102).

Sixth race, hurdle, one and one-fourth miles—Entries close at 9 a. m.

ON OTHER TRACKS.

Five Events at Buffalo—The Entries at Sheepshead Bay.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Weather pleasant and track fair.

First race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Elsie B. won, Jim Brennan second, Mary Hamilton third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, one mile—Ben Thompson won, Weaver second, Danville third. Time, 1:43½.

Third race, selling, seven-eighths of a mile—Eva K. won, Rhody Pringle second, Laura Garrison third. Time, 1:29¼.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—Myrtle won, Top Sawyer second, Editor third. Time, 1:57.

Fifth race, over hurdles, one and one-half miles—Will Davis won, Leroy second, Valour third. Time, 2:51¼.

The Doncaster Races.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Doncaster Cup was won by the colt Carlton by twelve lengths, Pythagoras second, Royal Rose third.

The Doncaster Stakes, for 3-year-olds, was won by R. Vyner's colt Gloriation by half a length, T. Valentine's filly St. Helen second, Mr. Bradford's colt Chippewa third.

The Park Hill Stakes, 3-year-old fillies, was won by C. Perkin's Horeclan by a head, Duke of Beaufort's Reve d'Or second, Douglas Baird's Maize third.

The Day's Events at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16.—The weather for the trotting races at Pimlico was fine.

First race, 2:30 pacing, in which Farmer Miles had won one heat yesterday. He took the next two and the race today, Nellie June second, Belton third, Happy Russell fourth. Best time, 2:22.

Second race, 2:40 class—After Carlisle had won two heats, Allen H. took the next three and the race, Bessie third place, Cruiser fourth. Best time, 2:27¾.

Third race, 2:22 class—Hartford won, Mill Girl taking one heat and second money, Katie M. third. Best time, 2:22¼.

Fourth race, for Maryland trotters—Lizzie R. and Tom Bayard each won a heat, when the race was postponed. Best time, 2:27½.

On the St. Joseph Track.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The races today at the exposition were as follows:

First race, trotting, 2:27 class—Fred Neil won, Indigo second, Charley Tipton third. Best time, 2:30¼.

Second race, pacing, free-for-all—Tommy Lynn won, Patsy Clinker second, Marlow third. Best time, 2:20.

Running race, one mile and repeat, all ages—First heat: Willie C. won, Mike Whiting second, Red Bird third; second heat: Red Bird won, Mike Whiting second, Willie C. third. Time, 1:48; 1:47.

Fleetwood Park Trotting Events.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The trotting races at Fleetwood Park today were very interesting, but the weather was raw and windy and the time was slow. The 2:33 race was postponed until tomorrow after Eclipse and Camilie had won two heats each. In the 2:25 class Clara won, Jesse second, Ida Bell third. Best time, 2:21. In the free for all Spofford won, Electric second, Maud Messenger third. Best time 2:24¾.

In the 2:23 class (unfinished) Camille was first, Eclipse second, Pilosee third. Best time, 2:25.

Fatal Accident on the Rochelle Track.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—This afternoon at 4 o'clock, while the horses in the free-for-all race at the Rochelle fair-grounds were scoring, Alkali and Zulu collided, fatally injuring Charles Wilson, the driver of Zulu, and seriously injuring the horses.

Flyers for Today at Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The entries and weights for tomorrow at Sheepshead Bay are as follows:

First race, one and three-sixteenths miles—Eurus (118 pounds), Burch (117), Mamie Hunt (112), Richmond (110), Esquimaux (105), Flageoletta (105), Wickham (106), Pericles (105), Alaric (103), Unique (100), Argo (100), Brait (100), Carey (98), Windsail (98), Al Reed (95), Lute Arnold (95), Raveller (95), Gallus Dan (99).

Second race, Challenge Stakes, one mile—Belvidere (112 pounds), Bel Brock (97), Stuyvesant (122), Rightaway (101), Maggie Mitchell (101), Banbridge (100), Raceland (107), Prince Royal (103), Flageoletta (101), Strideaway (100), Touche Pas (101). Santa Rita, Raceland, Belvidere, and Banbridge doubtful.

Third race, Autumn Stakes, 2-year-olds, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Jack Cocks (95 pounds), Rita R. (100), Defaulter (97), Figaro (95), Leo H. (102), Tourmaline (92), Badge (105), Omaha (107), Mattie Looram (105), Petulance (97).

Fourth race, Great Long Island Stakes, one and one-eighth mile heats—Himalaya (113 pounds), Exile (117), Elkwood (116), Wahoo (114), Windsail (97), Eurus (110), Binnette (109), Lady Primrose (95), Tenbooker (105), Argo (109), Long Branch (100), Fordham (105), Bourbon (110).

Fifth race, one mile and three-eighths—Volante (126 pounds), Lelax (116), Tenbooker (106), Florence M. (97), Tolu (93).

Johnston's Great Performance at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—At the State Fair the track was in good condition, though a trifle slow, and attendance large. The feature was the grand special race for $3,000 between W. W. Bair's Johnston to wagon and Frank Van Ness' Harry Wilkes to harness, won by Johnston in straight heats in 2:16¼; 2:15¼; and 2:15¼, being the fastest three heats ever paced or trotted to wagon.

The third race, free for all pacers except Johnston, purse $1,000, but three heats were paced, the rest being postponed on account of darkness.

Mike Wilkes	2	1	3
Jewett	1	2	4
Gossip Jr.	3	5	1
Roy	4	3	5
Ed Annan	6	6	2

No time.

Budd Doble's Bonnie McGregor, in special trial to beat 2:16, went in 2:18½.

Slow Time by Jay-Eye-See.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Jay-Eye-See trotted two separate mile heats today at the State Fair in the time of 2:19 and 2:21.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Illinois River Improvement.

The committee whose names are signed to the call for an Illinois River Improvement Convention to be held at Peoria Oct. 11 has issued a circular giving a general idea of the scope of the improvements sought to be made. Excerpts from the reports of United States Engineers Maj. Thomas H. Handbury and Maj. W. H. Benyaurd are quoted showing works in progress along the Illinois River which, when completed, will enable large Mississippi steamers with their cargoes to come to within 100 miles of Lake Michigan, the expenditure for which on the part of the Government will be less than $600,000. For the next sixty-four miles an expenditure of $3,433,562 will be required. This will bring vessels to Joliet. From there to Lake Michigan is thirty miles, and $10,000 will be required to make the necessary surveys. It is claimed in these reports that the Government is committed to this improvement, the commercial and military advantages of which are recited at length. The advisability of calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of giving $10,000 to defray surveying expenses is urged. Taking these reports into consideration the committee thinks that the proper time has arrived to push forward the scheme of connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi River.

President Jones Still Dallying.

The Executive Committee of the West Side Street-Car Conductors' and Drivers' Association called on President Jones of the West Division Railway yesterday afternoon to receive his answer to the demands placed before him some days ago. He informed the committee that he was not prepared to give an answer, but desired more time to consider the matter—until the middle of next month. There will be a meeting of the association tonight at No. 99 West Randolph street, when the report of the Executive Committee will be made, which will be to the effect that Mr. Jones' answer be rejected—that the men, in fact, not wait a month. The men are in a determined mood and not in a humor to be trifled with, and the outcome of the meeting tonight is uncertain. A strike may not be ordered, but the employés will adhere to their demands and if the company doesn't come to time or give a definit answer the men will take the matter into their own hands and then things may be lively. The conductors and drivers say they want to be treated squarely and not trifled with.

The South Town Constables Want No Outsiders Around.

The South Town constables held an indignation meeting at the Grand Pacific last night to protest against the employment of out-of-town constables to serve processes issued by the South Town Justices of the Peace. The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we call upon the honorable Justices of the Peace for the Town of South Chicago to recognize in the service and return of all processes issued by such Justices of the Peace only such constables as have been elected for said Town of South Chicago, the constables elected for other towns having no legal power to serve processes so issued."

Attorneys have been retained for the purpose of going before Judge Anthony in the interest of the South Town constables to get, if possible, a ruling which will keep the out-of-town constables from serving papers in the South Town.

Uncle Tom Falls Into Bad Ways.

For six years Henry Randolph, a colored man about 30 years old, traveled with Rusco & Swift's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company, playing the part of Uncle Tom, but recently abandoned the stage for the dining-room and has been employed as a waiter at the Revere House. A few days ago a silk sacque and a plush cloak were stolen from the apartments of Mr. Fanning, proprietor of the hotel, and Detectives Marks and O'Donnell arrested Randolph at his room, where the stolen garments were found.

They Talked School-Days Over.

The Northwestern Association of the Massachusetts Institution of Technology held its first annual meeting at the Hotel Richelieu last evening. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, after which the members partook of a banquet. Frederick Greely acted as President, and addresses were delivered by Louis Sullivan, Henry Raeder, T. W. Robertson, and others. The retiring President delivered a valedictory address, which was received with expressions of approval.

The Company Had to Give In.

The Lake Shore switchmen in the Englewood yards will not strike. Division-Superintendent A. G. Amsden held a lengthy conference with them yesterday, and promised that J. C. Mallory, acting assistant yardmaster, would be removed. The men claimed that Mallory was overbearing, and for that reason would not work with him or receive any orders he might issue.

Lake View.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Herman Freazel, who was killed in a saloon on Lincoln avenue Thursday by William Steffenhagen, who fractured his skull with a beer-glass. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and Steffenhagen was held to the grand jury.

The Coming Flower Show.

At last night's meeting of the Florists' Club the date of the coming flower show was decided upon. It will occupy Battery D from Nov. 7 to 12. The monotonous straight lines of booths and flower-stands will be changed this year into graceful curves.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

THE GRAIN-CARGO INSURANCE BUSINESS IN QUEER SHAPE.

Companies Compelled by a Monopoly to Pay Enormous Commissions—The Alberta-Osborne Collision Case Settled—What the Manager of the Inland Lloyds Says About Overloading Vessels—General Marine News.

At a meeting of the Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters a motion to advance premium rates on grain cargo insurance was voted down. Consequently, rates will probably remain as they are throughout September. This is quite unusual, as in former years rates have been advanced 30 per cent Sept. 15, to cover the increased perils of navigation during the last half of September. The reason no advance is made this year is that the companies represented on the board are afraid that if they put up rates now the Northwestern of Milwaukee will cut the tariff and get a big share of the business, and the reason why they are afraid of the Northwestern is that they expelled the Northwestern from the board several weeks ago. If one could look into the internal working of the cargo-insurance business at Chicago he would find that it is badly demoralized, and he would wonder how in the world the companies that are engaged in writing cargo risks are going to come out even. The first thing he would discover is that the business is being killed by too much competition. Then he would find that twenty-six big insurance companies are practically under the thumbs of three vessel-brokers and the agents of the three propeller lines, and that the companies are almost powerless to secure business if they refuse to knuckle to this monopoly. If he went upon the floor of the Board of Trade during trading hours he would soon discover the secret by which this sextet of brokers and agents control the underwriters, for he would see that nearly every vessel offered for grain was held by them and that in every instance they chartered their room to the shippers that would agree to let them place the insurance when the cargo was loaded. But what would make the greatest impression on the observer is the fact that old and conservative companies have been forced to pay the monopoly commissions ranging from 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the gross premiums in order to get business, while in former years the highest commission paid to local agents was 15 per cent. Then the observer would quietly wonder how much the stockholders would draw from their companies in the way of dividends at the end of the year, and finding the conundrum a hard one to crack he would draw out his note-book and jot down this prediction: "There will be a cargo insurance pool next season for the mutual protection of companies."

An American Plimsoll.

W. W. Bates, manager of Inland Lloyds and one of the best experts on ship-construction on the lakes, says: "Overloading never pays anybody connected with vessels, but only leads to a foolish waste of life and property." He also says, in a letter written to the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, that Capt. E. P. Dorr of Buffalo, had he lived, would have been the Plimsoll of America. If so, it is much to be regretted that so great a public benefactor should be taken away, for America needs a Plimsoll. There is an open field of usefulness on the lakes for just such a man as Plimsoll. The lakes need someone who will take a sufficient interest in the welfare of shipping and the lives of men employed in sailing lake vessels to procure the enactment of a law that will put a stop to the murder of sailors and the willful destruction of property caused by overloading vessels. Manager Bates says that a few months prior to his death Capt. Dorr determined to head a movement to procure the passage by Congress of a load-line law. This resolution was taken in 1875, when he convened a council of shipbuilders to improve the rules then in use in building lake vessels. One of his requirements of this council was a load-line rule. After a session of four days the council was adjourned without formulating this rule. A committee, of which Bates was Chairman, was appointed to finish up the work of the council. This was done, but this work did not contain the desired rule for loading vessels. Bates, having drawn up all the rules for building in accordance with the views of the council, brought them to Buffalo for acceptance. This was accorded, but at the same time the charge was given not to leave Buffalo until the load-line rule had been worked out and incorporated in the book which was then to be printed. Under the stress of this charge Bates prepared the rule as it may now be found in "Capt. Dorr's Centennial Building Book," with full explanation of its rationale and use. This book was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876. The same year Bates drew up for Capt. Dorr a bill to be passed by Congress, which was duly introduced and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Considerable exertion was made to get the bill passed, but Capt. Dorr's untimely death removed the push which doubtless would have worked it into law.

The Alberta-Osborne Collision.

After dragging through the courts for three years the Alberta-Osborne collision case was finally disposed of Thursday, when Judge Jackson of the United States Circuit Court at Detroit affirmed the decision of the District Court and ordered the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to pay the owners of the Osborne $33,000. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's stmr Alberta and the prop Osborne came into collision June 11, 1884, in a dense fog nine or ten miles northwest of Whitefish Point, Lake Superior, the Alberta striking the Osborne near her stem at about a right angle. The Osborne had 1,120 tons of iron ore aboard and two ore-laden schooners in tow bound from Marquette to Ashtabula. The Alberta was on her regular trip from Owen Sound to Port Arthur with passengers and freight and was running at a speed of ten or twelve miles an hour. Whatever her speed was she penetrated the Osborne sixteen feet in a laternal direction to the centre of the boat, cutting her nearly in two in spite of her cargo of iron-ore. The Osborne sank in 162 feet of water, carrying down three of her crew and also a passenger on the Alberta, who lost his life while endeavoring to rescue the fireman of the Osborne. Suit was brought by the owners of the Osborne and her cargo and the United States District Court held both vessels in fault, the Alberta for excessive speed and also condemned the Osborne's speed of five miles per hour in a fog, though finding that both vessels were giving the fog signals as required by law. The damages resulting from the loss of the Osborne and her cargo amounted with interest to about $88,000. The Alberta's damages, including demurrage for repairs, were fixed at about $20,000. According to the admiralty rule, applicable to the finding that both vessels were in fault, the damages were divided by deducting from the decree in favor of the owners of the Osborne the loss suffered by the Alberta and equally dividing the remainder.

General Nautical Notes.

Vessel-masters report the waters in Lake Erie one foot lower than usual.

Capt. Malcolm Stalker has retired from the big schr Golden Age on account of sickness.

The stmr Roswell P. Flower was short 442 bushels when her Chicago cargo was delivered at Buffalo.

Capt. Jesse Hurlbut left the schr J. I. Case yesterday to accept the berth of first mate on the prop St. Louis.

Capt. Bardon returned from Port Huron yesterday, having completed a survey on the wrecked schr Mary D. Ayer. The cost of releasing and repairing the vessel was $5,300.

The excursion stmr Saginaw, which arrived here from Toledo last week, has been chartered for the rest of the season to bring cedar ties from Bay de Noquet to Chicago. She will carry about 11,000 pieces.

The damage to the schr Emily B. Maxwell will probably exceed $9,000. She was totally dismasted, and her entire outfit of canvas and running-gear was carried away. About 6,000 bushels of her cargo were destroyed.

Grain freights were dull at 4 cents on wheat and 3¾ cents on corn to Buffalo and 3 cents on corn to Georgian Bay. Engagements: To Buffalo—Props F. W. Wheeler, Albany, Jewett, corn; prop Lehigh, wheat; prop Russell Sage, flaxseed. To Georgian Bay—Schr A. Mosher, corn.

Around the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—This week an extra amount of coal will leave port, as many large vessels are here. Shippers find they have chartered more tonnage than they can handle. The W. H. Wolf was ordered out of port once today without her Milwaukee cargo, coal being so scarce, but she will probably remain and take her chance tomorrow with the Roumania and J. N. Glidden. In spite of the amount of tonnage to be had rates are unchanged. Charters: Allegheny, Schuylkill, Halsted, for Chicago, at $1.25; Ed Smith, Marvin, Fryer, Hannaford, Thomas Gawn, for Milwaukee, at $1.25; Grand Traverse, for Green Bay, at $1.25; D. C. Whitney, for Ashland, at $1. Canal freights are firm at 3¾ cents on wheat and 3½ cents on corn. Capt. George McLeod has returned from the E. B. Maxwell at Port Huron. She appears to have suffered more severely in the gale than was reported. Everything went down flat to the deck, and of her cargo 6,000 bushels were wet and were sold for 17½ cents a bushel. She is insured for $15,000 in the pool, and her cargo for $7,000 in the Louisville Underwriters'. It will take $5,000 to repair her, and the underwriters have ordered the work done. The S. J. Boyce was thirty-seven bushels short on 19,000 of wheat from Detroit. The Gordon Campbell will go to Erie for coal to Chicago and will tow the Allegheny and Schuylkill.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 16.—Union sailors boarded the barges Northwest, N. C. Holland, and schr Mocking Bird today and attempted to frighten their non-union crews into joining the union. Two of the men on the Holland refused and were assaulted, as was also one of the crew of the Mocking Bird, who has been on the vessel for three seasons. Police are guarding the vessels tonight.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The schr City of Chicago filled soon after stranding on the rocks off Mission Point yesterday and her stern sunk in seventeen feet of water. Her deck aft is submerged a foot over the cabin floor. She is out a foot forward, and thumps heavily after every receding wave which rolls in on her from the east. The Leviathan, with a lighter and pumps, is working at her. The vessel is heavily laden with cedar.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The schr C. L. Fick, laden with cedar posts, sprung a leak in the lake last night and waterlogged. The tug Commodore Nutt towed her here for repairs.

Vessel Movements.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

Leland—Arrived—Contest.

Pentwater—Sailed—North Star. Wind north, light.

Good Harbor—Sailed—Salma, Louisa A. Glade.

Port Arthur—Cleared—St. Magnus and Stewart, Duluth.

Collingwood—Cleared—Vickery. Brisk northwest wind; clear.

Racine—Arrived—Abbie, Caledonia, Montgomery, Pride, Kewaunee, G. Ellen.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Ballentine, Northwest, Roanoke, Westover, Palms, Tyson, Stewart.

Charlevoix — Arrived — Fayette, Brittain. Cleared—Seaman, Harriette Ross. Wind east.

Midland—Arrived—Wisconsin, Lake Forest, Jessie Drummond. Sailed—Higgie. Weather fine.

Whitehall—Sailed—Johnson, Thal, Jason Parker, Myrtle, Howlett. Wind southwest; light.

Port Arthur—Arrived—United Empire, Campana, Alberta. Cleared—Empire, Sarnia; Campana, Duluth.

Sheboygan—Sailed—Sardinia, Traverse Bay; Una, L. E. Rosser, and James Duval, Frankfort. Wind southeast, light.

Manistee—Arrived—M. Mueller, H. B. Moore, Rumbell, M. Capron, James Shrigley. Cleared—Lalla Rookh, Rumbell.

Michigan City—Arrived—Huron City, H. A. Root, Levi Grant, Dahlia, Jesse Martin. Sailed—Dahlia, Grant, Root.

Owen Sound—Arrived—Atlantic. Sailed—Havana, American, Charles Luling, and Lottie Cooper, Chicago, light. Wind northwest, fresh.

Ashtabula—Arrived—Nothing. Cleared—William H. Wolf, Buffalo, coal; B. W. Arnold, Bahama, and Exile, Lake Linden, coal; Minnehaha, Escanaba, light.

Ludington—Arrived—Mercury, E. Stevens, C. Williams. Sailed—William Crowell and consort, J. Pauley, C. Williams and consort. Wind northeast, light.

Fairport—Arrived—Progress, W. B. Hall, Richard Winslow. Cleared—Kasota, Duluth, coal; J. H. Outhwaite, Toledo, light; Galatea, Superior City, coal.

Muskegon—Cleared—C. Hickox, St. Joseph, Albert Soper, Ida M. Torrent, Michael Groh, Swallow, Cuba, and L. M. Davis, Chicago; Penobscot, Milwaukee.

South Chicago — Arrived—I. H. Owen, C. Ames, Lem Ellsworth, Rockaway, W. Loutit, H. Earl. Sailed—Merrimac, M. Marshal, I. H. Owen, Myrtle.

Marquette—Arrived—Charter of Sheffield, C. H. Green, Rosa Sonsmith, Mattie C. Bell. Cleared—Colonial, Specular, C. H. Green, Sonsmith, Bell, C. J. Sheffield. Down—India.

Washburn—Arrived—City of Duluth, Nyack, James Fisk, Badger State, Annie Young. Cleared—Fisk, Vanderbilt, Young, and Badger State, Duluth; Nyack, Buffalo. Cool; calm.

St. Ignace—Sailed — Morwood, Smith and Post, Brittain, Belle Cross, Chicago Board of Trade. A strong east wind has been blowing all day. Tonight it is light. Weather clear and cold.

Ashland—The Escanaba arrived late last night, took a supply of fuel, and started to Port Arthur for the Parker. Sailed—Manhattan, Minnesota, Republic. Arrived—Everett, Minch.

Toledo—Arrived—D. S. Whitney, C. B. Benson, Porter, Brooklyn, Monguagon, Fleetwing. Cleared—D. C. Whitney, C. B. Benson, and Jennie White, Buffalo, wheat; Monguagon, Cheboygan, coal.

Manitowoc—Arrived—Gen. Hancock, Constitution, Muskegon. Cleared—C. N. Johnson, Mineral State, light; Seikirk, for Escanaba. Sailed—Muskegon, sundries, Chicago. Weather clear; wind southeast, brisk.

Port Colborne—Passed up—Clinton and consort, St. Catharines to Chicago, light; W. B. Hall, Kingston to Fairport, light. Down—B. W. Blanchard, Chicago to Ogdensburg, sundries; California, Chicago to Montreal, sundries. Wind north, light.

Grand Haven—Arrived—City of Milwaukee, City of Ludington, Philetus Sawyer. Cleared—City of Milwaukee, City of Ludington, Philetus Sawyer, S. H. Pickands, City of Grand Rapids, May Cornell, Four Brothers. Wind northwest, light; clear.

Alpena—The following came into the bay late last night for shelter and left this morning: Porter Chamberlin, Wolsey, Bliss, Corning, Hall, Sam Flint, Michigan, all coal-laden and bound for Milwaukee. Arrived—Mills. Cleared—Melvina, Chicago. Wind southeast; light.

Duluth—Arrived—Vanderbilt, Osceola, James Fisk, New Orleans, Wallula, Wadena, Spokane, San Diego, Badger State, St. Magnus. Cleared—Winslow, Buffalo, wheat, flour; United Empire, Sarnia, wheat, flour; St. Magnus, Montreal, wheat; Fred Mercur, Buffalo, wheat, flour; Spokane, San Diego, Cleveland, ore.

Port Dalhousie—Passed up—Cuba, Montreal to Chicago, sundries; Waverly, Ogdensburg to Chicago, sundries. Down—Dominion and consort, Duluth to Kingston, wheat; California, Chicago to Montreal, sundries; Blanchard, Chicago to Ogdensburg, sundries; Baldwin and consorts, Hancock to Ogdensburg, lumber. Wind northwest, light.

Escanaba—Arrived—D. M. Wilson, Bessemer, Ohio, Rhoda Emily, C. B. Jones, Manitowoc, Guiding Star, Montana, A. Boody, H. P. Baldwin, Col. Cook, J. R. Noyes, James F. Joy. Sailed—C. Hurlbut, R. Wallace, Massachusetts, D. M. Wilson, Ohio, Metacomet, Plymouth, Three Brothers, D. Wallace, C. B. Jones, Manitowoc, Columbian. Wind southeast, fresh; clear.

Mackinaw City—Down—Wiley M. Egan, 7:20 a. m.; Clyde, 3:15 p. m.; Hartford, 4:10; M. F. Butters, 5:20; Winslow, 6. Up—H. J. Jewett, 10 last night. Up today—R. Norwood, Mary L. Collins, 5:40 a. m.; Alaska, 6:15; George L. Wrenn, R. C. Brittain, 6:20; George Brockway and barges, 8:30; George C. Finney, 10:10; D. Calvin and consort, 1:30 p. m.; Arabia, 2:30; St. Paul, 4:40. Wind east, light.

Sault Ste. Marie—Down—Alcona, Alta, 5 a.m.; Sitka, Fountain City, 6; White and Friant, Parana, J. V. Jones, 6:50; Glad Tidings, Idaho, 9:50; Jay Gould, J. W. Wescott, 10:40; H. A. Tuttle, S. P. Kimball, 6:40 p. m. Up—T. S. Christie, H. A. Kent, 9:30 a. m.; Peerless, William Chisholm, Ontario, 2:15 p. m.; Hecla, M. A. Muir, 3:10; F. E. Spinner, J. Godfrey, Shawnee, 4:30; R. Holland, S. M. Stephenson, Nannie Niel, 6:30. Wind southwest; clear.

Detroit—Up last night—Chicago, Swain and consort, S. V. R. Watson, William Horne, Senator, Monguagon. Down—Continental and consort, Michigan and barges, Abercorn, Chaffee and barges, Iron King, Nahant, Iron Age, Wocoken, Colorado, Leutz and barges, R. A. Packer, Boston. Down—Havana and consorts, Tioga, Commodore, M. B. Grover, Nipigon and barges, Nebraska, Salina and barges, W. L. Frost, G. G. Houghton. Wind northeast, light; clear.

Port Huron—Up—Winslow, Scotia, Red White and Blue, George A. Marsh, 1:40 a. m.; Arizona, 2:15; Sparta and consorts, 4:45; Joseph Pickands, 9; Iron King, 9; Annie Smith, Redwing, 11:10; Ogemaw and barges, 3:30 p. m.; Myles, Jessie Breck, 4:40; V. Swain and consort, 5; Nahant, 6; L. Shickluna, 6. Down—Commodore, 12; M. B. Grover, 1 a. m.; Nipigon and consorts, 2:20; Dauntless, 4; E. J. McVey, 5; City of Concord and consort, 11; Nebraska, 12 m.; Walter L. Frost, R. R. Rhodes, 1 p. m.; Nashua and consort, 5:30; Cambria, 3:40; Spencer, St. Lawrence, 4; Pride of America, 4:10. Wind northeast, fresh.

Cleveland—Arrived—Atlantic, Japan, A. L. Hopkins, J. H. Prentice, J. H. Devereux, Continental, Kasota, Monticello, Magnetic. Cleared—Atlantic, St. Ignace, merchandise; Japan and A. L. Hopkins, Duluth, merchandise; J. H. Prentice, Portage, coal; Continental and Magnetic, Marquette, light; J. H. Devereux and Nelson, Escanaba, light; V. H. Ketcham, Ashland, light; Kasota, Duluth, coal; Mabel Wilson, Duluth, light; Thomas P. Sheldon, Green Bay, light; George H. Warmington and Fred A. Morse, Chicago, coal; Eliza Gerlach, Marquette, coal; J. H. Farwell, Superior City, light.

Buffalo—Arrived—Philadelphia, Grand Traverse, J. F. Eddy, R. P. Flower, Russia, Syracuse, Lycoming, M. M. Drake, Cuba, David Vance, Donaldson, John Shaw, John M. Hutchinson, Allegheny. Cleared—For Chicago: Wissahickon, merchandise; Boston, cement; M. M. Drake, coal; Tacoma, coal; J. M. Hutchinson, coal; Donaldson, coal; Moonlight, coal; David Vance, coal. For Duluth: Japan, merchandise. For Superior: Simon Langell, coal; George Spencer, railroad iron. For Lake Linden: J. H. Prentice, coal. For Milwaukee: George Scott, coal. For Marquette: Fayette Brown, coal.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, etc.—A. D. Hayward, Menominee; Hattie B. Perene, Ephriam; A. E. Wilds, Muskegon; Berrien, Muskegon; Tempest, Muskegon; Annie Laura, Muskegon; T. R. Scott, Muskegon; John Otis, Muskegon; C. H. Starke, Manistee; T. W. Snook, Montague; Sovereign, Garden River; Wm. Rudolph, Frankfort; G. C. Markham, Manistee; J. H. Pauly, Pierport; Ella Ellinwood, Montague; A. W. Lucky, Manistee; Libbie Nau, Manistee; Vega, White Lake; C. J. Magill, Menominee; Willie Loutit, Manistee; Ottawa, Manistee; Rouse Simmons, Muskegon; Joses, Whitehall; C. Michelson, Muskegon; W. H. Hawkins, Muskegon; Winnie Wing, Pentwater; Lumberman, Green Bay; W. H. Dunham, Manistee; Ann Maria, Manistee; Wolverine, White Lake; J. A. Holmes, White Lake; Ida, White Lake; Emeline, Manistee; Z. Y. M. C. A., Ludington; Ostrich, Oconto; Jason Parker, White Lake; Fanny Campbell, St. Joseph's Island; Annie Dall, Muskegon; Clipper City, Muskegon; M. E. Cook, Ludington; Margt. Dall, Muskegon; Topsy, Muskegon; C. Harrison, Whitehall; C. J. Roeder, Whitehall; Pilot, White Lake; South Side, Hedgehog Harbor; Forest, Muskegon; Conneaut, Ludington; York State, Nelson's Landing; Mars, Ludington; G. W. Naughtin, Manistee; C. Amsden, Frankfort; S. A. Wood, Marinette; Mary Ludwig, Montague; Bertie Calkins, Ford River; Kate Lyons, Muskegon; A. J. Mowry, Green Bay; Dan Hayes, Onekama; Truman Moss, Manistee; Carrier, Manistee; Dousman, Garden Bay; Olga, Marinette; G. M. Filer, Manistique; Len Higby, Muskegon.

Arrived with sundries—Lora, Benton Harbor; Puritan, Benton Harbor; Saugatuck, Saugatuck; A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck; Sheboygan, Milwaukee; John Pridgeon Jr., Ogdensburg; Menominee, Muskegon, Lehigh, Buffalo; Newburgh, Ogdensburg; I. M. Weston, South Haven; A. C. Van Raalte, South Haven; Albany, Buffalo; Lawrence, Cheboygan.

Arrived light—Fred McBrier, Milwaukee; Pacific, Michigan City; Uranus, Milwaukee.

Arrived with brick—No Name, Pentwater.

Arrived with iron-ore—Ada Medora, Escanaba; Inter-Ocean, Escanaba.

Arrived with gravel—Edna, Kenosha.

Cleared with grain—Manistique, Buffalo, wheat; Niagara, Montreal, wheat; Wyoming, Buffalo, corn; Raleigh, Buffalo, corn; L. A. Law, Buffalo, corn; Polynesia, Buffalo, corn; Potomac, Buffalo, corn; Imperial, Collingwood, corn; A. E. Vickery, Collingwood, corn; J. L. McLaren, Owen Sound, oats; Col. Ellsworth, Point Edward, corn; Champion, Buffalo, corn; Angus Smith, Buffalo, wheat; C. A. King, Point Edward, corn.

Cleared with sundries—Sheboygan, Milwaukee; I. M. Weston, South Haven; Saugatuck, Saugatuck; Menominee, Muskegon; A. B. Taylor, Saugatuck; C. Harrison, Montague; Hattie Hutt, Sturgeon River; Narragansett, Charlevoix.

Cleared light—Colin Campbell, Ludington; H. E. Wilds, Muskegon; A. D. Hayward, Montague; John Otis, Muskegon; Albion, French River; George C. Markham, Manistee; Argonaut, Escanaba; T. W. Snook, Montague; Berrien, Muskegon; A. C. Van Raalte, South Haven; T. R. Scott, Muskegon; Lora, Benton Harbor; Tempest, Muskegon; Annie Laura, Muskegon; Monitor, Kenosha; H. B. Perene, Empire; C. Michelson, Muskegon; Vega, Manistee; A. W. Luckey, Manistee; Rouse Simmons, Muskegon; Clara, Menekaunee; South Side, Hedgehog Harbor; Ann Arbor, Menomonee; W. H. Hawkins, Muskegon; C. J. Magill, Marinette; Ida, Montague; C. H. Hackley, Manistique; Libbie Nau, Traverse Bay; C. J. Roeder, White Lake; Margaret Dall, Muskegon; Wolverine, Muskegon; Joses, Montague; Andrew Jackson, Muskegon; Arendal, Manistee; Clipper City, Muskegon; M. E. Cook, Ludington; Naiad, Big Bay De Noque; Willie Loutit, White Lake; Pilot, Montague; Ella Ellinwood, Montague; Felicitous, Cheboygan; Typo, Buffalo; W. H. Dunham, Manistee; Lumberman, Lily Bay; Carrier, Manistee; Ark, French River; G. W. Naughtin, Manistee; Dan Hayes, Onekama; A. J. Mowry, Green Bay.

THE VOLUNTEER CHOSEN.

SHE IS SELECTED TO DEFEND AMERICA'S CUP.

The First of the Trial Races with the Mayflower Held Yesterday—The Former Champion Yacht Outsailed by the New Craft on Almost Every Point—The Thistle Beaten by Both Vessels Easily—The Judges Choose the Volunteer Without Further Trials.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The third attempt to have a trial race to choose the ablest yacht as the defender of the America's Cub against the Scotch yacht Thistle resulted in one of the best contests ever seen in these waters. There was a strong wind blowing from the north to north-northwest all day. It reached a velocity of thirty miles an hour. Added to the splendid condition of the elements was the excellent judgment of the committee, who decided, after the yachts got under way, that a triangular race should be sailed. That decision gave the contestants a course of thirty-eight miles to sail over with the wind on every hand. They had a run to leeward of ten miles, a stretch of nine miles and return, and a heat for home of ten miles. At every turn and in every weather, except during the first part of the run to leeward, when the Mayflower sailed better than the Volunteer, the latter beat her opponent. The outcome of the day's race was that the Volunteer was chosen by the America's Cup committee, who judged the event from the flagship Electra, to meet the Thistle in the international contest.

The Thistle was out, too, but her handling was of such a kind during the first half of the race as to give no idea of what she could do. After that the Scotch yacht was evidently sailed for all she was worth, with a foul bottom, and, under the conditions, was outsailed by both the Mayflower and Volunteer. The official table of figures made by the judges was as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed time.
Volunteer	11:11:57	3:32:46	4:20:49 1-5
Mayflower	11:14:43	3:51:34 4-5	4:36:51 4-5

The yachts started with a twenty-five mile breeze over their sterns, the Volunteer having nearly a mile the best of it for a short time, the Mayflower decreased the lead, but on getting her spinaker out of the wind, and later having her balloon jibtopsail split from foot to leach, she lost ground, and was afterwards left behind. The Thistle was a mile away on the course when the others made the start. She had on only a jib besides her mainsail at first, but after a time ran out her spinnaker and a working topsail. From the time that the Thistle put out her spinnaker, just as the Volunteer passed her, she was practically in the race. Whether or not she was always sailed for what she was worth, is a very wide question. On the first run the Volunteer beat the other two easily. The yachts rounded the tug Haviland, which formed the first stake, the Volunteer three minutes and thirty-six seconds ahead. Then the contestants following the signals shown on the Electra, came up close into the wind and stretched over toward the New Jersey shore, to round the Electra off Asbury Park. On this reach the Thistle hauled down her topsail and housed her topmast; the Mayflower pulled down her club topsail, but the Volunteer held her big topsail aloft. The Volunteer went steadily ahead of the other boats and headed about for the Haviland again at 12h. 17m. 43s., while the Mayflower took until 12h. 20m. 7s., and the Thistle 1h. 8m.

On the return to the Haviland there was a pretty good chance to see what the Thistle could do with the Mayflower if she were sincerely sailed as she seemed to be. Both vessels had their topmasts housed, and both were sailing under mainsail, forestaysail, and jib. The Mayflower plainly did the better work of the two, as the time of rounding the Haviland buoy for the second time shows. The Volunteer retained a topsail, and whether that was the cause or not she left the Mayflower and Thistle astern as though she had some other business than in that company. The Haviland buoy was rounded the second time in this time:

Volunteer	1h. 50m. 32s.
Mayflower	1h. 56m. 18s.
Thistle	1h. 57m. 13s.

Always before this the Volunteer had outpointed and outfooted both Mayflower and Thistle. There was no doubt about it. The signs showed with unmistakable plainness that if she beat them in running and reaching her beating for home showed that she was even better at that sort of business than anything she had done before. At laying into the wind and going through the water at the same time with a wind so strong that she could not carry a club topsail, the Volunteer left her sister and her third cousin so far in the rear that the judges determined there was no need of another race to find out who should meet the Thistle in the match of the year, and picked her out in their minds before two tacks had been made. And everybody said they were right. There was nothing of the open question about it. The Volunteer did by far the best work. The Thistle, being out-pointed and generally run away from by the Mayflower, still stuck pluckily to the course she had started in on and finished 3 minutes 33 1-5 seconds after the Mayflower.

Every racer got a grand salute from the dozen excursion boats and the steam-yachts Atlanta, Stranger, Hinda, Oneida, and several others that were present at the finish. The Volunteer's victory was by 16 minutes 2 3-5 seconds over the Mayflower. As the victor was being towed up the bay by the press boat the Thistle sailed by and her crew gave three cheers to the champion of the day, which were cordially responded to by the Volunteer people. After the yachts came to anchor off Bay Ridge Chairman Smith of the America's Cup Committee notified Gen. Paine and Rear-Commodore Morgan that the Volunteer had been selected as the defender of the cup.

Meeting of the Lake Trustees.

The Board of Trustees convened in special session yesterday afternoon, the object being to discuss the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé ordinance. The railroad company found fault with the ordinance submitted by the board. They wanted the right to lay as many tracks as they pleased across the streets and a right of way of 100 feet south from Forty-ninth to Seventy-fifth street. The company also wanted a grant allowing them to lay tracks across any street at any time, without permission from the board, and to fix their own time to place men and gates at the crossings. The town wanted to compel the company to construct viaducts over their tracks or those they might operate and to be responsible for land damages, but the company objected to the latter. The matter, after hours of discussion, was referred back to the railroad company, which will submit to the board what they desire, eliminating the objectionable features. The board also discussed the water question, and President Stafford appointed Messrs. Washburn, Vehmeyer, and Attorney Hollett to arrange for calling a special election to decide whether or not water and other bonds will be issued, the intention being to secure a loan and purchase pumping machinery.

A Woman of Tact.

Everybody looked at them when they entered the car, which was crowded. And everybody had good reason. He was a very clean-skinned, finely built, well dressed, and very handsome young man—a very good sample of America's best make. She was a beauty from any point of view—a pronounced beauty of a very pronounced type, a rich brunet. She was dressed with exquisit taste. Both were so easy and natural in their manners that it was a pleasure to look at them. A gentleman gave the lady a seat, then another—a good-looking, well-mannered young man—gave his seat to her escort, very much against the latter's will. The conductor began to collect the fares. He touched the young man's arm lightly. He started, thrust his hand into one pocket, then into another, then, as the eyes of everybody were upon him, he paused to think. Before he could speak the lady said in low tones, "How stupid of me! I declare, when you handed me your pocketbook to hold in the store while you turned to catch that child I forgot to give it back to you." She handed it out, blushing. He took it, paid the conductor, placed it in his pocket, and the conversation flowed on without a break. Commend me to a woman of tact. A man would never have thought of that in a thousand years. Of course it was her pocketbook.—*New York Graphic.*

Convention of the American Party.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—One hundred and fifty delegates were present at the opening of the first convention of the American party, Ex-Senator Pomeroy of Kansas addressed the body, presenting the argument that the increase of emigration threatened the complete occupation of the public lands to the exclusion of present citizens and their children. The offering of a motion to appoint a committee of thirteen on resolutions to which should be referred all resolutions from the floor called out a debate that grew to bitterness and personality, and threatened at one time to terminate the convention's session. George F. Edgar of New York held that the suppression of debate on resolutions was un-American and flavored of gag law. The lack of any spirit of concession by delegates prolonged the discussion, and when the motion was finally adopted Mr. Edgar withdrew amid cheers and howls. W. Horace Hepburn of Philadelphia was made Permanent Chairman and J. M. Munyon of Philadelphia Permanent Secretary.

Sunk in the River.

The canalboat Georgia, laden with 6,200 bushels of corn, was sunk in the river yesterday by a collision with the steam-barge T. W. Snook. The Georgia was bound down in tow of the steam-canalboat City of Henry and the Snook was bound up with a cargo of lumber. Both vessels entered the east draw of Eighteenth street bridge at about the same time. The Snook cleared the City of Henry, but struck the Georgia, crushing in her bows and causing her to sink almost instantly. Her cargo is a total loss. It was consigned to Nash & Wright and is insured in the Continental. The damage will foot up about $4,500. The Snook had her stem twisted off by the force of the blow.

AMONG THE [illegible]

A DEMAND FOR A [illegible]FICATION OF [illegible]

Probability of the Rail[illegible] Probability that C[illegible] ous State Legislatu[illegible] Matter for Them—[illegible] Eastern Passenger [illegible]missioner of the [illegible]reau.

Since the Inter-State [illegible] into effect much troubl[illegible] have been occasioned b[illegible] classifications of freig[illegible] the various sections [illegible] roads east from Chica[illegible] what is known as the [illegible] The roads west, no[illegible] west from Chicago [illegible] the Rocky Mountai[illegible] Western classificatio[illegible] ern roads and Pa[illegible] continental roads use[illegible] classifications differ so[illegible] other that in making t[illegible] section of the country [illegible] difficulty is experienced [illegible] quote such a rate [illegible] a violation of th[illegible] section of the Inter-S[illegible] get the roads into co[illegible] commissions of the [illegible] have classifications [illegible] troubles lately exper[illegible] roads in harmonizing [illegible] State rates, and the [illegible] Illinois merchants a[illegible] reduction in the Sta[illegible] more in harmony with [illegible] was principally caused [illegible] ence between the clas[illegible] ern and Western lines[illegible]

Owing to numerous [illegible] commissions and the [illegible] sioners why articles o[illegible] classified in various [illegible] try, and their e[illegible] to cause the ena[illegible] that will prevent [illegible] against shippers and [illegible] the discrepancies in [illegible] tions, the Eastern and [illegible] pointed committees to [illegible] plan for the amalgam[illegible] and joint Western [illegible] committees met at Ni[illegible] day, and after a two d[illegible] the opinions of the [illegible] roads differed so m[illegible] could be accomplished [illegible] hold another meeting [illegible] city, when the Atchis[illegible] Union Pacific, and N[illegible] which were not repre[illegible] Falls meeting, are e[illegible] and one more effort w[illegible] about uniformity in [illegible] tions and the making [illegible] these committees wer[illegible] standing was that [illegible] make some conce[illegible] secure harmonious [illegible] claimed that the Eas[illegible] usual domineering s[illegible] Western lines should [illegible] sions, abandon their [illegible] Western—and adopt [illegible] tion. This the West[illegible] on the ground that th[illegible] fication is by long o[illegible] and the one which gi[illegible] tion to shippers. The [illegible] ever, to make all reas[illegible] the Eastern roads wo[illegible] mise. Before a unifo[illegible] adopted it is necessar[illegible] form number of class[illegible] fication is composed [illegible] Joint Western clas[illegible] of ten regular an[illegible] classes. The Weste[illegible] willingness to conde[illegible] into eight regular cla[illegible] the Eastern roads a[illegible] classification, but eve[illegible] the Eastern roads d[illegible] stated that in order t[illegible] and establish a bett[illegible] uniform and equita[illegible] Western lines east [illegible] were inclined to acc[illegible] the Eastern roads, al[illegible] them unreasonable, [illegible] continental lines woul[illegible] arrangement on the [illegible] possible for them to [illegible] of freight into six [illegible] willingness, howev[illegible] arrangement making [illegible] of eight classes. The [illegible] that a uniform and eq[illegible] be adopted unless the [illegible] a little more tractabl[illegible] rangement that will [illegible] some sort of a show. [illegible] embrace this opportu[illegible] and reasonable throu[illegible] to prevent discrimin[illegible] and shippers at in[illegible] quite certain that th[illegible] at the next meeting [illegible] enactment of a law [illegible] arrange a proper [illegible] sonable maximum [illegible] traffic. It will also [illegible] islation on the part [illegible] various Western St[illegible] now existing betw[illegible] rates will not longe[illegible]

The New Comm[illegible] Freig[illegible]

The Chicago Frei[illegible] and Manufacturers [illegible] tion of Commissi[illegible] cant by the retirem[illegible] about two month[illegible] first offered to Mr. [illegible] cago & Northwes[illegible] clined. Mr. J. M. [illegible] and and Mr. C. L. [illegible] & St. Paul were [illegible] they also declined [illegible] mittee charged w[illegible] ing a Commissi[illegible] of names under [illegible] it quite difficult [illegible] Mr. N. G. Iglehar[illegible] upon, and it is un[illegible] cept. There can [illegible] Iglehart's qualifica[illegible] of ability and gre[illegible] matters. As a com[illegible] statistics he has [illegible] equals. He has be[illegible] with the general [illegible] Chicago & Northw[illegible] and for some year[illegible] of the Joint We[illegible] mittee.

The P[illegible]

While the roads [illegible] go are uncomforta[illegible] fore making any f[illegible] passenger war, en[illegible] way the cat will j[illegible] ning east from S[illegible] fight with relen[illegible] the Ohio & Missi[illegible] now making a ro[illegible] to New York of $[illegible] delphia. This is [illegible] reduced round-tri[illegible] York. These ro[illegible] of about one [illegible] from St. Lou[illegible] Falls, Clevelan[illegible] etc., and co[illegible] to all inter[illegible] Ohio & Mississip[illegible] tickets to New Yo[illegible] The Wabash Ra[illegible] to meet all roun[illegible] roads from St. L[illegible] ty to sell reduce[illegible] today, there is n[illegible] roads will stop [illegible] persist in their [illegible] lines will be co[illegible] the fence and c[illegible] game.

The Chicago &[illegible] Short Line find [illegible] fare from Chica[illegible] efited them bu[illegible] not materially [illegible] cause the rate i[illegible] $28 round-trip [illegible] class lines. By [illegible] et to New York [illegible] the return porti[illegible] which makes th[illegible] York only $13, [illegible] this, and conse[illegible] duced round-tri[illegible] latter is stoppe[illegible] Niagara Falls S[illegible] lantic may do b[illegible] week.

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NEW YORK, [illegible] transacted at [illegible]

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

A DEMAND FOR A UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF FREIGHT.

Inability of the Railroads to Agree and Probability that Congress and the Various State Legislatures Will Settle the Matter for Them—Present Status of the Eastern Passenger War—The New Commissioner of the Chicago Freight Bureau.

Since the Inter-State Commerce act went into effect much trouble and embarrassment have been occasioned by the difference in the classifications of freight by the railroads in the various sections of the country. The roads east from Chicago and St. Louis use what is known as the Eastern classification. The roads west, northwest, and southwest from Chicago and St. Louis to the Rocky Mountains use the joint Western classification, and the Southern roads and Pacific coast or transcontinental roads use another. All these classifications differ so materially from each other that in making through rates from one section of the country to another the greatest difficulty is experienced in many instances to quote such a rate as will not cause a violation of the long and short section of the Inter-State law that will not get the roads into conflict with the railroad commissions of the various States which have classifications of their own. The troubles lately experienced by the Illinois roads in harmonizing their State and inter-State rates, and the consequent clamor of Illinois merchants and manufacturers for a reduction in the State rates to bring them more in harmony with the inter-State rates, was principally caused by the radical difference between the classifications of the Eastern and Western lines.

Owing to numerous inquiries from State commissions and the Inter-State Commissioners why articles of freight are differently classified in various sections of the country, and their evident determination to cause the enactment of new laws that will prevent the discrimination against shippers and places now caused by the discrepancies in the various classifications, the Eastern and Western railroads appointed committees to meet and prepare a plan for the amalgamation of the Eastern and joint Western classifications. These committees met at Niagara Falls last Tuesday, and after a two days' session found that the opinions of the Eastern and Western roads differed so materially that nothing could be accomplished, and it was decided to hold another meeting next Tuesday in this city, when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Union Pacific, and Northern Pacific Roads, which were not represented at the Niagara Falls meeting, are expected to be present, and one more effort will be made to bring about uniformity in the existing classifications and the making of through rates. When these committees were appointed the understanding was that each party should make some concessions in order to secure harmonious action, but it is claimed that the Eastern lines, with their usual domineering spirit demanded that the Western lines should make all the concessions, abandon their classification—the Joint Western—and adopt the Eastern classification. This the Western roads would not do on the ground that the Joint Western classification is by long odds the best of the two, and the one which gives the most satisfaction to shippers. They were inclined, however, to make all reasonable concessions, but the Eastern roads would accept no compromise. Before a uniform classification can be adopted it is necessary to agree upon a uniform number of classes. The Eastern classification is composed of but six, while the Joint Western classification is composed of ten regular and several commodity classes. The Western roads declared their willingness to condense their classification into eight regular classes upon condition that the Eastern roads add two more to their classification, but even this slight concession the Eastern roads declined to make. It is stated that in order to secure the desired end and establish a better method for making uniform and equitable through rates the Western lines east of the Missouri River were inclined to accede to the demands of the Eastern roads, although they considered them unreasonable, but some of the transcontinental lines would not submit to such an arrangement on the ground that it was impossible for them to condense all articles of freight into six classes, declaring their willingness, however, to accede to an arrangement making a uniform classification of eight classes. There is but little prospect that a uniform and equitable classification can be adopted unless the Eastern roads become a little more tractable and consent to an arrangement that will give the Western lines some sort of a show. If the railroads do not embrace this opportunity to make uniform and reasonable through rates on all articles to prevent discrimination against merchants and shippers at intermediate stations, it is quite certain that the Inter-State Commission at the next meeting of Congress will ask the enactment of a law that will enable them to arrange a proper classification and fix reasonable maximum rates on all inter-State traffic. It will also lead to more onerous legislation on the part of the Legislatures of the various Western States, as the discrepancies now existing between inter-State and State rates will not longer be tolerated.

The New Commissioner of the Chicago Freight Bureau.

The Chicago Freight Bureau of Merchants and Manufacturers has at last filled the position of Commissioner, which was made vacant by the retirement of Mr. C. M. Wicker about two months ago. The position was first offered to Mr. H. C. Wicker of the Chicago & Northwestern, who promptly declined. Mr. J. M. Johnson of the Rock Island and Mr. C. L. Rising of the Milwaukee & St. Paul were next offered the place, but they also declined. Since then the committee charged with the duty of selecting a Commissioner has had a number of names under consideration, but found it quite difficult to make a selection. Mr. N. G. Iglehart has at last been agreed upon, and it is understood that he will accept. There can be no question as to Mr. Iglehart's qualifications. He is a gentleman of ability and great experience in freight matters. As a compiler of freight tariffs and statistics he has no superior and but few equals. He has been connected prominently with the general freight department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, and for some years past has been Secretary of the Joint Western Classification Committee.

The Passenger War.

While the roads running east from Chicago are uncomfortably seated on the fence before making any further move in the Eastern passenger war, endeavoring to find out which way the cat will jump, some of the lines running east from St. Louis are prosecuting the fight with relentless determination. Both the Ohio & Mississippi and the Bee Line are now making a round-trip rate from St. Louis to New York of $28.80, the same as to Philadelphia. This is only 80 cents more than the reduced round-trip rate from Chicago to New York. These roads are also making a rate of about one fare for the round trip from St. Louis to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, etc., and correspondingly low rates to all intermediate stations. The Ohio & Mississippi is also selling straight tickets to New York from St. Louis for $19. The Wabash Railway gave orders yesterday to meet all round-trip rates made by those roads from St. Louis. Although the authority to sell reduced round-trip tickets expires today, there is no prospect that the St. Louis roads will stop selling such tickets. If they persist in their present course the Chicago lines will be compelled to come down from the fence and once more take a hand in the game.

The Chicago & Atlantic and Niagara Falls Short Line find that their reductions of the fare from Chicago to New York to $15 benefited them but little. The reduction has not materially increased their business because the rate is not low enough to meet the $28 round-trip rate made by all the first-class lines. By purchasing a round-trip ticket to New York for $28 a passenger can sell the return portion to the scalpers for $15, which makes the cost of the ticket to New York only $13. Most passengers "got on" to this, and consequently prefer to buy the reduced round-trip tickets. If the sale of the latter is stopped this evening, as agreed, the Niagara Falls Short Line and Chicago & Atlantic may do better with their $15 rate next week.

Northern Pacific Meeting.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The only business transacted at the meeting of the Northern Pacific stockholders today was the announcement of the total vote, which was 734,193 shares. After receiving this announcement the new Board of Directors met. A resolution was unanimously passed authorizing the President to appoint a committee of three members to consider the subject of and adjust the differences existing between the Northern Pacific on the one hand and the Union Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation Company on the other hand, and the President and Vice-President were authorized to at once enter into negotiations with the executive officers of the two last-named companies for the same purpose. All the old officers were reëlected except Second Vice-President Anderson, regarding whom it is stated that universal dissatisfaction was expressed and who will be given an opportunity to resign.

Northwestern in Michigan.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—R. B. Langdon & Co., the Minneapolis contractors, have 1,200 men at work on the extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from this city to Champion. The grading will be completed by Nov. 1, and it is expected that all tracklaying will be finished and through trains running by Jan. 1, when the extended Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic will also be running through trains from Duluth to Sault Ste. Marie.

General Notes.

Mr. W. Scott, chief clerk of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Union Pacific. Mr. W. Keenan takes Mr. Scott's place.

Chairman John N. Abbott, of the Western States Passenger Association, investigated yesterday charges preferred some time ago against the Chicago & Alton for violating the agreement by selling tickets to St. Joe, Mo., via Kansas City, at a cut of $1. The investigation was finally postponed in order to secure more evidence.

Mr. P. P. Shelby, formerly General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific, has been appointed General Manager of the new Montana line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba. It is stated that Mr. Shelby will receive a salary of $8,000 a year. This appointment indicates the intention and determination of the Manitoba Railroad people to give the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific quite a lively tussle for the Montana traffic. Mr. Shelby's long connection with the Union Pacific and his great experience in Far Western traffic affairs peculiarly qualify him for the new position.

Abandoning all hope that any further witnesses would be found here, the work of the Pacific Investigating Commission has been concluded at this point. Mr. Norris, the accountant, left for the East Thursday afternoon, and Mr. Littler yesterday. The stenographer will remain until his notes of the testimony are written out to be used by the railroad people in making out the documentary evidence demanded. The remainder of this month will probably be occupied in taking evidence in New York, and the work of compiling the information obtained and drawing the report to be submitted to Congress will then be commenced.

THE CONTEST OVER D. A. HEWES' ESTATE.

The Creditors Lucky to Get What They Did—Record of New Suits.

A motion was made yesterday morning before Judge Collins in the case of Edson Keith & Co. against Sarah J. Hewes to dissolve the injunction and discharge the receiver. The complainants charged that the late D. A. Hewes, shortly before his death and when insolvent, fraudulently conveyed all his wholesale strock of millinery to his wife without consideration, and they asked to have the conveyance set aside. Affidavits were filed yesterday by L. A. Janes, George A. Mason, D. B. Fisk, George H. Foote, and others on behalf of the defendant, showing that Mr. Hewes had been sick for the last year unable to attend to business, and knowing he could not get well. About July 1, supposing he was solvent, he drew from the bank $5,000 to pay debts and make a few gifts, and at his request his bookkeeper kept the item off the books, so that Mrs. Hewes should not know it. About ten days after Hewes had his business affairs examined, and then discovered for the first time that he was insolvent. He then gave his wife a bill of sale of his property so she could close the business up. She borrowed $8,589 from George H. Foote of Cleveland, with which she compromised with nearly all her husband's creditors at 35 cents on the dollar. The claims amounted to nearly $23,000. Hewes then gave her a new bill of sale of the property in consideration of the purchase of his debts, and turned over to her his bank account of about $9,000. None of his money was used in buying up the claims, but the necessary amount was borrowed outright by Mrs. Hewes. D. B. Fisk, one of the creditors, testified that he willingly settled at 35 cents, and then, after having been requested to buy all the assets and business of Mr. Hewes, made a careful examination of the stock, debts, etc., and came to the conclusion that the creditors were fortunate in getting 35 cents on the dollar of their claims. He refused to give $10,000 for the business and assume the debts. The arguments were partly heard and continued until Monday.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

111,935—Harlan P. Kellogg et al. vs. James H. Carpenter. Confession of judgment, $498. Runyan & Runyan, attys.

111,936—Addie M. Foster vs. W. D. Robinson Jr. and Mary Smith. Confession of judgment, $110. James G. Weart, atty.

111,937—F. M. Hibbard vs. Albert E. Gage. Same for $1,097. Ball & Oakley, attys.

111,938—Lipman Glick et al. vs. Charles J. Spohr. Charles Spohr. Debt, $1,000. Damages $700. Ball & Oakley, attys.

111,939—John K. Tinny vs. William H., and Walter J. Warder. Asst., $2,000. William Garnett Jr., atty.

111,940—Mrs. H. M. Babcock vs. John O'Gara. Appeal.

111,941—Henry Burrell et al. vs. August and Johanna Hernowsky and Nicholas Schoeman. Creditor's bill, $376. William Lanphere and A. L. Flanningham, solrs.

111,942—Jennie P. Warren vs. John S. Thomas. Trespass, $1,0.0. Runyan & Runyan, attys.

111,943—Joseph Stein vs. George H. Welton. Case, $5,000. E. J. Hill & Son, attys.

111,944—Henrietta Singer vs. Charles Krusemarck. Case, $3,000. Nelson Monroe, atty.

111,945—W. H. Heegaard vs. H. L. Leach, Elbridge Hanecy, Edward Hudson, Hermann Simpson, and Philip Best Brewing Company. Replevin, $500. French & May, attys.

111,946—Conrad Seipp Brewing Co. vs George Huchthausen. Confession of judgment, $218. Butz & Eschenburg, attys.

111,947—Annie C. Ball vs. Lumley Ingledew. Appeal.

111,948—P. S. Condon vs. Benton Mauzy. Appeal.

111,949—Isaac Strauss et al. vs. Thomas McCann. Asst., $750. B. J. Wertheimer, atty.

111,950—Richard Barnard vs. Mildred M. Ostman. Attcht., $200. Longenecker & McEnerny, attys.

111,951—George M. Porter vs. Same. Attcht., $156. Same attys.

111,952—S. K. Crawford vs. J. E. Harper. Appeal.

111,953—Henrietta Meyer vs. Friedrich Meyer. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. Francis Lackner, solr.

111,954—Fay Nyman vs. George D. Kirkham. Trespass, $2,500. W. H. Condon, atty.

JUDGMENT.

JUDGE GARY—3,486, International Starch Co. vs. Amory Bigelow. Judgment on fndg., $96.

DECREES.

JUDGE GARNETT—4,690, In re petition of Mathilda M. Moore. Decree of adoption.—2,036, Clapp vs. Reynolds. Decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

62,667—William H. Emerson vs George H. Parker and James K. Pumpelly. Confession of judgment, $172. W. Heckman, atty.

62,668—John G. Buehler vs. Nils Rasmusson. Case, $5,000. P. Fitts, atty.

62,669—J. Friedman & Co. vs. August Beck & Co., Canute R. Matson, John Noonan, James J. Carey, Mary R. Noonan, and Mary A. Noonan. Bill for an accounting. Holzheimer, Eliel & Rosenthal, solrs.

62,670—Frank Komiska vs. John Zasadil. Appeal.

62,671—Frank Mullen et al. vs. same. Same.

62,672—Cyrus Chambers vs. Henry Sweet. Confession of judgment, $2,041. Coburn & Thacher, attys.

62,673—Geller & Weil vs. L. C. Atterding & Bro. Appeal.

62,674—Hermann Henning et al. vs. J. A. Ladenburger. Confession of judgment, $2,400. J. Goldzier, atty.

62,675—Charles Coleman vs. John R. Hayes and Mrs. John R. Hayes. Appeal.

62,676—The A. T. Andreas Company vs. James Enright. Appeal.

62,677—Thomas B. Johns vs. Leonhard Ladenburger. Confession of judgment, $1,050. J. Goldzier, atty.

62,678—Heuer & Brockschmidt vs. Same. Same, $400. Same atty.

62,679—Daniel Mueller et al. vs. Matthias Thorne. Appeal.

62,680—C. L. Jenks vs. George H. Mueller. Appeal.

62,681—Bill. Suppressed.

62,682—Edward F. Parr et al. vs. John Carne Jr. Appeal.

Suppressed yesterday—62,650—George N. Chase vs. John Patterson and Matthew Laflin. Bill for an accounting. Fay & Griggs, solrs.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE COLLINS—6,645—R. C. Sheats vs. Daniel J. Davis et al. Judgment by deflt., $552.—62,667, William H. Emerson vs. George H. Parker and James K. Pumpelly. Judgment by confs., $177.—62,672, Cyrus Chambers vs. Henry Sweet. Same, $2,041.—62,674, Herman Hennig et al. vs. J. A. Ladenburger. Same, $2,40.—62,677, Thomas B. Johns et al vs. Leonhard Ladenburger. Same, $1,050.—62,678, Heuer & Brockschmidt vs. Same. Same, $400.

DECREE.

JUDGE COLLINS—2,447, Frances L. Bamberger vs. Samuel P. Bamberger. Decree, divorce, cruelty.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.
JUDGE ANTHONY—First call, cal. Nos. 2,148 to 2,300, inclusive. Trial call, first 20 cases marked for trial on first call.
JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's call.
JUDGE HAWES—Cases from Judge Anthony's call.
JUDGE JAMIESON—No announcement.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Monday, contested motions. Tuesday, trial call, cal. Nos. ½, 1, 3, 4, and 5.
JUDGE GARNETT—Contested motions. Tuesday, trial call, cal Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.
JUDGE TUTHILL—First call, cal. Nos. 851 to 900 incl. Trial call, Nos. 818, 842, 843, and all cases marked for trial on first call.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Cases from Judge Tuthill's call.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Trial call, term Nos 2,742, 2,797, 2,801, 2,842, 2,934½, 2,965, 2,968, 3,069, 3,109, 3,140, 3,188, and 3,209.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 130, 134, 200, 201, 283, and 284.
JUDGE WATERMAN—People's cases on the quasi-criminal docket.
JUDGE BAKER—Submitted cases.
JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.
JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.
JUDGE TULEY—No court.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 7,059, Railway Co. vs. Earl.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Adjudications.

Sweet Caporal.

The standard cigarette of the world. Sold in all countries and in all climates.

Try (new) White-Caps, Cross-Country, and Latest English.—Kinney Tobacco Co. N. Y.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

ITEMS GLEANED FROM TERRITORY TRIBUTARY TO CHICAGO.

An Illinois County Treasurer Found to Be Short in His Accounts—The First Settler in Tuscola Dead—Another Victim of the Chatsworth Horror—Milwaukee News—A Michigan Murderess Convicted—Train Derailed Near Indianapolis—Other News.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

A TREASURER SHORT.—At the July session of the Board of Supervisors a committee was appointed to investigate the books and accounts of W. R. McLaren, ex-County Clerk of Lewiston, Ill., and report at the present session of the board. This report shows that McLaren is short in his accounts and owes the county over $6,000. McLaren does not deny that he is short, but claims that he supposed the county had settled with him and intended to give him the amount due. He had insisted to his bondsmen up to this time that his accounts were all right. A committee was appointed to either settle with him or his bondsmen or bring suits, criminal or civil. McLaren has no property and his bondsmen will have to pay. It is alleged that the money was spent in a fast life.

THE FIRST SETTLER IN TUSCOLA DEAD,—William Bryan, the oldest pioneer of Douglas County, Ill., and the first person to locate in Tuscola, died at his home near that town yesterday evening at the age of 82. He owned 3,000 acres of land in that county, which he divided among his children some time since.

DAMAGE CASE AT BLOOMINGTON.—The damage suit by Mrs. Pitts against David Allen, a wealthy farmer, for the killing of her husband in March, 1886, was closed today, resulting in Mrs. Pitts getting damages for $500, after the jury being out twenty-four hours.

Wisconsin—Milwaukee and Other Towns.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE NOTES.—The body of a man which was found hanging to a tree in the Town of Wauwatosa late Thursday afternoon was yesterday identified as that of Carl Hoffman, a Milwaukee tailor. The suicide was 47 years of age and unmarried. He had been drinking heavily.

The Milwaukee ity Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, without capital stock, has been incorporated by George H. Foster, R. P. Elmore, and others.

The tight-barrel coopers of the city have joined the Brewers' Union and threaten to renew their strike for higher wages next spring.

POSTMASTER AT MIDDLETON INDICTED.—A warrant was issued yesterday by Judge Bunn of the United States Court at Madison for the arrest of A. B. Parmenter, Postmaster at Middleton. Parmenter was indicted on two counts by the grand jury. The first is for the embezzlement of $500 of Government funds, and the second for making false returns to the Post-Office Department, by which he has been enabled to get a salary of $1,000 annually when the office should pay but $400 a year.

KILLED BY A DOG.—A child of Charles Smith, residing south of Racine, was killed by a dog yesterday. The child was asleep in a box, when the dog lay down upon and smothered it to death.

FATALLY GORED BY A BULL.—F. W. Maxon, a resident of Walworth and a noted stock-breeder, was fatally gored by a bull Thursday night.

Michigan—End of a Noted Murder Trial.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

IDA M. PETERSON CONVICTED.—The jury in the case of The People against Ida M. Peterson, at Menominee, returned a verdict of guilty yesterday morning. The woman murdered her husband with an ax in a shanty at Perkins last March. She will be sentenced to imprisonment for life by Judge C. B. Grant.

A MARRIAGE AT ADRIAN.—J. Bouvier Peterson, formerly of Philadelphia, now connected with the Denver *Republican*, was married at Adrian Thursday evening to Miss Ella Irene Chappell, the wealthy ward of J. F. Seymour.

Indiana—A Railroad Accident.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

A TRAIN DERAILED.—A train on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad yesterday morning met with a serious accident at Hammond. One of the wheels of the tender broke, and the three baggage-cars following were thrown from the rails and considerably broken. The track was torn up for some distance and the passengers received a fright, though no one was hurt. In the baggage-cars were several fine race horses on their way to the Louisville races, and while the animals were not thought to be seriously injured they were bruised and excited and will not make the trip until later.

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID-FEVER.—Typhoid-fever has become almost epidemic in Newman and vicinity, and the disease is attended with an unusual number of fatalities. As many as three deaths have occurred in one family. This fever is prevalent all over the county, and is mainly attributed to the foul condition of the water, the wells being low and water scarce.

DEATH OF SUPERINTENDENT WYNKOOP.—Henry W. Wynkoop, Superintendent of Telegraph of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, died suddenly at his residence at Crestline, O., yesterday afternoon. Deceased was a fine electrician, and one of the oldest telegraphers in the country.

ANOTHER CHATSWORTH VICTIM.—Another victim of the Chatsworth disaster, Mrs. S. K. Borden of Tonica, Ill., who had a leg broken and sustained other injuries, died yesterday morning at 2 o'clock at the house of Harvey Martin, where she has been ever since the disaster.

AN INDIANAPOLIS FIRE.—Fire yesterday in Lieber, Myer & Wellman's picture-frame factory at Indianapolis caused a loss of $4,000.

Iowa—Injured in a Railroad Wreck.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

WATERLOO RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—At midnight Thursday a collision took place at Wilson Junction, near Waterloo, on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. A train on a branch road collided with the train on the main line and threw the sleeper into the ditch. There were fourteen passengers in the sleeper, only three of whom were much injured. Mrs. Pierce of Chicago was hurt in the side and knee, and H. A. Noble of Des Moines had his hip bruised and head cut. George C. Baker of Des Moines had both knees badly bruised.

DES MOINES CONFERENCE.—In the Des Moines Methodist Conference the case of the Rev. B. F. W. Cozier, against whom a bill of charges had been rendered, was recommitted to the proper committee. The court of trial having the case of the Rev. J. W. Eckels in hand reported his acquittal of the charges of immorality, and moved his reinstatement. A report favoring the retention of the Bible in the public schools was adopted.

Nebraska—An Omaha Hotel Fire.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FIRE.—Fire yesterday destroyed Norris' European Hotel on North Sixteenth street. A dozen people barely escaped with their lives. The Rev. J. M. Lamar, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and two or three members of his family, who live there, made their escape from the third story by means of a rope. The loss is $15,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Dakota—A Defaulting Treasurer.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

TROUBLE IN JERAULD COUNTY.—For several weeks past Jerauld County has been in a state of tumult. The flight of County Treasurer Williams with the funds of the county and the attempt to compel his bondsmen to make good the amount so taken have wrought up a feeling against the Board of County Commissioners. They are said to have neglected the county's interest.

Kansas—A Murderer Convicted.

[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]

SENTENCED TO HANG.—In the United States Court yesterday Lee Mashier was sentenced to be hanged Nov. 15 for killing A. Lawier Oct. 17 in the Territory. Mashier is 19 years old.

A BLAST AT THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Mother's Vigorous Criticism of the Way Our Schools Are Run.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—[Editor of the Tribune.]—As a parent of a family of children I am glad to see the people of this city waking up to a realizing sense of the present chaotic state into which the present Board of Education is plunging our common schools. Let any mother in this city take her boy of 12, and if he has not been drilled constantly at home, or is over and above precocious, let her ask him to read the book she herself read at 9 or 10 years of age. I venture to say he cannot read a dozen lines of it intelligibly. Reading is not taught in our schools, for two reasons. First, there is no time; and, second, there are no books furnished the children which are fit to read in. For example, the books which the Board of Education places in the hands of the teachers are the most silly, stupid, milk-and-water productions that can possibly be found. They are below the comprehension of a 4-year-old child. The following is an illustration of half a dozen pages from the First Reader which is in use all over the city:

Is this a rat?
This is a rat.
Has he a hat?
He has a hat.
This is a cat.
Has the cat a rat?
This is a fan.
Has the rat a fan?
The rat has a fan.

And so it goes on, the changes being rung upon rat, hat, cat, and fan until the very brain of the child becomes dazed at its inanity. This book contains about ninety pages of such slop, and children, to my certain knowledge, are kept jingling over it for two whole years, or from 6 to 8.

Now, it has been proved by statistics that more than three-quarters of the boys entering our public schools leave, to take up the burden of life, at the age of 13 or 14. How many of these, think you, are able to read a newspaper or book of such miscellaneous matter understandingly? Not one in 1,000 can write a letter nor solve a question in common fractions. You would find upon inquiry at the shops and dry-goods stores that these boys are very deficient in the commonest rudiments of learning.

But, not satisfied with robbing our children of their natural cleverness they are now robbing them of the few hours' time in the day set apart for the acquirement of the branches they most need. For instance, school opens and the boy gets well at his work, when in comes a young girl to teach (!) German half an hour. After her comes music for twenty minutes, and then drawing half an hour, after which clay manipulation and calisthenics half an hour more, and now, God forbid, comes the manual training craze.

In the name of all that is holy, Mr. Editor, when is that boy going to learn to read, write, and cipher?

I have never believed in taxing the people to furnish accomplishments to our children, and all of these shams that have been foisted upon the schools by the Board of Education to accommodate a friend, or find a place for a dependent, ought to be abolished without delay. Then the industry of teaching would be an opening for our liberally-educated young men to follow, and the professions of law, medicine, and journalism less crowded. People who are able to pay for accomplishments would become the patrons of these teachers.

The energies of the members of the board ought to be directed solely to the bettering of the primary and grammar schools. It is there the money taken from the taxpayers should be invested. Sufficient room for a whole day's session should be provided; comfortable and clean rooms; boys over 11 years should be taught by men; and any teacher who would permit a boy to leave school at 12 years of age who was not able to read, through and through, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE understandingly, to write a letter correctly and legibly, and to sell four and three-eighths yards calico at seven and five-tenths cents per yard, or cast the interest on a year and twenty days note at 6 per cent, should be bounced incontinently and his certificate confiscated. If we must pay for classically educating 3 per cent or 2,000 of our 60,000 scholars, we ought to do it as Chicagoans who know how to do a thing. Let our high schools be supplied with French, German, Scandinavian, Italian, and Spanish professors of language. Let a room be filled with pianos, fiddles, banjos, drums, and fifes; another with tons of clay nude casts and pots of paint; a large hall for dancing, with the best professional waltzer in the country to give lessons; a carpenter and blacksmith shop, with the basement given up for riding schools. It would be cheaper in the end for us to do this, and teach our children in the primary and grammar schools to read, write, and cipher, giving them ten weeks to a term, with two or three weeks' vacation between, and thus do away with these crime-producing vacations of our past summers. Nobody but teachers drops work three months in summer. These are a few of the reforms that ought to be inaugurated in our schools. Our school boards have gone too far with our money. I see one man says, "Let each father and mother see to it that their child is doing his or her duty." My dear sir, many of these children have parents who must work from early dawn till dewy eve to earn the bread to put into their mouths. You are hired at a big price to put something into their heads, and if you are not able to do it without badgering and tormenting this poor mother and father every day you are not fit for your position, and steal the money you take for it. A MOTHER.

THE SOUTH SIDE GAS COMPANY'S BONDS.

They Are to Be Sold at 95—Terms of the Mortgage—Why Bonds Are Issued.

The trust deed securing the proposed issue of $10,000,000 gold bonds by the Gaslight & Coke Company, although not yet entered of record, has been printed, and contains a good deal that is of interest to investors. The mortgage authorizes an issue of $10,000,000, of which $7,650,000 is to be issued at once, while the remaining $2,350,000 is to be issued from time to time as needed for improvements and extension, the amounts so issued never to be exceed 90 per cent of the cost of the improvements. The instrument is dated July 1, 1887, and the bonds are 5 per cent gold bonds, $1,000 each, maturing July 1, 1937. Interest is payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York. The trustee under the mortgage is the Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia. In case there should be default for six months on the interest the mortgage provides that the principal shall be declared due and the property come into possession of the bondholders. The security pledged consists of all the property of the gas company, including its franchise, real estate, mains, profits, etc.

But why should the old gas company issue bonds at all? That is the question which investors are asking. It is answered in the mortgage as follows: "For payment for property already acquired, for payment for other property to be acquired, and for improving, enlarging, extending, developing, and equipping, and for constructing and completing the works of the company." Two inferences are deducible from this language: The company owns property not fully paid for, and it contemplates outlays on extensions and betterments. While it is not known that the company has any floating debt to be wiped out by the bonds it is said and pretty generally believed that the cost value of its property is more than twice the face of its stock—$5,000,000. The construction account, it is said by people who have seen the books, foots up a big sum, the total cost of all the property having been about $13,500,000. This makes the property account $8,500,000 in excess of the capital stock, and undoubtedly forms the basis for part of the issue of bonds. Friends of the company say, however, that the bulk of the bonds will be devoted to improvements and extensions. It is said that great changes are in contemplation, that the plant is to be improved so as to produce a better quality of gas, and that extensions in many directions are proposed. The company already has 250 miles of mains and 27,000 consumers. Its output this year has been between 25 and 30 per cent larger than in 1886, and its net earnings for 1887, it is estimated, will be nearly $900,000. As the interest charge this year will be only $191,250, the bonds having run only six months, the $5,000,000 stock should receive 10 per cent.

As stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE, Drexel & Co. have taken $3,650,000 of the bonds, but it appears that they did not get the bonds at the low price named. They paid an even 95, and agreed not to place any of the bonds on the market for six months. The remaining $4,000,000 are now being negotiated, with a probability that they will very shortly be placed abroad at 95.

The Good T me Will Soon Return.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* So long as there were Republican Presidents we had no trouble in getting a President to visit Louisville. Now that we have our own Democratic President we have to go all the way to Washington to see him.

CICERO MUST COME IN.

MR. HURD'S OPPOSITION TO LAKE VIEW ANNEXATION FUTILE.

A Vote on the Annexation of Part of Each to Be Taken This Fall—The Corporation Counsel's Ordinance to Secure Safety to Human Life at Railroad Crossings—Judge Prendergast's Solicitude for the Care of the Insane—A Silly Plan for Water Supply.

The Public Service Committee met yesterday afternoon.

The annexation of a portion of the Town of Cicero was called up, there being two petitions before the board. The amended one, which was considered, proposed to take in all of Secs. 3, 10, and 15, and the east three-quarters of Secs. 22, 27, and 34, northwest of the canal. The petition averred that the territory embraced one and a half square miles and had over 1,000 inhabitants. John Crawford and W. L. Warder were present in opposition to the proposed change, the latter wanting the whole town to be taken in or none at all. They said they were residents in the district to be annexed, and did not want to come into the city in the way proposed. It was remarked by one of the Commissioners that they were the only two objectors in the bailiwick, and after some discussion it was voted to submit the question to the voters at the fall election.

The County Attorney gave it as his opinion that the law contemplated the consideration of these questions only at the annual township elections, which are held in the spring. Mr. Hurd agreed with Mr. Bliss, but the board voted differently, Mr. Stewart echoing their sentiment when he said: "Their petition is all right. If they find any litigation in it and want its pleasures let them have it."

The Lake View annexation petition came up next. Mr. Hurd opposed it upon legal grounds, claiming that the statutes did not authorize the annexation of city to city, and provided no way for the equalization of their respective debts. "I am in favor of granting the petition," said Mr. Senne. "Why should we break our heads about it? If they want to assume any debt or responsibility let them do it."

"I don't believe we ought to sit here as a paternal government," said Mr. Stewart. "If they want something, let them have it."

The order to submit the proposition to a vote of the people was then passed, Hurd, Williams, and Purington voting no.

RAILROAD-CROSSING ORDINANCE DRAFTED.

Corporation-Counsel Green has prepared the rough draft of an ordinance in relation to railroad-crossings, which will be presented to the Council Committee on Railroads before the next meeting of the Council. It is not very lengthy, and therefore business-like all the way through. Sec. 1 requires the railroad companies to erect and maintain at their own expense substantial fences of stone, brick, or iron along their tracks within the corporate limits of the city, save at viaducts and street-crossings; at all public crossings and streets the companies are to erect gates and bells, and are to be required to provide attendance during such hours as the Council may prescribe. Sec. 2 requires a compliance within a specified time. Sec. 3 provides for the companies running their trains at an additional rate of speed after the ordinance has been complied with. Sec. 4 relates to the opening and closing of the gates. Sec. 5 prohibits persons from entering the tracks of the companies or crossing the same when the gates are closed. Sec. 6 provides that where the right-of-way of the companies is laid entirely along a street that the companies shall erect and maintain gates and bells at the crossings, and limits the rate of speed to the statutory requirement, which is ten miles per hour for passenger and six for freight trains. Sec. 7 provides that where the tracks of two or more companies adjoin and run parallel that the whole territory in the several rights-of-way shall be fenced.

Judge Green, in speaking of the matter, said there would be a number of rather difficult questions to adjust before it was finally settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. One of these was where the crossing ran obliquely over the tracks, as in cases where the street line happened to be deflected from a straight course. In cases of this kind, he pointed out, the crossing would naturally be much longer and there would be more trouble in protecting vehicles and pedestrians. He was disposed to look upon the present agitation of the street-crossing question as the beginning of the end, and thought it was only a question of time before the railroad companies began sinking their tracks to permit the erection of viaducts without such heavy land damages and expensive approaches, or the erection of the ordinary viaduct with its approaches on a grade of about one foot in forty.

Some of the smaller roads may hesitate to accept the ordinance, and under their charters the Council will have no power to compel them to do so. It is not certain that the Railroad Committee will recommend the passage of Judge Green's ordinance. Several similar ordinances are before the committee. Ald. Landon introduced such a measure last January, which differs from the other in substituting viaducts entirely for crossings. A system of gates on such an extensive system as that on Kinzie street extending west would, some say, increase the danger to travelers. The Railroad Committee may entirely discard the idea of gates, and only have crossings where viaducts can be constructed.

Action cannot be taken in the matter any too soon. August Gustav, who lives at No. 134 West North avenue, was driving across the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern about 6 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Augusta street and Elston road, when the wagon was struck by an incoming train and totally demolished. The team escaped with slight injuries, as did Gustav and a boy who was driving with him, although they were thrown twenty-five feet.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST ON THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

Judge Prenderganst said he wished to talk to the board about the custody of the insane. The new rules of the board abolished Dr. Kiley's office and put in charge of the insane cheaply-paid and presumably irresponsible attendants. He wanted to insist that a man and his wife be kept there at all times in direct charge of the patients. Experience had shown that it was not safe to leave the female patients in the direct care of unmarried men with no restraining moral influence continually present.

Mr. Stewart said plainly that the Judge was simply arguing for the retention of Mr. Kiley, who had been on duty at the jail, and when the Judge denied this the debate waxed warm. Mr. Stewart objected forcibly to Judge Prendergast's dictating to the board in any particular. He appreciated highly the efficient services of Mr. and Mrs. Kiley, but, as the board had abolished the positions they held, he did not want the Judge to dictate to them whom they should employ. The matter went over, leaving Mr. Kiley still in office, though his place has been abolished by the board. The secret of the objections made to him is his alleged interest in the escape of McGarigle.

Judge Prendergast said that if the board would adopt some of his suggestions regarding the care of jurors they could save $100 a day, more than enough to care for the insane as he desired. The Judge said that if they would keep all the jurors in one room in each building a great expense would be saved, and Mr. Hurd, the County Attorney, and Judge Prendergast were asked, as a committee, to formulate a plan for the care of jurors and report to the board.

A VISIONARY WATER-SUPPLY PLAN.

It was said in the dispatches yesterday that a syndicate of Pittsburg millionaires were on the point of making a proposition to the city authorities to supply the city with absolutely pure water by means of the Atterbury system, which they control. It is claimed that from the reports of the men who have been experimenting on the outskirts of the city there is every indication that water in sufficient quantities to supply the city can be found at a depth of about sixty feet. A plant of the kind contemplated can be put in for $500,000, and, it is claimed, the cost of maintenance would be about 25 per cent less than the present system. City-Engineer Artingstall was asked what he thought of the scheme. His reply was: "We have gone down to a depth of over eighty feet at a great many places in the city, but found no supply of water which could not be pumped out by an ordinary jig-pump. You might find enough to run an elevator in a building or perhaps enough to supply a family, but the idea of getting enough to supply the wants of a city like this is simply absurd. Water can always be found at certain distances below the surface, but the large number of artesian wells throughout the city shows that it cannot be had in any quantity."

"Have you heard anything about a proposition from Pittsburg capitalists in relation to supplying the city with water by the Atterbury system?"

"Not a word, and I do not think any such proposition will be made."

NOTES.

The Mayor is at work selecting 150 more names to add to the Presidential Reception Committee, but the list will not be completed for several days. A list of delegates is also being selected for the ship-canal convention at Peoria Oct. 11.

The Fire Department issued a new order yesterday in regard to uniforms of the members of the force, specifying the style and material to be used to the minutest detail. Hereafter every man must go to headquarters to purchase the material. A similar order was made in the Police Department about nine months ago. The reasons assigned are that all the uniforms will thus be alike and cheaper for the men.

Dr. De Wolf visited the Stock-Yards yesterday. He has had an engineer measure the amount of fluid which comes from the yards and a chemist to test the amount of solid organic matter in these fluids. The exact figures will be ready in a few days. The doctor says the per cent of organic matter emptied into the river from the Stock-Yards is much less than last year. Most of the rendering-houses have put in catch-basins, so that nothing but fluids escape into the sewers.

Ald. Landon says his constituents have been roundly abusing him and the reform Administration for the condition of the streets on the West Side. Portions of West Lake street and West Chicago avenue are torn up as badly as the streets down-town or the thoroughfares owned by Mr. Yerkes on the North Side. The contractors have been doing nothing all summer, and some of them are talking about finishing the jobs next year. Several suits, the Alderman said, are threatened against the city by businessmen whose property is damaged.

FOOD FOR INSANE PATIENTS.

A Bill of Fare That Is Cheap and Nutritious.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Having shown to your readers how money could be saved at your County Insane Asylum for attendance permit me to call your attention to what I consider economy in diet, and yet, while it is cheap, it is nevertheless solid:

Monday—Breakfast, coffee, mackeral, potatoes, corn-bread; dinner, roast beef, hominy, turnips or beets, and potatoes; supper, tea biscuits and salmon.

Tuesday—Breakfast, coffee, beef hash, corn cakes, sorghum sirup; dinner, roast mutton, vegetibles, rice pudding; supper, tea, light bread, and oatmeal.

Wednesday—Breakfast, coffee, codfish, hash, hominy, corn-bread, sorghum sirup; dinner, beef soup, vegetables, biscuits, dried fruit; supper, tea, toast or light bread, mush and milk.

Thursday—Breakfast, coffee, round steak, and corn cakes; dinner, mutton roast, corn bread, vegetables, apple pie; supper, tea, mush and milk, light bread.

Friday—Breakfast, coffee, mackerel, light bread; dinner, fish, vegetables, rice pudding; supper, tea, bread, dried fruit.

Saturday—Breakfast, fish, stew or hash, corn bread, sorghum sirup; dinner, roast pork, vegetables, hominy; supper, tea and bread.

Sunday—Breakfast, coffee, baked beans, Boston brown bread; dinner, beef-soup, corn, beans, vegetable, and light bread; supper, tea, corn-bread, dried fruit.

The above bill of fare to your readers at first glance would seem expensive, but it is not so. The mackerel breakfast which comes Mondays and Fridays is the cheapest breakfast on the list. Good mackerel can now be purchased in barrels in job lots for two cents each. My beef-roast for Monday's dinner comes in for Tuesday's breakfast in hash, which perhaps is as cheap as the mackerel breakfast. The largest bills State and county institutions have to pay is the butchers' accounts. The better way for all such is to purchase the stock on foot and kill the same at the institutions. This plan has been adopted at the Eastern Hospital for the Insane and at the Anna institute. Doubtless your reform board will see the wisdom and economy in so doing in time. You will see in my bill of fare no mention of butter is made. A public institution that pays out $2,700 per annum for meat will pay out $2,000 for butter used twice daily, and I have substituted sorghum, the cheapest and best substitute for butter. At times here in Central Illinois we can purchase butter at 12½ cents per pound. When such is the case I would recommend its use once a day. State institutions use economy in the use of butter, but at this private institution the butter bill at times is much larger than the meat bill. It's a luxury, and wealthy insane always want luxuries. All institutions for the maintenance of paupers should have ample grounds for vegetable gardens. The labor costs but little, and a good supply of potatoes, cabbage, turnips, beets, etc., is a great saving towards what you are compelled to pay cash for—meat and bread. Add to this a good number of cows, to be milked just so long as it is profitable to do so, then fatten and kill. This is the plan adopted by all the State institutions and at our private institutions for the insane. I do not think a gallon of milk was ever purchased at any of our State institutions located here.

Insane persons should be regulated as to quantity of food used as well as to quality. Generally they go to extremes, and one of the great trials attendants have is to sustain life. Especially is this the case with the female insane. One labors under the delusion of poison in the food while another knows it will kill her, while this trouble is seldom seen in male lunatics. Insanity is nothing more nor less than a mental manifestation of bodily disease. As the brain is weak so is the body, and as you would restrain the suicidal patient from self-harm so you should restrain the appetite, as the question of right and wrong seldom regulates his wants at the table.

The bill of fare for the County Insane Asylum has never been before me, but, judging from the late call for spring chickens, the pay-roll, the number of day cooks, night cooks, and pastry cooks, I would infer it is a good one and rather expensive for the taxpayers of Cook County.

GEO. C. MCFARLAND.

To Be Sure, You Will Like It.

You can't help it. Everybody who has tried Zonweiss is delighted with it. Why? Because it is the most pleasant and efficient article ever prepared for the teeth. Price, 35 cents.

Every high-class cigarette manufactured by this company bears the fac-simile signature of Kinney Bros., and consumers and the trade are requested to refuse all others. Our new brands are Latest English, Cross-Country, and White-Caps.—Kinney Tobacco Co., New York.

Carl Upmann's Bouquet cigar has no equal. Smoke Carl Upmann's Bouquet, 10 cents.

BABY HUMORS

And all Skin and Scalp Diseases Speedily Cured by Cuticura.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches, and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him Cuticura Resolvent internally, and the Cuticura, and Cuticura Soap externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the Resolvent about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrible malady. In all we used less than one-half a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a little less than one box of Cuticura, and only one cake of Cuticura Soap.

H. E. RYAN, Cayuga, Livingston Co., Ill.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of January, 1887. C. N. COE, J. P.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

Last spring I was very sick, being covered with some kind of scrofula. The doctors could not help me. I was advised to try the Cuticura Resolvent. I did so, and in a day I grew better and better, until I am as well as ever. I thank you for it very much, and would like to have it told to the public.

EDW. HOFMANN, North Attleboro, Mass.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood diseases from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Cuticura Soap, 25 cents; Cuticura Resolvent, $1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, use Cuticura Soap.

IN ONE MINUTE.



Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Sciatic, Sudden, Sharp, and Nervous Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute, by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. At druggists, 25 cents. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

PANORAMA.

Thousands Greet It with Acclaim!

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS OF THE **Grandest Permanent Exhibition of the Nineteenth Century.**

JERUSALEM ON THE DAY OF **THE CRUCIFIXION.**

—OPEN—

During the week from 8 a. m to 10 p. m. Sundays from 1 to 10 p. m. IN THE Rotunda, S. E. Cor. Wabash-av. and Panorama Place.

McVICKER'S—A PERFECT THEATRE. THOROUGHLY VENTILATED. 23 EXITS.

FIRST MATINEE TODAY.

L-O-T-T-A IN **PAWN** TICKET NO. 210.

"Pledged and Redeemed Matinee and Night."

House will be crowded. Secure your seats in advance and avoid delay.

Lotta in New Songs and Dances.

Next Week—Last appearance of LOTTA in "Pawn Ticket No. 210."

SPECIAL NOTICE—Out of town parties can secure seats for Lotta's performances by mail or telegram.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

DAN'L SHELBY.......................Manager

CAMPBELL'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA!

MY GERALDINE.

MRS. DION BOUCICAULT And strong supporting company.

MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Next Week—CHARLES PARSLOE in the great New York success "The Grass Widow."

CHICAGO BALL PARK. Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.

BASE BALL.

NEW YORK vs. CHICAGO.

Last Game with New York...Saturday, Sept. 17

GAME CALLED AT 3:15.

Tickets for sale at A. G. Spalding & Bros.', 108 Madison-st., and at usual places.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.

MATINEE AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.

Last Performance of the Funniest Entertainment in America. A Tornado of Laughter and Applause.

CHIP O' THE OLD BLOCK.

R. L. SCOTT, HARRY MILLS, MARGUERITE FISH.

Loosen your collars and scream.

Dollars exchanged for "Hollers" at 2 and 8 p. m.

Tomorrow, Sunday, Matinee and Night, TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY.

RAGS—THE WILDCAT.

Introducing the Cutest Little Bundle of Rags on Earth HATTIE BERNARD CHASE.

Monday—J. H. Wallick in "THE CATTLE KING."

PANORAMA.

SOUNDS OF BATTLE! POINTS OF WAR! Drummer Boy of Shiloh!

Every Forenoon, Afternoon, and Evening at the Great Panorama,

BATTLE OF SHILOH.

Michigan-av., near Madison-st.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO NOW OPEN.

Admission for adults.................25c

Children..................15c

From 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Every Day Except Sunday.

The building is full to its utmost capacity with the latest and best products of science, industry, and art, both domestic and foreign, representing almost every department of human activity. As to "novelties," it is believed that scarcely a single article on exhibition has ever been displayed on any other similar occasion here or elsewhere, the only exception being the casts from antique sculpture in the Art Gallery. The accessories of music, illumination, decoration, restaurant, etc., are upon the most liberal and effective scale. All railway and transportation lines give reduced rates to visitors.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fire-Proof.

David Henderson.....................Manager.

EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEE TODAY AT 2.

McCAULL OPERA CO.

First Operatic Event of Season. In the Latest New York Hit, **INDIANA.** By AUDRAN, Author of "Mascotte" and "Olivette." Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Clark-st., opp. Court-House.

HARRY L. HAMLIN.....................Manager

Last Two Times—Today at 2. Tonight at 8.

M'NISH, JOHNSON AND SLAVIN'S **REFINED MINSTRELS!**

Sunday, Sept. 18—First time in three years of THE HANLONS in "Le Voyage en Suisse."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Immense success. House crowded. Matinee Today at 2, Tonight at 8, the World's Famous Necromancer and Prestidigitateur,

HERRMANN,

Assisted by the Beautiful MME. HERRMANN, introducing the latest Paris Sensation, BLACK ART. In preparation—"LE COCON."

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE. North Clark and Division-sts.

Today at 2. Tonight at 8.

Last performances but two. A born Soubrette, JENNIE YEAMANS In Clay Greene's New Comedy, OUR JENNIE.

Seats can be secured at Brentano Bros.'s, 101 State-st. Monday, Sept. 19—American Dramatic Co.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST FOUR PERFORMANCES

Today at 2 and 8. MARTIN HAYDEN AS THE BOY HERO. Tomorrow at 2 and 8.

New Scenery! Double Quartette Jubilee Singers. Monday Next—"Around the World in 80 Days."

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE. Randolph-st., near Clark.

TWO STAGE SHOWS! TWO THEATRES! Theatre No. 1, Gems of Erin Specialty Co. Theatre No. 2, Bird Actors and Prof. Martin's Illusions. Curio Hall, Dot and Quigley's Lilliputians and a Million Wonders.

10c admits to all. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

CRITERION THEATRE. Sedgwick-st., corner Division.

Every Evening this Week. Saturday and Sunday Matinees. HARLY MERRY'S Great Drama, THE ARGONAUTS OF '49.

A Strong Cast. A car-load of Elegant Scenery. Prices—15, 25, 35, and 50c—no higher.

Next Week—Tony Denier's HUMPTY-DUMPTY.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM, 146, 148, 150, and 152 South Clark-st., near Madison. Open from 10 a. m. Performances Hourly.

Week Commencing Monday, Sept. 12.

CAPT. PETERSON, THE POLICE GIANT. (His first appearance in the museum business.) The Terror of the Force, 8 Feet High. Theatre No. 1—"Ten Nights in a Bar-Room." Theatre No. 2—Berkley's Comedy Stars.

BATTLE OF **GETTYSBURG!**

Open daily from 8 a. m to 10:30 p. m. Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

State's-Attorney Grinnell will get back to-night or tomorrow morning.

Elliot F. Shepard and wife, née Vanderbilt, and family have engaged one floor of the Richelieu. They will arrive from an Alaskan trip this morning.

Fred M. Joslyn, son of the late Hon. E. S. Joslyn of Elgin, was appointed a railway mail clerk yesterday, vice Isaac M. Shriner, resigned, and assigned to the route between Chicago and Minneapolis.

IN GENERAL.

Brentano Brothers have late copies of *Punch, Truth, Illustrated News, Graphic, Fliegende Blaetter, Shooting Times, L'Univers Illustre, Le Gaulois, Moonshine, American Register*, and *Weekly Times*.

Inspector Kidder was yesterday notified that the post-office at Berne, Ind., was burglarized at an early hour yesterday morning and stamps and money aggregating $500 in value taken.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 57; 9 a. m., 57; 10 a. m., 57; 11 a. m., 58; 12 m., 58; 1 p. m., 59; 3 p. m., 59; 6 p. m., 60. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.87; 6 p. m., 29.81.

At the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church last evening the Rev. R. W. Bland delivered an address on "A Trip to Alaska," recounting his experiences and observations on a journey to that country recently undertaken. The address was preceded by some singing and an organ solo. The church was fairly well filled and the audience appreciative.

Chief-Inspector Kidder of the Post-Office yesterday received a badly-written anonymous letter, the writer of which claimed to be the author of the recent mail robberies at or near Kensington. He concludes with: "Cach me if you kan; if i am cote i want you to send me away so i cant get back. i Will do the same thing over agane if i sta." The envelope bears the mark of the main Post-Office, Chicago, Sept. 15, at 2:30 p. m.

In Judge Collins' court yesterday Attorney Jesse Holden appeared on behalf of Jacob Rubsam, owner of a bull which had been used in the spectacular performance of the "Siege of Troy." He wanted the bull turned over to the original owner, and Attorney Culver, for Receiver Brown, did not object. The court playfully stated that the application was made, and Mr. Culver appearing for the bull and making no objection, the order would be entered.

The report having been recently revived that an elevated railroad company had received the right of way on State street as far north as Van Buren, T. Benton Leiter, who manages L. Z. Leiter's Chicago interests, was asked what foundation there was for it. "They are talking to keep their spirits up," he said. "I have in my vault a list of the names of owners of 75 per cent of all the property on State street north of the city limits, and they are all against it. There is no truth in the report whatever."

Owing to the strike of 5,000 men at the Lehigh coal mines there is a great scarcity of Lehigh coal in this city. Mr. Clarke of Weaver, Tod & Co. said yesterday that they were not taking orders for a single ton of that coal. He said that there was hardly a pound in the city, but some cargoes were on the way. F. S. Peabody of Peabody, Daniels & Co. spoke in much the same way. He said they were out of some sizes of Lehigh coal, that there was none in Buffalo, and there was no telling when any more would arrive here.

The inquest on the body of Alfred Dean, who drowned himself in the lake, was held at the hospital yesterday morning. The evidence produced showed that he was insane. Mrs. Nichols said he had been light-headed for a year or two past. Dean had always spoken to her in the highest terms of Mr. E. T. Mason's kindness. Mr. Mason produced a letter in which Dean admitted that his employer had been his truest friend. Mr. Mason said the dead man was addicted to drink. His father is a wealthy carriage manufacturer in Bedford Square, London, and has not answered the cablegram as to what is to be done with the body. Dean had not been home for fifteen years. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

The Board of Managers of the Woman's Protective Association met yesterday afternoon at their rooms on Michigan avenue. The agent reported ninety-eight cases to have been entered, of which thirty-six were complaints of moneys and wages due, aggregating $85.16; four were chattel-mortgage cases, three were criminal assault, five were bastardy cases, one case involved the right of a mother to the custody of her child, three were replevin suits, one case of serious injury to children working in a factory, two cases of bigamy, two cases of goods unlawfully held, four applications for assistance in getting employment, two cases of persecution by police officers, three of failure to support, and thirty miscellaneous. The ladies were much pleased with the work accomplished and regretted their scarcity of funds.

The two girls, Fannie and Maggie Durand, detained at the County Jail on charges of larceny and adultery, were released on a writ of habeas corpus yesterday by Judge Altgeld. Charles McCarle, who made the accusations, was held under $15,000 for a hearing today on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The girls lived at No. 208 West Madison street, and McCarle, a saloonkeeper at No. 16 South Halsted street, boarded with them, though he has a wife at No. 88 Illinois street. Monday night he beat Fannie, during her face and kicking her. Maggie, who interfered, was also struck. To prevent the girls from testifying he charged Fannie with larceny and Maggie with adultery before Justice Summers. In the habeas corpus proceedings yesterday he was brought to court on an attachment. He had been summoned as a witness and wouldn't come. He went to jail in default of bail.

D. Thompson, the storekeeper at No. 108 South Desplaines street, has been boarding his boy with a family living at No. 204 Halsted street because he thought he would be better off than in the vicinity of his store. The other day a middle-aged man with a benevolent look walked into the store and told Mr. Thompson a harrowing tale about the ill-treatment the boy was receiving at his new home. He was beaten, his food was poor, and his clothing all in rags. On the father's expressing astonishment the man offered to accompany him while he went to the place and investigated. They started, but at the first saloon the philanthropist excused himself for a moment and walked down the alley to the store and told the clerk that Mr. Thompson had sent for $15. He didn't get the money, but did get arrested. He was tried by Justice C. J. White yesterday for attempting to obtain money under false pretenses, but was discharged.

"Bob" Pranto, or Paranton, "steward" of the Adirondack Club, appeared before Justice Woodman yesterday to answer the charge of keeping a gambling-house. Seven other cases against inmates of the house Bob also shouldered. Pranto showed the jury a charter for the club, licenses for selling liquor and cigars, and a long manuscript labeled "By-laws." This latter document seemed to puzzle him a great deal. He swore he was not an officer of the club, but the by-laws contradicted him. He was asked what the dues of the members were, but could answer only after a long search in the rules. Officer Mahoney told the story of the raid, how he found the members playing poker with money and chips. He went out suddenly to get his brother officers, but Pranto suspected and locked the door after him. When the officers finally broke in the money and chips had been cleared away and many of the merchants were a trifle disconcerted. All the defendants were found not guilty and discharged.

Matters about the West Side Driving Park and State Fair Grounds adjoining are getting into shape for the international encampment. The Central Driving Park will be allotted to the camp, while the exhibitions will be given in the West Side Driving Park or fair grounds, around which a tall fence is building to shut out intruders. "Privileges" have been selling very rapidly for the last three weeks. A small system of city water-works and gas-works has been introduced into the camp and drill grounds. The old club-house, the headquarters of the camp, will be freshly painted. Entries for competition in the varied arms of service have been coming in quite rapidly for some days. Among yesterday's entries were the famous First Regiment Kentucky State Guard, prize-winners at Washington, Louisville Legion, two companies of the New York Seventh Regiment, Oliver's famous Light Battery from Milwaukee, a full battalion of infantry from Wisconsin, one from Iowa, and another from Minnesota; also four Chicago entries, Maj. Tobey's Artillery Battery, Capt. Senborn's Company G of First Regiment, Capt. Rothwell's Chicago Lancers, and the Oakland Rifles, Capt. Bradford. The Adrura Zouaves also entered yesterday. A letter was received by President Beveridge from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, stating his intention to be present and review the troops. A similar letter was also received from Adjutant-General Drum.

Outcome of an Advertising Dodge.

In Justice Lyon's court yesterday afternoon Clark L. Peyton charged De Witt Ray of the *Mail* with criminal libel. The charge was to the effect that Mr. Ray had inserted in the "personal" columns of the *Sunday Times* of July 17, 1887, two advertisements, worded as follows:

Florence: When can I see you? PEYTON.

And—

Peyton: Meet me at Pullman next Saturday at the boat-race. FLORENCE.

These advertisements, Mr. Peyton claimed, referred to him and were libelous. He claimed that Mr. Ray meant no other Peyton than the plaintiff, and the connection with the unknown "Florence" was calculated to disturb his domestic peace and happiness. On the other hand, Mr. Ray explained that he was engaged in advertising the boat race, and as Mr. Hanlan would only allow him $10 for this purpose he used the "personal" columns of the papers as the most effective for the capital at his command. He did not refer to Mr. Peyton, but merely used the first names that entered his head, the mystical "Florence" being suggested by the name of the Pullman hotel. Justice Lyon thought the charges unfounded and discharged Mr. Ray.

The Highwood Title Perfected.

The title to Highwood Military Park is now perfect. United States Attorney Ewing finished it yesterday and intends to forward it to Washington today or tomorrow. Its examination there is only a formality, and it is not improbable that the War Department will take possession during the next ten days. Gen. Sheridan, when he was here a month ago, said to Mr. Ewing that he intended to send two companies of infantry as soon as the title to the tract was approved. They will winter in temporary quarters. The permanent buildings will be begun next spring. Mr. Ewing has experienced no little difficulty in tracing the claim of obscure heirships. The tract lies on the lake shore twenty miles north of Chicago. It is a rectangular piece of land, 600 acres in extent, well wooded, and lies on top of a bluff. A number of wealthy citizens gave it to the Government. They paid $300,000 for it. The bill establishing the post was passed at the last session of Congress.

Testimony in the Becker Murder Case.

The trial for murder of Richard Oakes and Charles Simpson was resumed in Judge Altgeld's court yesterday. They are accused of killing Abel Becker July 3 at No. 1213 Lincoln avenue, Lake View. Charles Loedecke, a principal witness, testified that he heard two shots and running to the window saw Simpson standing outside Becker's yard with his arm over the fence pointing a revolver at Becker. Becker was three or four feet from the fence on the inside of the yard. He fell backward. He saw nothing in Becker's hands. Johnnie Becker, a 10-year-old boy, said his father and two men quarreled over a barking dog belonging to Becker. His father told him to get his revolver. He did so and the father put it in his pocket, but did not use it. The accused admitted the killing, but claimed they had done so in self-defense, because Becker was about to shoot them. Simpson admitted that he had fired the shots. The arguments were not finished when court adjourned.

ALL THE POOR WHEAT SIFTED OUT.

Warehouse Receipts for Wheat in Sibley Elevator "B" Declared Irregular.

At yesterday's adjourned meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade the committee appointed to look into the condition of wheat in the elevators made its final report. It was embodied in the following resolution and announcement by the directory, which were posted on the floor of 'Change soon after the adjournment of the session:

Resolved, That the warehouse receipts for wheat in the Sibley Elevator "B" be, and hereby are, declared irregular for delivery on contracts on the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

The Directory of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago hereby announces that it has examined all the No. 2 spring wheat in store in the regular warehouses in the City of Chicago, including the "emergency houses," and that the wheat, with the exception of that in the Sibley Elevator "B" and certain amounts in certain other warehouses which the proprietors have agreed to ship out, is in sound condition and for the most part of superior quality.

Sibley Elevator "B" was an "emergency house," made regular during the progress of the last corner in wheat. It contains 100,000 bushels, as nearly as could be learned yesterday, and it is understood that the same is already the property of the proprietor of the house. While the labors of the committee were in progress the wheat that was found to be below grade was constantly being removed, so that now there is a very small amount of receipts still called No. 2 regular, though condemned by the committee, that have not been purchased and the grain they call for shipped out. In short, the regular houses may now be regarded as thoroughly purged of grain that falls short of being actually what it purports to be.

The directors also passed a resolution to adjourn the board over Oct. 5 in honor of the reception here of President Cleveland.

President Wright has not weakened in the least regarding the attitude he has taken toward the New York Produce Exchange. The dispatches from New York stating that prominent members of the Chicago board have signified their displeasure in view of his action do not worry him any. The names of such members have not yet been mentioned, but on the other hand it is known that certain bucket-shop sympathizers of long standing who happen to have memberships on the Chicago board have made use of this opportunity to curry favor with the New York crowd by sending messages of the nature indicated.

THE EDITOR MUST HAVE HIS PAY.

A Chicago Paper Making It Warm for Delinquent Subscribers.

During the last two weeks howls have come up to Chicago against the publisher of a monthly paper called *Health and Home*, who is making it decidedly interesting for people in remote parts of this Union. The basis of the complaint is that a paper has been sent to them for a year or two which they did not order, and now they are in receipt of duns warning them to pay the Cook County Collection Agency at once if they wish to avoid the costs of a lawsuit. One of the earliest protests came from way down in Rhode Island, and within a day or two the people of Montgomery, N. Y., have held an indignation meeting and resolved never to pay. All the persons agree that the paper came first without any order from them, and that it has continued to come without their request. The Montgomery people found that it first reached them through the agency of their home weekly paper, and its editor has been dodging his enraged subscribers ever since the threats of the lawsuits reached that locality. The offices of the paper are said to be found, and its editor, who has the title of "doctor," is as bland and genial gentleman as one could wish to find.

"The paper has been in existence fourteen years," he said, "but it is only within the last five years that it has made any stir in the world. We did make an arrangement with a great number of papers throughout the Union about three years ago to have them print an advertisement for us, and in return we sent our journal to their subscribers for a year. It was a sort of premium club arrangement. We were incorporated a short time ago, and we have a circulation of about 200,000, but our advertising rates have been so high and our income from that source so large that little attention has been paid to the list. These complaints are the results of our efforts to collect what was actually due us on back subscription, when we determined to clear our books of all names whose owners did not or had not paid up."

"Did you keep on sending the paper in each case when the year had expired under the premium advertising club arrangement?"

"O yes. We spent a great deal of money in making the paper a first-class leading magazine, and our sole object in making these arrangements with the local papers was to secure permanent subscribers, who would deal with us year in and year out. The paper right along, unless the people ordered it stopped. Now they are enraged because we want what is due us."

"Maybe the rage is the result of a threat of a lawsuit for such small sums," was suggested.

"No. We have sent no duns, I think, for less than $3. Here's one of them. You can see the form of it yourself."

Unfortunately the printed blanks called for a remittance of exactly $1.50, and as the doctor discovered that about as soon as the reporter did, the latter was not allowed to dwell long on the beauties of its penmanship and typography. The heading of the paper itself announces that it is devoted to "domestic medicine, litrature, science, and art." The searcher for plain news secured a copy of the September issue, and undertook to read it. The first page is illuminated with a bad cut of a coasting hill in winter, and another of a home in which the wife is torturing her husband by reading a copy of this same sheet, while the two infants in the indistinct background are squirming over the furniture in mortal agony. The weight of the literary department is a story in nine chapters with this domestic title, "Can You Blame Her? or, Driven to the Devil: a Story of Love, Politics, Rum, Ruin, Shame, and Death—a Contrast to 'Ostler Joe.'" The "science" end of the scheme seems to have been left to a long article in small type on faith-healing, while the advertising space is taken up with cuts and descriptions of magnetic appliances, whisker lotions, and liver cures. A paragraph in heavy, leaded type announces that there are three situations on its staff open to persons buying $1,000 worth or more of its stock. All the reporter could see of the present staff was a crowd of very industrious young women who were busily folding papers and sealing duns.

The prospectus of the sheet sets down the number of subscribers at 800,000, a difference of only 100,000 between that and the publisher's unguarded statement. Premiums of sewing-machines for clubs of thirty are offered, and each subscriber gets a copy of a work filled with cuts of the human brain and viscera.

As the law is that a man to whom a paper is sent must pay for it if he does not notify the Postmaster that he will not receive it, the probabilities are that these good people in Rhode Island, New York, and elsewhere will find it cheaper to pay up.

How to Get to the State Fair.

The Illinois Central Railroad will run a through sleeping car from Chicago to Olney, leaving Chicago at 8:30 p. m., arriving at Olney at 6:20 a. m., and a through coach leaving Chicago at 8:40 a. m., arriving at Olney at 5:50 p. m., via Mattoon and the Peoria Decatur, & Evansville Railroad. Sleeper commences with Monday, Sept. 26, and coach with Tuesday, Sept. 27, both continuing until Thursday, Sept. 29, inclusive. Returning, through coach will leave Olney at 10:30 a. m., arriving in Chicago at 8 p. m.; through sleeper will leave Olney at 7:50 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 7:20 a. m. Excursion tickets will be sold to Olney and return, Sept. 23 to 30, good to return until Oct. 3, at the rate of $7. Ticket offices, No. 121 Randolph street, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel offices, depot foot of Lake street, Twenty-second street, and Thirty-ninth street.

Grand Harvest Excursions.

The Illinois Central Railroad will make a rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Northwestern Iowa, also to points in Mississippi and Louisiana, Sept. 20 and Oct. 11. Tickets good to return for thirty days. For tickets and further information apply to ticket agents, No. 121 Randolph street and depots, foot of Lake street Twenty-second street, or Thirty-ninth street.

The Order of United Workmen.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 16.—The session of the Supreme Legion, Ancient Order United Workmen, today was principally devoted to the consideration of the majority and minority report from the Committee on the Future of the Order. The most important question was that of opening the membership of the order to others than members. The whole of the morning was spent in this, and resulted in the majority report being accepted, which gave the proposition to the various jurisdictions, and at the next meeting, if the majority of the jurisdictions are in favor, the Supreme Legion will so vote.

Three Men Killed in a Collision.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 16.—A collision occurred late last night on the Iron Mountain Railroad north of Nettleton, between two construction trains, which resulted in the killing of three men and severely injuring seven others. Both engines were badly wrecked.

Harvest Excursion via

Minnesota & Northwestern R. R., Sept. 20 and Oct. 11. One fare for the round trip to principal points in Minnesota and Dakota; limit thirty days. For tickets and further information apply No. 120 Randolph street, Sherman House Block.

Carl Upmann's Bouquet Cigar, 10 cents. Ask for Carl Upmann's Bouquet Cigar.

Atty.-Gen. A. H. Garland writes: "My family have used Salutaris Water and speak most highly of it." Borden, Selleck & Co., agents, 45 Lake.

12 Cabinets and 2 Panels $2.00. Family groups and children perfect. Wilson's Studio, 389 State.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

Sixteen finest photos $3. Brand's Studios.

OFFICIAL.

United States Government Report.

National Board of Health, Washington, D. C. Bulletin—Supplement No. 6, page 33:

"I have tested several kinds of baking powders which I have bought in the open market. The following table gives the commercial name of the baking powder and the number of cubic centimeters of gas given off:"

"Dr. Price's (the only Baking Powder that does not contain Lime, Ammonia or Alum).....380"

"Royal.....348"

"R. C. KEDZIE," (Public Analyst.)

Canadian Government Report.

"To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa (seat of government), Canada: Eight samples of baking powder have been analyzed. As the efficiency of these powders depends almost entirely upon the amount of carbonic acid gas given off during their use, the following comparative statement has been prepared, showing in each instance the quantity of carbonic acid gas eliminated from five grammes (equal to 77 grains) of the powder."

"Dr. Price's (Result of Analyses) 36½ cubic inches." (Does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Pure.)

"Royal, (Result of Analyses) 33½ cubic inches." (Contains matter insoluble in water 24-80 per cent. consisting of Starch, Ammonia and Tartrate of Lime. Adulterated.) "W. SAUNDERS,"

Ottawa, Canada, April 3, 1885. "Public Analyst, Inland Revenue Dept."

These investigations were not made for a money consideration, but in the interests of the governments of the United States and Canada. We know that it will delight the millions of housekeepers who use DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER to see it endorsed as the strongest, purest and most healthful, by these highest authorities.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is the only baking powder upon which the UNITED STATES and CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS ever made a favorable report.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State and Washington-sts.

Furs.

We are showing the most superior quality of ALASKA SEALSKINS ever brought to this country, and are producing garments which in fit and artistic finish are unequaled elsewhere. Both the design and workmanship upon all goods in this department are of the highest order, and full value is guaranteed in every purchase.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Furs of every description always in stock.

We manufacture everything in the Fur line.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Peter Manns, Lena Schmidtbauer	27—21
Julius Brunsfield, Fannie Dickison	23—18
John Hanson, Mary Sorensen	23—23
Neils A. Nielsen, Julie A. M. Edwardsen	50—40
William Kadan, Bertha Russ	24—20
Charles J. Bader, Agnes Kratschmer	26—19
Albert A. Fugel, Alice Harrington	23—22
Frank Kuhn, Carolina Koch	25—27
Milton H. Stevens, Maggie F. McKenzie	27—17
Mathias H. Muller, Ida L. Schiers, Birch, Ill	29—21
Charles Thomson, Frida Smith	23—20
C. H. Hartung, Fraser, Minn., M. Bicknase, Palatine	24—21
W. Barrett, Libertyville, Julia A. Dolien, Desplaines	26—21
John Curry, Barbara Jidrihova	29—23
Hermann Reusch, Annie Harder	25—21
Joseph Nelson, Mathilda Peterson	37—29
Fatima Sadler, Barbara Welshing, Lake View	40—29
William Hermann, Carolina Neatstein	29—27
Anton Runge, Mary Stary	22—19
August Marks, Mathilde Sill	24—19
Mathias Ranen, Lake, Louise Rendler, same	19—19
Henry H. Boulter, Nellie Shaw	24—18
Charles H. Moore, Mrs. Otilia Hansen	37—43
Solomon Van Zandt, Ella Leyle	25—19
John Hessling, Katherine Busamas	27—22
John W. Fyfe, Annie L. Goldamer	27—23
Michael Healey, Mrs. Catherine Walsh	55—55
Josef Nosek, Bozena Pilmi	25—18
John H. McKinney, Louise Ann Cook	28—28
Willard Giles, Bertha Stearns	26—26
Adolf Schiemann, Minna Kowolski	28—20
Charles T. McCarthy, Rebecca McKinzie	20—21
George Peterson, Albertina Walberg	26—24
Carl Franson, Boivriders, Mary Johnson	25—25
William Bunde, Lena Dornke	22—19
Franz John Sporre, Christina Louisa Hallberg	23—25
Frank Shields, Lake View, Mary Stelnke, same	26—26
Herman J. Pfister, Mary J. Dinet	23—23
John King, Mamie Craven	22—18
Michael Scully, Bridget Ryan	26—21
Edward H. Hughes, Jessie Yawten	22—19

In the marriage licenses published Thursday morning the name Ernest C. Schuster should have appeared in place of George P. Bay. Mr. Bay signed the application for Mr. Schuster, and his name was taken by mistake as one of the contracting parties.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 122 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

KEHRIG—Ella M. Kehrig, wife of Matthew Kehrig, and sister of Mrs. W. S. Powell.

Funeral from her late residence, 3832 Dearborn-st., at 9:30 a. m. today, to St. Elizabeth's Church, corner of Forty-second and State-sts., thence to the Union Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., and by cars to Calvary.

MULLIN—Mary Genevieve Mullin, beloved daughter of William and Margaret Mullin.

Funeral Sunday, Sept. 18, to St. Vincent Church at 12 o'clock, thence by carriages to Calvary.

RAPP—Sept. 15, Julius Rapp.

Funeral from parents' residence, 2521 Prairie-av., Saturday, Sept. 17, at 10 a. m., to Waldheim Cemetery. Burial private.

RICHARDS—Sept. 16, at his daughter's residence, Mrs. Mary Poole, 751 West Madison-st., Isaac Richards, aged 81 years, father of Norman B. Richards of this city and Dr. C. E. Richards of Milwaukee.

Remains taken to Cumberland, Md., for interment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE 88TH Ill. V. I. are cordially invited to attend and participate in a reunion of the regiment at 8% Louis, Mo., on the 20th inst. Col. Smith will be glad to meet and greet the boys at the Lindell Hotel, the place of rendezvous.

THE VETERANS OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH Ill. (Railroad) Regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers will hold their third annual reunion at the Palmer House Tuesday, the 20th inst., the twenty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga.

THE CHICAGO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND children, cor. West Adams and Paulina-sts., has in its new building sunny, airy rooms for pay patients. Best medical attendance and nursing.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

9:30 THIS MORNING.

REGULAR SALE

FURNITURE, CARPETS

And General Household Goods,

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION Announcements!

SPECIAL!

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tuesday, Sept. 20, 9:30 a.m.,

We shall sell to the highest bidder from the largest and most desirable assortment of Regular Dry Goods Merchandise that we have offered yet this season. Want of space forbids us enumerating the many lines of seasonable goods that will combine to make this so generally worthy of the attention of all merchants contiguous to this market.

Wednesday, Sept. 21, 9:30 a. m.,

CARPETS,

Floor Oilcloths, Rugs.

Superior Assortment.

Thursday, Sept. 22, 9:30 a. m.,

CLOTHING,

Hats and Caps, Mittens and Gloves.

This will be our First

Regular Trade Offering

—IN—

Mittens and Gloves

THIS SEASON.

Friday, Sept. 23, 9:30 a. m.,

TWELVE HUNDRED LOTS

General Dry Goods Merchandise.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 9:30 a. m.

AT AUCTION.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

We will sell lines of SEASONABLE GOODS, large assortment, clean and regular sizes, and in prime condition.

COUNTRY BUYERS can fill their wants at this sale at your own price, and meet any competition.

These BOOTS and SHOES are consigned to us by manufacturers, jobbers, and shoe dealers for quick disposal, as they need the money.

Goods can be examined any time. All nice goods—some of them very fine—and all will be bargains.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, Sept. 22, 9:30 a. m.,

AT AUCTION,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

1 Car-Load C. C. Rock. & Yellow Ware,

Full Line English Ware,

Fine Assortment Library Lamps, Brackets, Shades, and Illuminators.

100 CASES DOLLS

Motto Cups and Saucers,

Vases, Toys, China Cuspidors,

Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets,

5,000 Barrels Glassware.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By O'NEILL & SIMON.

New Wholesale Auction House,

156 & 158 Market-st., Chicago.

Will sell at Auction for account of whom it may concern on

Tuesday Next, Sept. 20, at 9:30 a.m.

NEARLY 2,000 CASES OF

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

AND 1,800 CASES OF RUBBERS.

ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 9:30 a.m.

From consignments very well assorted lines of Staple and

Fancy Dry Goods and Notions

IN LOTS TO SUIT MERCHANTS.

AT 2 P. M. PROMPT

Will be offered for account of a New York Cloak Manufacturer nearly 3,000 Fall and Winter Cloaks and Wraps, all Newest Styles.

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, AT 9:30 A. M.,

Will be offered at Auction to the trade very large line of

CLOTHING AND HATS AND CAPS.

O'NEILL & SIMON, Auctioneers.

Nickel Plating.

Registers Plated, Gas-Fixtures, Lamps, Harness Trimmings, etc., plated, bronzed and cleaned. General plating, polishing, bronzing, etc. Work taken and delivered. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS, 25 Ohio-st. Telephone 3501.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

WE WILL OPEN

THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON

—OF—

1887

—WITH—

A Genuine Alaska Seal Plush Sacque,

4 Seal Ornaments, one-piece Collar, Quited Satin Lining, 40 inches long, sizes 32 to 44, at

$12.00!

A LADY'S SEAL PLUSH WRAP,

With Plush Ball Trimming, Long Fronts, Satin Lined, Handsome Ornaments, at

$15.00 Each!

"THE VERY LATEST."

ENGLISH CHECK ULSTER,

All Wool, Open Coat Back, Gray and Black and Brown Checks, at

$5.00!

ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS,

In a variety of Checks and Colors,

$2.75 Each!

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

United States Department of Agriculture,

Commissioner's Office,

Washington, D. C., May 24, 1887.

To the Managers and Agents of all Railroads and other Transportation Companies throughout the United States, and other persons:

Notice is hereby given by publication in pursuance of Sec. 7 of an act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," that a contagious, infectious, and communicable disease known as pleuro-pneumonia exists among cattle in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, that all cattle in said infected district are hereby quarantined until further notice, and deemed cattle "affected with a contagious disease," and all persons are prohibited from moving or transporting any cattle from said County of Cook, State of Illinois, to any other State or Territory of the United States, under penalty of Secs. 6 and 7 of the above entitled act: *Provided*, however, that any cattle that have been examined by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and by said inspector are certified to in writing as being free of pleuro-pneumonia, may be transported to any other State or Territory from said infected district within forty-eight hours after being so certified to; and provided further that said inspector is furnished with an affidavit made by two disinterested persons, stating that they have known said cattle for a period of six months immediately prior to the examination, and that during that time said cattle have not been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia. Said inspector may require further evidence that the cattle have not been exposed, and such proof as he requires must be given him.

The attention of all persons is called to Secs. 6 and 7 of the Act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry, which sections make it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for any transportation company or person to receive for transportation, or to transport, or to drive, from one State or Territory to another any stock affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially pleuro-pneumonia; or for any person or persons to deliver such affected live stock to any transportation company.

A reward of $100 will be paid to any person giving information to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry that results in the conviction of any person for a violation of Secs. 6 and 7 of the Act of Congress of May 29, 1884.

NORMAN J. COLMAN, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Revolution in Heating!

Hess Pure Air Furnace!

Saves Its Cost in Three Seasons.

FOUR TONS OF COAL will heat a small house all winter.

It will pay you to investigate.

HESS STOVE WORKS

Van Buren-st., cor. Franklin.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Your large illustrated Catalogues on application.

BUSINESS SUITS

—AS LOW AS—

$35.00.

First-Class. Made by the Popular-Priced Tailors,

J. B. HALL & CO.,

128 DEARBORN-ST.

Reform School Grounds For Sale.

Sealed bids for the whole or part of the choice grounds lying between Ellis and Greenwood-avs. and between 42d and 43d streets, in Hyde Park, will be received by the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, under seal, to be delivered to him not later than 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday, October 3d, next. This elegant property is subdivided into 47 lots, all in Block 2, and will be sold at the discretion of the Board, either as a whole or in one or more lots. Certified checks for $1,000 must accompany all bids for more than five lots and $200 for less than this number. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Further information can be obtained at Room 35, Court House.

HENRY WULFF, County Clerk.

An Irishman with His Wheelbarrow

Could carry off all the Spring and Summer Odd Suits we have left, so we have nothing further to say about them, while our competitors are howling about Summer Suits which you do not want at any price.

SEE WHAT THE PUTNAM IS DOING.

Bang up, good, heavy Fall and Winter Suits, in five styles of the celebrated Sawyer Cassimere Suitings (the best goods to wear known to the trade, strictly all-wool, made by the Sawyer Woolen Co., Dover, New Hampshire), hair-line stripe, brown mixed checks, pin-head checks, crimson mixtures, and dark gray checked, all new fresh goods just from our workshops, in all sizes from 35 to 44 (men's sizes), at $12.00 a Suit.

We have arranged for 2,000 of these popular, honest-wearing Suits. No clothing house in or out of Chicago can manufacture a suit of them less than $14.50, and they are retailed the country over for $18.

We also offer 1,000 Men's Winter Overcoats, just received from our own manufacturing room, made from the well-known Case Leeland Overcoatings, Putnam (Conn.) Octings, Commonwealth Octings, and Brown and Black All-Wool Beavers and Corkscrew Worsteds, at $10.00.

100 dozen Medicated Scarlet Undershirts and Drawers, sold by all small dealers at $2.00; our price is $1.00.

Putnam Clothing House

131 and 133 Clark-st.,

113 and 117 Madison-st.

Orders by Mail promptly filled C. O. D., with privilege of examining before paying.

C. M. BABBITT, - Resident Partner.

HATS CHAS. W. BARNES' Fall styles Silks and Derbys; superior qualities, best styles and largest stock. Ladies' and Gents' Fine Silk Umbrellas. 148 STATE-ST.

AGENCY WANTED.

A PROMINENT BOSTON HOUSE, in good financial standing, and business connections, wants the EASTERN AGENCY, for first-class goods, or will represent an A1 Western house. Address P. O. Box 2443, Boston.

ICE CREAM. Try the delicious Ice Cream and Water Ices, only 15c a dish, at GUNTHER'S CONFECTIONERY, 212 State-st., below Adams-st.

KANSAS CITY BOOMING.

EDITOR MUNFORD SAYS THE BOOM IS ON AND WILL BE FOREVER.

A Letter Taking to Task a "Tribune" Correspondent and Overwhelming Him with Statistics—Jay Gould Tells the Editor the Town Will Be America's Biggest City in Fifty Years—The Records of Transactions Show Immense Gains Every Week.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Barring politics THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is my ideal newspaper. While enterprising and unsurpassed in its collation of news, it is at the same time exceptionally fair and conservative in its treatment of public interests, whether affecting its own or any other community. In short, THE TRIBUNE has seemed to me to be the one metropolitan journal of the country that came the nearest to being cosmopolitan, more broad-gauged, and less provincial than any of the great newspapers of our large cities, east or west.

Much was my surprise, then, in noting that THE TRIBUNE had admitted to its columns and given the benefit of its great circulation to the veriest screed and tissue of misrepresentations ever conceived or published about Kansas City, "the second Chicago." I allude to the anonymous communication published in your issue of the 9th signed "Experience." I do not know who the author of this diatribe is, but I have no hesitation in pronouncing him a lineal descendant of the ancient and unlamented Ananias.

I will not attempt to traverse these statements in detail, but with your permission I would like to lay before your great constituency some facts about Kansas City and its phenomenal growth. I think in justice you should accord us this privilege. "Mine enemy hath written [a screed, if not] a book," and we of Kansas City are glad of it if THE TRIBUNE will accord us equal space for not only a refutation of his misstatement but such a fair, square, honest, and unquestioned presentation of facts as will put Kansas City forward in its true light. This is all we ask—all we want.

About a year ago Mr. Jay Gould was here, and during a conversation with the writer said: "You are a man of middle age, but if you have the ordinary tenure of life, say twenty-five or thirty years more, you will see Kansas City as large a city as Chicago or St. Louis." "You mean as large as Chicago and St. Louis are now," said I. "No, sir; thirty years from now Kansas City will be as large a city as Chicago or St. Louis at that time." I asked him on what he based his conclusions, and his reply was clear, succinct, and far-reaching. Said he: "This is a very large continent; a great country. The West is rapidly asserting its rightful position, and here, in the Missouri Valley, will in time be the centre of population. It was once an open question as to where the great city in the Missouri Valley would be; this is no longer an open question. It is settled. The great city of the Missouri Valley will be here at Kansas City. This question, settled as it is, then, that city will have a larger area of territory, of diversified productive interests tributary to it than any city on the American Continent, and in the course of natural events Kansas City is sure to be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, inland city on the continent."

During the last summer Mr. Charles Francis Adams was here, and I had a conversation with him, and very naturally it turned upon Kansas City real estate and other interests. Mr. Adams was one of the first Eastern investors in Kansas City, and his faith seems to be unshaken. Said he: "I never lost money in Kansas City except by selling, and I regret I ever sold any of my Kansas City holdings. If I could get out of my partnership with the Government in the Union Pacific Railroad I would plank the money down in Kansas City real estate. I believe it will be one of the greatest inland cities on the continent."

I give the utterances of these two great financiers and successful business-men as a full and complete reply to the vaporings of a hundred anonymous scribblers, but I will not rest here, and will proceed to tell you the reason for the faith we have in us. In discussing the situation in Kansas City it should be borne in mind at the outset that for over seven years there has been a rapid movement in real-estate business and everything else. Every year, and every month in every year, and every week in every month, has had from its corresponding predecessor a splendid record to surpass. Perhaps, therefore, the reader will understand how much it means to say that for seven years at least the business of every week has shown an increase over the business for the same week the previous year. From an insignificant Western town Kansas City has marched up to tenth place among the great cities of the country, and inside of another year is likely to pass Cincinnati and Pittsburg, as she has passed New Orleans and Louisville.

The bank clearings, as compared with 1886, have something about them almost phenomenal. For the first six months of 1886 they were $133,771,352; for the first six months in 1887 they were $197,860,200. These figures tell the whole wonderful story of Kansas City's growth and prosperity.

Take the first six months of 1886 and the first six months of 1887, thus bringing down the city's volume of business until the extremely hot weather set in, or until the 1st of July, 1887.

If any one thing more than another would tend to show Kansas City's wonderful real-estate operations in the six months preceding the 1st of July it would be the actual record of deeds, for these are property transfers, official and legal. In 1886, up to July, the total value was $27,670,272. In 1887, for the same length of time, the total value was $62,569,387, or the enormous increase in six months of $34,890,015—something over 125 per cent.

The real-estate transfers shown here are only those within one range, six miles wide, and do not include the transactions in Kansas City, Kas., on the west, and Independence on the east, which would swell the total one-third.

Take next the stupendous building record for the first six months of 1887. Of course the difficulty is great in making a satisfactory comparison on this line, for the reason that so many buildings have been commenced this year which are not yet finished, and many of them very costly buildings at that; but an accurate approximate estimate shows as follows: In 1886 the value of building permits issued was $3,773,160; in 1887, $5,489,811, with several millions to be set down to the credit side of July and August, not included in the figures already given. The value of buildings actually in course of construction at this time is over $12,000,000.

The wholesale merchants say that the increase in their trade this year has been 50 per cent over the same period last year. They say further that they have all the traffic that they can well handle, and that there is ample room for more operators in all branches of business. Indeed, the country tributary is growing even more rapidly than Kansas City itself, if such a thing could be. Nearly every business-house is increasing its capacity and adding to its facilities, but still business-men from abroad in the same line of traffic are invited to come here, cast in their fortunes, and help take care of and control a trade which is increasing in volume daily.

The improvements in the way of street railways and cable railways are scarcely less astonishing. Up to July, 1887, there were forty miles of street railways in Kansas City, and twenty-eight of these are cable roads. Before the year ends the forty miles of finished roads will be increased to sixty miles by the finishing of the unfinished ones, the great bulk of which will be cable railroads. No city in the world even approximates Kansas City for the perfectness and completeness of its cable railroad system.

As far as the city's live-stock interests are concerned they are known of the nation. Next to Chicago, Kansas City is the largest slaughtering and packing market in the United States.

In regard to factories no organized effort was made to develop these in any direction until December, 1886. Many of the most prominent men of the city organized at that time what was termed the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bureau, and since then there has been a steady, yet constantly increasing, inflow of manufacturers, adding over 9,000 skilled laborers to the industrial population of Kansas City, and several millions of dollars of foreign capital.

Since January 1 over $2,000,000 has been invested in manufacturing and commercial enterprises. The mercantile agencies count the number of new concerns as over 500. Eight of these concerns alone will employ 1,350 hands. More are coming. Not a few are already on the way, and to judge from the number of letters received by the Secretary of this bureau it is by no means improbable that in the near future this place, in the way of manufacturing, will become a second Pittsburg.

I have thus passed in review, briefly, the record of the first six months of 1887. Certainly there are no signs of a retrograde movement in that history. But, lest it may be said that the "bursting of the boom" has supervened since July, let us examine more recent figures.

Beginning where the semi-annual review leaves off let us look at the July record on real estate and bank clearings:

RECORDED REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

	1887.	1886.
July 1 and 2	$872,949	$772,643
Week ending July 9	2,953,585	1,387,583
Week ending July 16	2,480,530	1,142,071
Week ending July 23	2,254,829	1,212,367
Week ending July 30	1,420,767	818,556
Totals	$9,982,660	$5,333,220

BANK CLEARINGS.

	1887.	1886.
July 1 and 2	$2,800,972	$3,150,190
Week ending July 9	7,643,427	4,979,337
Week ending July 16	8,179,987	5,649,717
Week ending July 23	7,694,220	5,308,631
Week ending July 30	9,982,660	4,530,746
Totals	$36,301,266	$23,618,553

August, 1887, during which month drouth and a tight money market were united to cause uneasiness, made the following showing:

RECORDED REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

	1887.	1886.
Week ending Aug. 7	$1,770,495	$1,859,797
Week ending Aug. 14	1,219,291	690,340
Week ending Aug. 21	1,676,891	549,998
Week ending Aug. 28	810,254	786,906
Totals	$5,476,931	$3,887,041

BANK CLEARINGS.

	1887.	1886.
Week ending Aug. 7	$7,216,324	$5,493,426
Week ending Aug. 14	7,405,960	5,167,215
Week ending Aug. 21	6,707,557	4,829,298
Week ending Aug. 28	6,478,793	4,808,634
Totals	$27,808,634	$20,298,613

The figures for the first two weeks of the present month may also have some bearing on the assertion that the "boom has burst":

RECORDED REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

	1887.	1886.
Week ending Sept. 4	$1,354,508	$688,352
Weed ending Sept. 11	1,559,777	471,197
Totals	$2,914,285	$1,159,549

According to these figures, which are from the office of the Recorder of Deeds, real estate transactions have almost tripled, as compared with the first two weeks of September, 1886:

BANK CLEARINGS.

	1887.	1886.
Week ending Sept. 4	$7,303,046	$5,419,997
Week ending Sept. 11	7,537,773	5,724,856
Totals	$14,840,819	$11,144,853

A word as to the vacant property in and around Kansas City. I have heard it stated that enough ground had been platted here to accommodate a city the size of London. That is by no means the truth, but Kansas City is growing up under peculiar conditions, just as the State of Kansas has been, the railroads developing the country in advance of the population. In the same way Eastern capital has come here and developed beautiful suburban property, which, on account of rapid transit, is more accessible though more remote from the business centres than the residence property in other cities where the people are dependent on horse-car transit. But, after all, Kansas City does not seem to be a city of magnificent distances. Here are some comparisons:

Minneapolis has in her city limits 63 square miles.

St. Paul has in her city limits 45 square miles.

Kansas City has in her city limits 11.69 square miles.

Cincinnati has in her city limits 24 square miles.

Indianapolis has in her city limits 15 square miles.

Columbus, O., has in her city limits 10.59 square miles.

There are, say, 11½ square miles of territory in Kansas City. Subdivide this into twenty-five-foot lots, streets and alleys being allowed for, and you have 66,240 lots. Allow four people for each lot and the result shows that there are accommodations in Kansas City for a population of 264,960. In this calculation I have said nothing about the immense area required for railroads, switches, depots, business, churches, schools, etc. Kansas City, with her magnificent rapid-transit system, ought not to be crowded into a small area, but ought to have plenty of room to breathe.

Kansas City has a very trifling municipal debt and in a few years will have none at all. The taxes are consequently very light. That in itself would be a strong attraction to investors. Before I conclude I want to give the readers of THE TRIBUNE this summary of the growth of Kansas City. The figures apply to the first six months of the year, but what is true of that period is just as true now:

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF KANSAS CITY'S PROGRESS.

Population of Kansas City in 1887	160,000	
Population of Kansas City in 1880	57,000	
Increase in seven years	103,000	
	1887.	1886.
Real estate transfers, first six months	$62,569,387	$27,670,372
Building permits, first six months	5,489,811	3,773,160
Bank clearings, first six months	197,860,200	133,771,352
Post-office receipts, first six months	85,493.63	67,230.83
Hogs killed, first six months	883,712	711,657
Cattle killed, first six months	65,742	40,325
Total municipal debt in 1875	$1,420,180.82	
Total municipal debt in 1887	723,444.93	
Rate of taxation in 1875	22 mills on the dollar	
Rate of taxation in 1887	14 mills on the dollar	

I will single out one statement in THE TRIBUNE'S letter for particular mention. Your correspondent thinks it is a burning outrage that "property on Grand avenue, between Seventh and Ninth streets, standing away up above the street, sells for from $800 to $1,200 a foot." Now, Grand avenue is a magnificent street 100 feet wide, with a fine grade its entire length, upon which some of the best improvements in the city are projected and some actually in process of construction. It is destined to be one of the great business streets of Kansas City. At Grand avenue and Seventh street Norman B. Ream and Wm. E. Hale of Chicago are erecting the most perfect and complete hotel in the world, which will cost nearly a million dollars. When these gentlemen undertook the enterprise they retained Messrs. Burnham & Root, the architects, and gave Mr. Burnham a commission to travel over America and Europe to inspect hotel architecture to the end that the best features might be incorporated in the Kansas City building. The hotel building has now reached the fourth story and will be completed early next year. Immediately opposit this hotel, on Grand avenue, property can be bought for $800 a foot.

I have published a newspaper in Kansas City for sixteen years. It is difficult for me to write of Kansas City without some show of enthusiasm. From the very outset I predicted great things for Kansas City, but my predictions have always fallen far short of the fulfillment. Since real estate began jumping there has been a strong croaking element here, and I believe this has had a healthful restraining influence. The consequence has been that real estate and legitimate business have kept pace with each other, giving us a steady, well-rounded growth.

I have not attempted a thorough exposition of the situation here, but have merely cited such facts as I happened to have at hand. If THE TRIBUNE will take the pains to investigate the matter for itself, I, for one, knowing its fairness and intelligence, will gladly abide by the result. MORRISON MUNFORD.

Fate of the Whaling-Ship Amethyst.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 16.—Advices received from San Francisco state that the fate of the missing whaler Amethyst is settled. The mate of the sealing schooner Angel Dolly recently arrived in San Francisco and reports that while cruising near Castle Rock a wreck was discovered on the island. It was found to be the Amethyst, broken in two. Everything was in confusion in the cabin. Whaling gear was covered with rust, looking as though it had been lying there for months. The Captain of the Angel Dolly made an entry in the log book, and the log book of the Amethyst was taken on board. The Amethyst sailed in the spring of 1886, was commanded by Capt. Cooley, and was last seen in the icefields in June, 1886. She was supposed to have on board five of the crew of the missing bark Rainbow of this port. The crew of the Amethyst numbered thirty-eight men, and their fate is still a mystery. The Amethyst was one of the oldest whalers in the country, and was built in Boston in 1822. She was formerly owned here by William Phillips & Son. She was valued at $35,000 and was not insured. Her owner was John Knowland of California.

Bottles of Shot in Her Clothing.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—This afternoon the body of Mrs. Ella Krieger was found floating in the river. In her stockings and in her dress were found bottles filled with shot. She was last seen in company with Charles Renly, a sailor, who has been held for her murder. Her husband had been heard to threaten her if she was again seen in company with other men.

Sept. 20, Oct. 11—Harvest Excursions.

The Burlington route, C., B. & Q. R. R., will sell Sept. 20 and Oct. 11 harvest excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip to principal points in Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, and Dakota. Limit thirty days. For tickets and further information call at No. 211 Clark street.

AMERICA'S PLAGUE SPOT.

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH UNDER POLYGAMOUS MORMON RULE.

Wherein the Recent Congressional Legislation Has Proved Ineffectual—The Mormon Church Still Bosses Utah Politics—Trying to Trick Utah Into the Union—Complete Mormon Disfranchisement the Only Effective Measure to Throttle the Mormon Conspiracy Against Civilization.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—By the passage of the Edmunds act of 1882 Congress initiated a policy which contemplates a pressure upon the polygamic theocracy of Utah by the enforcement of the criminal laws against polygamy on the one hand and by the political disqualification of actual polygamists on the other. How is this policy working? By taking the courts and juries out of Mormon hands a few polygamists have been sent to the penitentiary for short terms for "unlawful cohabitation." These few regard their incarceration as an honorable distinction, and so do all their tribe. They come out of jail confirmed instead of shaken in their determination to "live their religion" regardless of consequences. They are impelled to new concealments in the violation of the law, some of them to more open defiance. Hundreds have temporarily exiled themselves. They regard the prosecutions for polygamy as persecution. These prosecutions have no doubt deterred some persons from "going into polygamy"; they have certainly operated as an inducement for many more to do so. They have caused the polygamists pecuniary loss and personal distress, but they have not caused them to weaken. They have, as their only apparent outcome, driven the polygamists to their pending attempt to trick Congress into the admission of Utah to the Union of States. Such is the effect of the enforcement of the criminal laws against polygamy. How is polical disqualification operating?

At the first revision of the voting lists under the Edmunds act in 1882 12,000 names of actual polygamists were dropped; but these men still controlled the politics of the Territory the same as ever, because the politics of the Mormon Church is the politics of the Territory, and, the actual polygamists being in exclusive possession of the offices and machinery of the church, they had no trouble in controlling Territorial politics. Hence their political disqualification amounted to nothing practically; indeed, it operated in favor rather than against the practice of polygamy, because it induced on the part of the polygamists an extraordinary effort to strengthen themselves. Two Legislatures were elected by the monogamous Mormons, which were as bigotedly Mormon or polygamist in action as any Legislatures that had preceded them.

Five years of trial convinced Congress that this experiment was a failure, and the last Congress went a step further. It disfranchised all the women and every man, being a monogamist, who should not register an oath to obey the laws, and particularly the laws inhibiting polygamy. It also provided for a new legislative apportionment. The purpose of these measures was to so reduce the Mormon voters as to give the Gentiles some show at the polls, with the view of securing an American Legislature for Utah. It was not believed that Mormons would take the test oath, but three-fourths of them took it, reserving to themselves the right to disregard it should they change their minds after registration; and no doubt they will all take it when, if ever, the necessity for it arises. An election has been held and we have the result. Before giving it let me go back a little.

The total registration in 1882, with 12,000 polygamists dropped, was 33,266—18,772 males and 14,494 females. In the election of that year for Delegate to Congress the Mormons polled 23,039 votes and the Gentiles 4,884. In 1884 the total registration was 41,858. That year the Mormon vote was 21,130 and the Gentile vote 2,215. In 1886 the total registration was 45,375—24,971 males and 20,404 females. The Mormon vote was 19,605 and the Gentile vote 2,810. Notice that in the last two elections neither side cast more than half its vote—the Mormons because they didn't need it and the Gentiles because it was no use.

This year all females were dropped from the lists under the Tucker-Edmunds act of last session. The total registration was about 20,500. The election was held Aug. 1, and was for members of the Legislature and other officers. The returns show a total vote on members of the Lower House of 16,650—13,395 Mormon and 3,255 Gentile and scattering. The proposed State Constitution received virtually all the Mormon votes that were cast. The Gentiles generally refrained from recognizing the fraud at all, but about 500 votes were cast against it. By reason of the sweeping disfranchisement of Mormons—12,000 actual polygamists and 20,000 women—of as favorable a legislative districting for Gentile interests as could be made, and of the control of the election machinery, the Gentiles were enabled to return three members of the Lower and two of the Upper House of the Legislature. If they had registered closely they could have elected five members of the Lower and three of the Upper House, but this is the best they could have done, or that they have any apparent prospect of doing under existing laws. There are 27,000 legal voters in Utah now, supposing all male monogamists, otherwise qualified, to be competent to take the test oath. It will be seen that only 75 per cent of these registered, and that only about 60 per cent of them voted. As in 90 per cent of the precincts there are no Gentile votes to speak of, there was nothing to call out a full vote. As to the registration, some were doubtless deterred by the test oath, but more, on the Mormon side, because there was no necessity for it; on the Gentile side, because it appeared to be useless. After the disfranchisement of 32,000 Mormon voters they have still 22,000 against the Gentile 5,000, and there is no prospect of any material change in this relative disparity. So, one side having nothing to fear and the other nothing to hope, there is not likely to be a very full registration soon. Not on account of the test-oath; a test-oath is no good. It is looked on as a pledge exacted under duress, and therefore as of no account. I think it deterred very few from registering, and that it will deter fewer in future.

It would seem that the expectations of Congress in the enactment of the laws of 1882 and 1888 are defeated. The sum total of their effect is the pending attempt of the Mormons to trick Utah into the Union. They have already performed their part of the trick—agreed that obedience to the alleged command of God to them shall be punished as a misdemeanor. An anti-polygamy provision in their State Constitution, depending solely on themselves for enforcement, is to end a practice which the United States statutes enforced, as well as may be, by non-Mormons, are powerless to end. At the same time they continue to disobey these statutes and to evade and resist their enforcement by all the means at their command. The law of their church, upon which this contumacy is based, stands unrepealed, and there is no preliminary explanation of their sudden adoption of legislation which they have always bitterly denounced as unconstitutional interference with the free exercise of religion, save that "polygamy is regarded as incompatible with a republican form of government."

The Mormon Church claims and exercises exclusive control of marriage. It is responsible for polygamy and its maintenance in spite of the United States. It might, with some show of dignity, direct the discontinuance of the practice, not, if it is sensitive about it, as wrong or even as impracticable, if it chose to persist, but as the least of the evils left to its choice. Instead of this it poses as a neutral, careful not to commit itself. While its powerful priesthood gives place for the moment to its political puppets, it surrenders not a shred of its power, not an iota of its boundless pretensions. The politicians are permitted to offer polygamy in exchange for Statehood, but it will rest with the priesthood to deliver the goods. How it must laugh at the thought of being taken seriously—at the idea that in shifting all local power from Congress to itself it will be rendered less disposed to or less capable of taking care of its own! The surrender of polygamy on paper and by vote and oath is a ruse to restore their dropped voters to the lists, to restore the exiled polygamists to their harems, and to stop all prosecutions for polygamy at once and forever by placing the judiciary of Utah exclusively in the hands of polygamists. And, yet, they hope this bold-faced fraud will succeed. Upon their first arrival in this valley they organized a State and demanded admission to the Union. That was forty years ago, and they have been trying to break into the Union ever since. The State Constitution recently framed is their sixth. The day that sees Utah a State will be "the day of their deliverance," and this they have been told without pause through all these years. In proportion as they long for it the Gentiles have cause to dread it. The latter have been able to reside in Utah and carry on business—mainly mining for the precious metals and business incident thereto—only by reason of the protection extended to them by Congress. Withdraw that and the Gentiles would have to withdraw with it, or, remaining, defend themselves and their interests as best they might. Mormonism offers the same terms to the world as Mahometanism—conversion, tribute, or the sword. The friction necessarily creates some ill-feeling, but the trouble is not personal—it is in the antagonism of two distinct systems of thought, of religion, of government, of society, of civilization.

I have indicated the Mormon road out of the imbroglio—namely: into the Union. The Gentiles have two ways out; at least some think so. The first is by working up a boom for Utah. There is room for such a transformation of Utah as has come to Colorado in the last ten years. All industry in the mountain States is based on mining for the precious metals. For this railroads are built and operated, coal-mines worked, and iron foundries and machine-shops run; and Utah's output of the precious metals, now $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 per annum, might be quadrupled. We have a desirable climate, agreeable and conducive to man's physical well-being, and there is an oasis of splendid garden land stretching along the base of the Wasatch Mountains like a green ribbon for 200 miles, flanked on either side by 500 miles breadth of mountains and deserts. It wouldn't require a very large host of newcomers to purchase this oasis—towns, farms, gardens, and orchards—and thus force the Mormon Church to remove its headquarters to some other locality. It would resist such an invasion, but probably ineffectually. The land bought from under it here, it would hardly attempt to again plant itself within the bounds of the Republic. This is perhaps a possible road out of the Utah trouble. But ordinary emigrants would not answer. We need the class now so rapidly settling in Southern California—a class well-to-do and whom the desire to obtain a softer climate alone impels to become emigrants at all.

The other way is by destroying the Mormons' belief in their invincibility by letting the sawdust out of their doll by convincing them once and for all that they are not under immediate divine guidance or in any other way to become the ruling power of the world. How can this be done? Let us ask how they strike us, how they forward their conquests? By their votes, used precisely as an army uses its muskets. Who placed this instrument of government, the ballot, in their hands? Congress. Can Congress rightfully take it away from them? Without arguing that question it is enough to say that Congress has taken it away from a part of them. But if there is good ground to take it from part of them there is good ground to take it from all, and vice-versa. From the instinct of self-preservation if not from the impulse of divine revelation, by which they profess to be moved, any part of them must use the ballot in the interest of the whole. They have always voted as a unit, and from the nature of Mormonism they must do so. As soon as this was clearly understood in Illinois they were driven off at all hazards. Then they had but 3,000 votes. Now they have 30,000 male votes in Utah alone, and fast-growing bunches of votes in adjacent States and Territories. With all, our endeavor on whatever line, we have affected their political solidity not a particle; therefore our opposition has helped rather than hindered them. Speaking of their expulsion from Illinois, Brigham Young said: "The priests and the politicians could discern that Mormonism was gathering its thousands and tens of thousands, and that it would be but a very short time ere the State would be governed entirely by the Latter-Day Saints. The whole election would have been controlled by them if we had not come out and forbidden our people to vote. We had to do this or control the ballot-box."

In these words Brigham Young presents the case of the Gentiles against the Mormons. If they were permitted to vote "the State would be governed entirely by the Latter-Day Saints." He knew that from the nature of Mormonism the Mormons must vote as a unit or not at all, and that, therefore, any attempt on the part of Americans to hold an election within the sphere of Mormon influence must result in either a tragedy or a farce. In Illinois it resulted in a tragedy; in Utah it results in a farce. It seems, then, that Americans within the sphere of Mormon influence must either "be governed entirely by the Latter-Day Saints" or the Mormons must be stripped of the ballot and of all political privileges incident thereto. Their political privileges are now hedged about with most humiliating restrictions, and to no purpose save to irritate. To take away all their political privileges would scarcely be more severe and would certainly be effective. At all events it is the least of the evils forced upon us. Their use of the ballot is incompatible with ours, and inasmuch as they use it but to substitute despotic for free institutions let them instead of us be made to forego its use.

If in this we are attacking their religion, so much the worse for their religion. May this Mormon people oust our people from our inheritance without question because it is their religion to do so, or because they are a sect as well as a people and are acting devoutly? What, in the meantime, of our religion? Has their religion all rights and ours no rights? In this case, as in others, the rights can hardly all be on one side. Is a conspiracy which is treason, which is forwarded by physical even more than by moral means, and which must culminate in war if not broken up, any the less a conspiracy because it is also the religion of the conspirators? Are we to be paralyzed by a word employed to make a battery? Our religion is now the stronger. Will it be so quixotic as to wait till their religion is the stronger before trying titles? That the Mormon conspiracy against all Governments and against all human rights is a religion makes it the more formidable; indeed, gives it all its strength; it seems to me preposterous that it should expect to attack as a religion and not to be attacked in return. In this country it is an interloper. Any means necessary to get rid of it are justifiable. It will be criminal on the part of Congress not to exert all its rightful forces to do so while it may be done without bloodshed.

Let all Mormons in the Territories, then, be politically disqualified by act of Congress; and whenever any other sect arises with the same hostile political purpose let that be treated in the same manner. In all the Territories except Utah the non-Mormons are in sufficient force to see that the disqualification takes effect. In Utah it can be enforced through a commission, governing under the supervision of Congress, filling all offices by appointment, until such time as the Territory can be safely turned over to resident non-Mormons.

In this way the Mormon conspiracy against civilization can be squelched and made a total, final, irretrievable failure. The hallucination of the Mormons thus cured, and the belief in their unique call to rule the world destroyed, the more or less rapid disintegration of the organization would follow. Or, confining itself to the legitimate field of religious activity, it might enjoy a long life of usefulness and peace.

To admit Utah as a State until the power of the Mormon theocracy is effectually broken would be to entail upon ourselves troubles for which remote generations would have reason to curse us. O. J. HOLLISTER.

The Hayes Codification.

At the International Prison Congress in Toronto President Hayes—President of the National Prison Reform Association—declared that the great purpose of his continued existence upon the earth was to secure "the amelioration of the laws in relation to public offenses and the mode of procedure by which such laws are enforced." From an unpublished draft of the R. B. Hayes scheme for the amelioration of the laws relating to public offenses we are able to print the following sections, which illustrate the radical character of the changes he proposes:

"Sec. 19. The penalty for perjury shall be not less than four nor more than eight years in the Custom-House."

"Sec. 32. The penalty for forgery and the alteration of election returns shall vary, according to the degree of the offense, from a department clerkship at Washington to a term of exile in the Consular or diplomatic service."

"Sec. 117. The penalty for bribery shall be from $1,500 to $3,500 a year, paid to the convicted bribe-giver or bribe-taker out of the Treasury of the United States."

"Sec. 579. The penalty for the subornation of perjury, or the procuring of forged election returns, shall depend upon the discretion of the Executive, but shall in no case exceed appointment to a Cabinet office or first-class foreign mission."

"Sec. 1876. The penalty for receiving stolen goods shall be confinement for four years in the White House."

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LIBERALS ARE HOPEFUL.

DR. W. H. S. AUBREY, GLADSTONIAN LIBERAL, ON THE OUTLOOK.

Nothing Gloomy or Depressing in the Situation or the Prospect—Local Self-Government for Ireland—Toryism Unchanged and Unchangeable—A Tory Creed—Gladstone Triumphantly Vindicated—An Interview with England's Great Statesman—Election Prospects.

[Dr. Aubrey, having just returned to America from England, sends THE TRIBUNE the following letter:]

BUCKINGHAM HOTEL, NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The political outlook in England is by no means gloomy or depressing to the Liberals nor are they surprised or disconcerted by recent events in Ireland. The work of political education is being carried on, and the result is not uncertain or distant. The question is not whether Ireland shall have home rule, but when and how? Many Gladstonian candidates, like myself, were defeated at the polls last year, especially in London, whose 4,000,000 of people are most difficult to reach. False issues were raised and absurd catch-phrases became current. Sonorous syllables often govern the world. We were charged with a design to break up the Empire. It was said that home rule meant Rome rule. The demon of religious bigotry was aroused and the selfishness of the British taxpayer was appealed to. But, though the followers of Mr. Gladstone experienced a temporary check, they were not disheartened nor have they relaxed their efforts. No great reform has been accomplished in England without toil and patience. We Liberals have been repulsed times without number in our attacks upon the citadel of injustice and oppression, but we have never known when we were beaten nor have we ever sounded a retreat. In this case it is only a question of time, and probably a very short time, in spite of the croaking chorus of Tory jeremiads, which recalls the Egyptian plague of frogs. Partial justice has been done to Ireland in the Catholic Emancipation act, in the abolition of the Irish State Church, in successive land acts, and in the wide extension of the parliamentary franchise. Home rule is the crown and the complement of such measures, and it cannot long be delayed. The people of America, who possess home rule themselves, are naturally surprised that the proposal should awaken so much opposition and resentment even on the part of English Tories. But it is difficult to effect great constitutional changes in an old country girt around with traditions, prejudices, and customs. The nation has to be informed and convinced, and this process is going on.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

What is known as "Castle influence" is the bane of Irish rule. Of popular representation and control in matters of local self-government there is nothing worthy of the name. All authority is centered in Dublin, nominally, in the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant, or Viceroy, who is charged with every administration; but really it is vested in the permanent officials, who are mostly Englishmen, and in the various nominated boards. We in England have not yet secured for the taxpayers efficient control over the expenditure for roads, bridges, sanitary objects, pauper and lunatic asylums, and other municipal affairs. London is afflicted with upwards of 100 distinct local authorities, whose jurisdictions overlap and often come into collision. The rural districts are largely left to the Justices of the Peace or unpaid magistrates drawn from the landed interest, who levy taxes which they spend without any check. For the average country 'Squire, with his petty-sessions intellect, his self-complacent ignorance, and the tastes and habits of a mere butcher of game, one has a feeling of pity not unmingled with contempt. There have been schemes propounded for improved local government, so that those who provide the money may exert due control over its expenditure, and a settlement will be reached ere long. But Ireland is far behind England in this respect. The Lord Lieutenant through the permanent officials nominates the members of the Local Government Board, of the Board of Works, and of the Board of National Education, with half the Boards of Guardians and nearly all the Sheriffs. The latter select the grand jurors, who, with the magistrates, control the enormous county expenditure which the taxpayers have to provide. The Lord Lieutenant also controls the twenty-two lunatic asylum districts and the 30,000 soldiers and 12,000 armed constables who are maintained at great outlay, ostensibly to preserve order, but mainly at present to assist at evictions and to suppress public meetings. Every dollar of rent costs nearly $5 to collect in cases of eviction. The unpaid magistrates, 5,055 in number, are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant through the Lord Chancellor—3,185 of them being landlords and their agents, and 3,826 being Protestants, while only 1,229 are Roman Catholics. All the cheap officials of Dublin Castle but one are Protestants, as are most of the members of the Privy Council, the Judges, the paid resident magistrates, and the Police Inspectors, whereas four-fifths of the population are Catholics. Even in "Protestant Ulster" 47 per cent of the people are Catholics, and seventeen out of the thirty-three members of Parliament are Nationalists.

TORYISM UNCHANGED AND UNCHANGEABLE.

The Crimes bill reveals the true nature of Toryism. It was forced through the Legislature in spite of the demonstrated fact from the Government returns that crime in Ireland was never before so low or so slight. It is now being enforced as if with the malignant purpose to provoke crime by infuriating the people. This reveals the Tory nature in all its hideous deformity. It is naked and not ashamed. Some of us always knew its real character, just as in the fable the donkey was disguised beneath the lion's skin. It is the fashion at present for Tories to designate themselves as Conservatives. But a Conservative is only an elongated Tory, and I prefer the latter word, partly because it saves two syllables, which is something in these days of pressure and hurry, but chiefly because it more accurately describes what is meant. Some call themselves "Progressive Conservatives," which is an absurdity. The only thing in creation to which these political nondescripts can be compared is a crab, for their progress is backwards. Others, like Lord Randolph Churchill, who will probably end as an ultra-Radical, declaim about a Tory democracy. This is a self-evident contradiction, and the two words are mutually destructive. We might as well speak of a "sober drunkard," or a "truthful liar," or an "honest thief." Whatever its modern Protean forms, Toryism is unchanged and unchangeable in its essence. It means monopoly, vested interests, class legislation, exclusiveness, intolerance, and the rule of the few for their own benefit at the expense of the many. It has always been opposed to liberty and progress. All reforms have been extorted from it when further resistance was impossible, or as the price of continuing in office. It is in the habit of declaring that it has no connection with the Liberal shop over the way, and the political goods shown in the window are ticketed as the real and cheap articles, marked with a large and black $1 in ink, but with 99c faintly added in pencil. At present the Tory policy is that of the monkey in the fable, and the dissentient Liberals are being used as cats to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Some time ago I wrote a Tory creed which has been extensively circulated and has been read at many crowded meetings. In the absence of any specific and authoritative utterance it is submitted as the supposed avowal of an honest Tory. It runs thus: "I beleive that the country was specially created for me and my relations; that we have the supreme right to govern the people, whose sole duty it is to obey—and to pay; that the army, the navy, the church, the civil service, and the judiciary are exclusive preserves for my connections, into which none else, and in particular no Radical, may intrude. I further believe in monopoly, privilege, and exclusiveness; in vested and class interests; in the sacredness of contract, when it is on my side; in jobbery, corruption, intimidation, and bribery; in resistance to popular liberties as long as possible; and in the absolute right to do as I choose. I especially believe in lucrative appointments without impertinent inquiries; in swagger and bluster towards other nations; in keeping down or bamboozling the vulgar crowd; and in the greatest good to the smallest number, which comprises the select, sacred, ancient, and superior race known as Tories of blue blood."

GLADSTONE TRIUMPHANTLY VINDICATED.

Prior to and during the election of last year Mr. Gladstone affirmed that there was no other course open for Ireland than home rule or coercion. This was passionately denied by the Tories and the Dissentient Liberals, who said that there was another course. Ample time has elapsed for the development of a third line of policy, but it is not forthcoming. The Tories coquetted with the Irish Nationalists in 1885, promising anything and everything if they had a majority in the House of Commons. They failed to secure this, and during the elections of last year many of them declared their opposition to renewed coercive measures after they had defeated Mr. Gladstone's proposals by the aid of their quondam Radical allies. Then they vacillated, displaying alternately brutality and feebleness, and trying to act the part of Mr. Facing-both-ways. They resisted Mr. Parnell's proposal in October last for the suspension of evictions pending a further revision of judicial rents. They have not had the courage or honesty to legislate on the lines of the report of the Cowper Commission which they appointed. Their tactics on their own Land bill may be thus expressed: (1) They vowed never to consent to a revision of rents. (2) They brought in a Coercion bill to hinder tenants from combining so as to refuse to pay impossible and extortionate rents. (3) When their Land bill was introduced it contained no plan for revision of rents. (4) They agreed to alter their bill in the House of Commons and grant a revision. (5) When the bill went back to the Lords they emasculated this clause. (6) The Government sought to force this alteration through the Commons the day afterwards. (7) But they were compelled to give some days for consideration. (8) Finally they have practically ruined the measure by agreeing to the alterations made in the Upper House in the interests of the landlords, who predominate there and legislate for themselves. In August, 1886, Lord Salisbury said that it was "not honest and exceedingly inexpedient" to make any revision of judicial rents. Last April he added that such a proposal "would destroy the very foundations of civil society." In May his Government inserted in their bill a clause to do so, but it was taken out in June, restored and enlarged in July, and again abandoned in August. All this serves to demonstrate that there is no political alchemy by which golden conduct can be transmuted out of leaden instincts.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GLADSTONE.

Shortly before leaving England, three weeks ago, I had the pleasure of introducing Dr. Curry, the United States Minister to Spain, to Mr. Gladstone, with whom we had a long and interesting conversation at his house. He was in splendid health and high spirits, and he spoke with confidence of the speedy triumph of the Irish cause. Replying to a remark on the sympathy and admiration manifested towards him in America, he said that the resolutions of State Legislatures and of great public meetings of citizens had deeply touched him. He felt that England was indebted to America for valuable pecuniary aid rendered to Ireland, nearly $200,000,000 having been remitted across the Atlantic since 1846. So long as the bulk of this money went into the landlords' pockets they did not object, but as soon as a part was employed in carrying on a legitimate agitation they professed horror at such a use of American gold. He further said that, so far from resenting the interference of the United States, he welcomed it and was grateful for it, and that England ought to be the last to complain of this, seeing that for years she had interfered with almost every nation in the world, including America. He expressed himself as watching with deep interest the working out of great social problems on this side of the ocean, and as being full of hope as to what the English-speaking peoples were destined to accomplish for the world. In answer to a remark as to his own wonderful development out of Toryism into Liberalism, he gave us a beautiful piece of autobiography, saying: "Thirty-seven years ago I spent a winter in Italy for my health. While there my attention was called to the state of the prisons in Naples under King Bomba. Many of the noblest and most patriotic men were immured there without trials and suffered terribly for the sake of their political convictions. I investigated the matter and wrote a pamphlet, which was thought to have done something to bring about a change. At any rate, a large window was opened before me as to human liberties and I have been looking through it ever since with widening vision." Asked by Dr. Curry whether there was any hope of his visiting this country, Mr. Gladstone laughingly said, "Not unless the clock could be put back. A man at 77 years of age must not take liberties with himself. And then I am afraid your people would want me to talk, and I should get no time for sleep, and I cannot do without sleep. Moreover, the work I have to do is too urgent, and I hope to be spared to see and take some part in the settlement of this Irish question."

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

The recent by-elections prove that the tide has turned, and we are sanguine as to the next general election. The people of England are beginning to perceive what is really meant. They will not tolerate any attempts to treat Ireland in an exceptional manner, and to suppress public opinion in that country. A red herring was drawn across the trail last year, but the popular instinct has detected the trick. The reign of democracy has set in. By the Franchise act of 1884 nearly three millions of people became voters. These are mostly in the rural districts, and the agricultural laborers are rapidly becoming informed on political questions. They turned the scale in recent contests, and they will make their voting power felt more and more. The days of family compacts and of dynastic schemes and intrigues have gone, never to return. The people do not intend to be taxed so that $150,000,000 may be squandered annually upon the army and navy, and $35,000,000 on pensions, and millions more for the maintenance of a crowd of useless functionaries. Urgent domestic and social reforms have to be effected, and the ensuing ten or twenty years will doubtless witness great changes. But the Irish question must be settled, and it can be settled only in one way. The English people mean to do what is just, and kind, and generous towards the sister country, and of this most of the people of Ireland are convinced. I am glad to know that America believes in and admires Mr. Gladstone, and I hope during my visit to expound his policy and to exhibit the present phase of the home-rule question from an English Liberal point of view. W. H. S. AUBREY.

CATHOLIC CHURCH ON TEMPERANCE.

Advice to Liquor-Dealers—Text of the Decree by the Late Council of Baltimore.

Translated by the Rev. James L. Meagher of Cazenovia: Following in the footsteps of the fathers of the former Councils of Baltimore, and adhering to the writings of the angelic doctor, St. Thomas Aquinas, we approve, and specially we commend, that praiseworthy custom of many who in our lifetime entirely abstain from the use of intoxicating drink, that they may better avoid the vice of intemperance by keeping away from the occasions of it, and thus giving others a beautiful example of the virtue of temperance. Their zeal is according to wisdom, they reap great fruit, and we confess the hope of greater for them in the future. We recognize as worthy of great praise these societies called "The Catholic Union for Promoting Total Abstinence," and the "Holy Thirst," for they are ruled by a true Catholic spirit, and they seek the necessary aid, not in the strength of their own will so much as in prayer and in the sacraments. Besides, let it be noted that the head of the whole church, the viceroy of Christ, often enriched them with his apostolic blessing. . . . We also show them the signs of our good will, and that they may spread and flourish we recommend them to the fatherly care of our priests that they may not only increase them but also direct them always in the Catholic faith.

We also admonish our faithful who are engaged in the liquor business that they seriously think with what and how great dangers and occasions of sin their business is surrounded, although it is not in itself forbidden. If they can, let them choose a more honest means of making a living. But if they cannot, let them study with all their strength to remove from themselves and from others the occasions of sin. They must never sell to children, to those who are not their own masters, nor to those whom they foresee are going to abuse drink. They must close their barrooms Sundays; at no time must they allow cursing, swearing, or immodest talking within the walls of their saloons. But if through their culpable fault or coöperation religion is brought into disrespect or men dragged into ruin, let them remember that there is a Vindicator in Heaven who will most certainly visit on them the most awful punishments.

The Art Invincible Hard-Coal Heater, made by the Chicago & Erie Stove Company, with steel hot-air flues and colored annealed glass jewels in illuminating windows, took the first premium at the Ohio State Fair at Columbus, O.

Estimates made for interior work and draperies at Colby's, 219 State street.

DEFECTS IN THE TITLES.

DIFFICULTIES EXPERIENCED IN ESTABLISHING MILITARY POSTS.

Delays Resulting from Trouble of This Sort at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Denver, Colo.—Five Hundred Candidates for a Chaplain's Position—A Lieutenant Who Has Served Twenty-two Years in His Present Position Asking for Advancement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The wheels of the Government move slowly in the establishment of new military posts. More than a year ago a large appropriation was made available for the purchase of a site near Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., for the establishment of a four-company post, to be known as Fort Brady, and as yet the title papers have not even been obtained by the War Department. From the present aspect of the case many months more will elapse before the work of construction can commence. A similar delay is imminent in the case of the proposed ten-company post for which an appropriation has been made at Denver, Colo. A controversy has arisen over the title to this site, which, while not so serious as in the case of the Fort Brady property, bids fair to suspend building operations for some time, and probably until another building season opens. The plans and specifications for the buildings at this post are being put in shape at the Quartermaster-General's office. Capt. George A. Cook, who performed such excellent work in connection with the new mess-hall and other buildings at David's Island, New York Harbor, is among the Quartermasters spoken of as quite likely to be placed in charge of the construction of the new post when the time once arrives to commence operations.

The only army case of any importance before the President at this time is the selection of a successor to Post-Chaplain McAdams, who was retired last month. Since this place became vacant applications have been pouring in from all directions, swelling the list of aspirants to nearly 500. There are so many different denominations and sections of the country represented and so many politicians interested that the President has therefore been unable to make a choice, although the papers have been before him for some time. No action will probably be taken now until the President and Secretary of War both return to Washington. It is understood that the President will not consider the application of any minister over the age of 45 years, as he desires that his appointees shall have a resonable period of service before becoming entitled to the benefits of the retired list. The following ministers credited to the State of Illinois are among the candidates: Thomas Cullen, M. S. Crosswell, D. Heagle, E. C. Harper, I. N. W. Irvine, J. P. McIntyre, William McPheeters, W. G. Miller, W. S. McKellar, J. A. Rodman, A. T. Stodgel, and J. B. Thompson.

An opportunity now offers itself for the promotion of the oldest Lieutenant in the army, and that the War Department may not overlook the chance the friends of the officer concerned—First Lieut. William Ennis, Fourth Artillery—have made haste to bring the case to its attention. This officer has served in his present grade for nearly twenty-two years, a longer period by two years than any Lieutenant of infantry now in the service. The plan through which he hopes to reach his Captaincy now is by the retirement of Capt. Arthur Morris, Fourth Artillery, to fill a vacancy at present existing on the disability retired list. Capt. Morris will be ordered before a retiring board in a day or two, and if he is found disabled for further service, and it is presumed he will be, there is no doubt about his being retired at once, notwithstanding the great pressure among the thirty-five other disabled officers for retirement.

The board appointed to consider plans for floating batteries, rams, and other means of defense of the coasts, of which Capt. Phythian is Chairman, met at the Navy Department today. They held two meetings a week or two ago and organized, after which they reported to the Secretary that they were ready to proceed with their work. As all the officers had other duties they then took a recess until today. The law gives them the broadest latitude in their work, and they may decide on one or more plans of defense and accept plans that are offered or prepare a general plan themselves. A number of plans were submitted today and letters of inquiry from persons desiring to submit plans were received. Sub-committees were appointed and they were figuring today to see what was the cheapest vessel that could be made serviceable for coast defense. This is one of the most important boards authorized by the last Congress, as they are to consider the principal question of coast defense. There is a board on torpedoes, another on the dynamite gun, etc., all of which have to do with coast defense, but the work of this board will be to devise a general system. They will have not more than $2,000,000 to expend for "types," according to any plan they may recommend, then after these "types" the system may be enlarged to any extent Congress authorizes. The question is to get a reliable system of defense for the great cities of the coast against foreign ironclads. Whatever stationary batteries we have a naval defense is deemed indispensable, and it is the intention of many naval officers that the building of a navy could be confined at present to such vessels as are suitable for harbor defense. A complete naval harbor defense they consider all the navy now necessary. Capt. Phythian said today that the board would proceed with their work as rapidly as possible, and he had no doubt that they would perfect a substantial plan for coast defense. The necessity for such a defense, he said, was much more pressing than the people at large seemed to have any idea of. He did not know, of course, what sort of a scheme of defense would be adopted, but he said he thought they would not confine their recommendations to any one type, but would plan a system, possibly, of several. Vessels suitable for coast defense, he said, would be nothing like as expensive as those designed for offensive naval warfare, and a complete system of naval defense for the harbors of the great coast cities would not involve such a comparatively very great expenditure. All the cities on the Atlantic coast might, he thought, be provided with suitable defense for probably $25,000,000.

GEN. BRAGG DROPPED.

The Only Officer of the Iron Brigade Not Re-elected.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—There was an excited scene tonight at the annual reunion of the Iron Brigade over what was apparently a preconcerted movement to oust Gen. E. S. Bragg from the Board of Officers. When Gen. Gibbon, the President, was renominated opposition made itself manifest, led by Maj. Henry Harshaw, State Treasurer of Wisconsin. His opposition, it appears, was only to cloak a move to drop Gen. Bragg, and a scene of great confusion followed, the veterans making charges and counter-charges against each other. A ballot was finally taken and Gen. Gibbon was reëlected President.

When Gen. Bragg was renominated for Senior Vice-President the scenes of commotion again made themselves manifest. The opposition nominated Col. W. W. Robinson, recent Consul to Madagascar, for the place. Speeches were made in which it was charged that politics influenced the opposition to Gen. Bragg. The latter made a bitter speech, lending color to this charge. Three ballots were necessary, and Col. Robinson was elected. On the first ballot Gen. Bragg lacked only two votes of election. He withdrew his name, but his friends persisted in keeping it before the meeting. All the other officers were reelected, so that Gen. Bragg is the only one who was dropped. This has caused a great deal of feeling.

To a correspondent Gen. Bragg expressed himself very bitterly. He said his defeat was due to the influence of the Grand Army men, who were angry because he defended the President's veto of the Pension bill.

An Enterprising Chicago Publisher.

MONTGOMERY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Three years ago the publisher of a Chicago monthly medical journal made a proposition to several thousand country papers to insert his advertisement, in return for which he would send his paper, without charge, as a premium to all who paid the country publishers a year's subscription. At the end of the first year the Chicago man did not cease to send his paper to all who were not wise enough to have it stopped. When he had them between two and three years in his debt he notified his subscribers to pay immediately from $2 to $3 in order to save suit. A large meeting was held here last evening by the indignant subscribers, who resolved to fight it out. It is said that the people of Newburg owe him $30,000.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

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FOR COMMERCIAL UNION.

THE WHOLE SUBJECT CONSIDERED FROM THE CANADIAN STANDPOINT.

Various Objections to the Proposed Commercial Union with the United States Discussed and Fully Answered by the Toronto "Mail"—The Tariff Question—Trade Centres—A Stronger Bond of Union Among the Provinces—What Canadians Want.

Toronto *Mail*, Sept. 14: It is said that commercial union with the United States would embarrass, injure, and even destroy certain Canadian industries. As the supporters of commercial union have nothing to conceal or keep back they will not, we fancy, seek to deny this proposition. No industrial change, however beneficial, has ever been introduced without causing loss and inconvenience to special classes. In treating of this point in his published works, the late Prof. Fawcett was in the habit of employing an illustration which covers the ground in the present instance. The railroad, he used to say, had enormously increased the aggregate wealth of the community, yet it had ruined the stage-coach business and greatly depreciated the value of the inns and posting-houses which depended on the coach for their custom, just as the invention of machinery had almost annihilated hand-looms. There can be little doubt that those Canadian industries which have no reason for being except the tariff—which are supported out of the taxation which the national protection policy enables their owners to levy upon the public—would be destroyed root and branch. But of most of these exotics we may say without exaggeration that it would pay the State to purchase them, close them up, and pension those engaged in them, in order to secure for the consumer the benefits of commercial freedom. The natural industries of the country, those which may be said to be indigenous to the soil, would, on the other hand, be greatly benefited by commercial union; and, as in the case of the locomotive and the spinning-jenny, the permanent advantage of the community must be preferred to the temporary interests of a few.

Another assertion frequently made by the anti-reciprocity men is that we should not seek reciprocity until the home manufacturers are in a position to dispense with the N. P. and meet competition without fear. When may that millennium be looked for? In no single instance has a protective system been voluntarily relinquished by its beneficiaries. Protection was abolished in England not, as many seem to suppose, because the protected manufacturers felt strong enough to stand alone, but because the famine in Ireland, in which thousands perished, had created an irresistible necessity for cheaper bread. The protective duties on foreign manufactures fell with the protective corn laws. No such emergency has ever arisen or is ever likely to arise in any other country where protection is in force; for no other is so completely dependent as England upon foreign-grown food.

The Americans have been enjoying protection for a century, yet at every Presidential election it is pretended by the protectionists that a large number of their industries are still in swaddling-bands. Does any Canadian now in the flesh expect to see the day when the managers of the Redpath refinery or the Londonderry iron-works shall signify their willingness to face outside competition? The N. P. has been in force nearly ten years; yet, as recent tariff changes show, the tendency is in the direction of greater not of less protection. Nothing is more certain than that the new iron duties will have the effect of aggravating that tendency. By increasing the cost of iron Sir Charles has placed many of those manufacturers in whose industries iron ranks as a raw material at a disadvantage; and they are sure to demand a general leveling-up. To ask us to wait for commercial union until the home manufacturers are better prepared to meet American competition is simply demanding an indefinit postponement.

A third objection is that under commercial union cities like Toronto and Hamilton would cease to be distributing centres, the trade being absorbed by New York and Chicago. This argument dates back to the beginning of the eighteenth century, when certain Scotsmen contended that union with England would throw Scottish trade into the hands of Englishmen and ruin the local marts, London taking their place. The facts soon disproved this fallacy, the prosperity of Scotland and the rise of such places as Glasgow, Paisley, and Aberdeen being wholly at variance with it. Upon this narrow, short-sighted hypothesis there should have been no Chicago; then Chicago having appeared in spite of the hypothesis, there should have been no room for such distributing centres as St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, or Duluth. The marvelous progress of the Western, Northwestern, and Southern States, with the multiplication of cities, some of which promise to outstrip the older ones on the Atlantic seaboard, affords a sufficient answer to this objection, which is based on the supposition that distance from the consumer counts for nothing either in the production or distribution of goods. Common sense teaches that, other things being equal, capital and labor would be able to supply the region which local railroads and natural highways have rendered tributary to Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal to better advantage from factories and warehouses in those places than from factories and warehouses in New York or Chicago. And under commercial union the phrase, "other things being equal," would have a definitive meaning. Our natural resources would then be open to development by American capital, since a market of vast extent would be provided for the surplus remaining over and above the local demand; whilst in Montreal, and probably in Toronto also, our cheaper labor could not fail to play an important part.

A fourth objection is that commercial union would weaken the bonds between the several Provinces of the Dominion, and thus prove injurious from a political point of view. If the various Provinces were living happily and thriving apace there would be some force in this assertion. It is a painful fact, however, that the existing system is not promoting harmony among the members of confederation, or advancing the prosperity of all. So far as the three maritime Provinces and the Western country beyond Lake Superior are concerned, the outlook could not very well be more unsatisfactory. In their case commercial union would without doubt diminish rather than increase the political unrest of which there are so many outward and visible signs. The danger lies, not in freeing their trade, but in continuing to pursue the barbaric policy of cutting them off from their nearest markets and compelling them to buy exclusively from the central Provinces, which do not take their products in return. In the hope of reconciling them to this artificial arrangement we in Ontario submit to be bled for political railroads traversing regions which can never produce freight, or following routes which are in no sense natural channels for trade. We consent also to provide "better terms" for the provincial Governments, bounties for the fishermen, subsidies for local enterprises without any commercial raison d'être whatever—in short, to tax ourselves for a huge bribery fund designed to keep our satrapies quiet. Yet, although they have saddled us with a gigantic debt (nearly 300 millions), our efforts to produce contentment by these corrupt means have so far been futile. Commercial union could not possibly prove a greater weakness to confederation than the restrictive policy now in vogue; on the contrary, it would at once remove the principal cause of the disaffection, and might be trusted also to check in some degree the annual drain upon our population which has carried a million Canadians to the United States.

Lastly it is objected that under commercial union we should surrender the right of fixing our tariff. This objection was raised at the Wolfe Island meeting the other night by so sensible a man as Mr. Kirkpatrick. It is true that both Canada and the United States, if they entered into a zollverein, would have to abide by it, or, what is the same thing, agree to alter its conditions only by mutual consent during the term allotted to its existence, and to that extent each of them would surrender the power referred to. But Mr. Kirkpatrick must be aware that every commercial treaty necessitates a temporary loss of that kind. By the Elgin treaty of 1854 we deprived ourselves of the right of taxing the natural products of the United States. In 1869 Sir John was willing to give up the right of taxing a multitude of manufactures as well, and Mr. Brown followed suit in 1874. If commercial union were agreed to a common tariff would doubtless be adopted, and, as in the German zollverein, left to the control of commissioners representing the two signatories; but there would surely be no humiliation either for us or for the Americans in such a state of things.

What Canadians Mean by "Commercial Union."

Toronto *Globe:* We are told that many of the large number of Americans now visiting Toronto are curious to know what Canadians mean by the "commercial union" which is at present the principal staple of Canadian conversation and discussion. It may be useful to gratify this curiosity in a few words.

What Canadians particularly wish to obtain is unrestricted reciprocity with the States—i. e., interchange of all sorts of commodities free of customs taxes on both sides. Obviously the Washington Government will not enter into the unrestricted reciprocity which Canadians wish for unless Canadians will consent to apply to themselves the same commercial conditions as apply to the American States that have unrestricted reciprocity with one another. That is to say, Canadians recognize that they cannot hope to enjoy continental free trade unless they shall agree to make a customs union with the continent. Calculating the cost and profit all around, they see that it will pay them better to gain unrestricted reciprocity in a North American customs union than to stay as they are. Therefore, they are willing to enter into a commercial union whereby the customs walls between Canada and the States would disappear and common customs duties be adopted by the two countries. They are ready to give Americans and to take for themselves all the commercial advantages that would accrue to both sides if Canada were a State of the Union, but they are not ready to purchase those advantages at the sacrifice of British connection or Canadian political institutions. The gains to accrue to both Canada and the United States by absolute freedom of commerce between them are so obvious that they need not be sketched here. If it would be good policy for New York or Illinois to go out of the commercial union that they have with the other States, it would be good policy for Canada to stay out. And if it would be good policy for the other States to exclude New York or Illinois, it would be good policy for the United States to continue the exclusion of Canada, whose natural resources are infinitly greater than those of New York, Illinois, and any other half-dozen States that can be named, all put together.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

Blaine Far in the Lead—Labor and Prohibition Strength.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—There was considerable quiet talk among the delegates to the Republican State Convention today about the contest for the Presidency in 1888. There was a general agreement of opinion that Cleveland would be the Democratic candidate. Who should be the Republican? A canvass to determine the answer to this question made by several delegates among their fellows showed that James G. Blaine was the favorit candidate. So far ahead was Mr. Blaine in this competition of possible candidates that for a time it seemed to the canvassers as if they would not be able to discover any rivals. It was said of the America in her contest with the British yachts that she was first and there was no second. Mr. Blaine was first and it took a long-range telescope to discover a second. Senators Evarts and Hiscock, ex-Senators Miller and Platt, and ex-Gov. Cornell said that they preferred not to disclose their choice. Others of the delegates hid their secret choice behind the phrase "I am for the nominee of the convention."

Still most of the delegates frankly expressed their preference for Mr. Blaine. William H. Robertson of Katonah, former Collector of the Port of New York, said:

"I am not in the habit of expressing my preferences for President a year in advance of the nomination, but still I will say that I am heartily in favor of the nomination of Mr. Blaine. Nothing in my opinion could defeat Mr. Blaine's carrying the State of New York. Every laborer, about, that you meet says when you ask his choice for President that he wishes to vote for Mr. Blaine. The Republicans of Westchester County, where I live, strongly favor Mr. Blaine's nomination. I think the Prohibition vote will go up to 40,000 and that Henry George as the Labor candidate will receive 80,000 votes. If the election were held now Mr. George would certainly poll 100,000 votes."

Senator Edmund L. Pitts of Medina said: "The Republicans of my district are unanimously in favor of the nomination of Mr. Blaine. They regard him as the best candidate and the most available, and if I live I intend to be a Blaine delegate to the convention of 1888. There is no United Labor party in the County of Orleans, but the Prohibitionists are stronger. I think there will be an increase of the Prohibition total vote, but that the vote of the United Labor party, which of course will be taken out of the Democratic party, will be still larger."

Assemblyman Robert Ray Hamilton of New York said: "My choice for President is Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois. I think he would carry the State of New York with ease. As for the Labor party, I think it will poll 90,000 votes; and that the Prohibition party vote will shrink from 36,000 to 30,000."

Ex-Judge Horace Russell of New York said: "I want to vote for Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana for President. The Prohibition party, I think, will poll less votes, and the United Labor party 80,000 votes."

Ex-Senator Frederick Lansing of Watertown, State Committeeman, said: "In Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties I think the Republicans are for Mr. Blaine, but not so fervidly perhaps as they were three years ago. Still, he would have the delegates to the National Convention now, and would be heartily supported by the Republican voters. The Prohibition vote will not increase in Jefferson County, and I doubt if it will much in the rest of the State. The Labor party will poll a big vote in the State."

Ex-Senator John Birdsall of Jamaica said: "The Republicans of Queens, Suffolk, and Richmond Counties are first, last, and all the time for Blaine. We have some Labor votes in Long Island City. I think Henry George will poll 75,000 votes. The Prohibition vote is increasing in the counties of this district. I think their total vote will be larger in the State."

O. G. Warren of the Buffalo *Commercial* said: "I am for the nominee of the convention. Election is a year off yet, and I don't care to cross that stream before I reach it. I think the Prohibition party will not poll more votes than they had last year, 36,000, and that the Labor vote will be between 40,000 and 50,000."

Assemblyman Ernest H. Crosby of New York said: "Frank Hiscock is my choice for President, as he was for Senator. I think the Labor party will poll 40,000 votes in New York and 100,000 in the State. The Prohibition vote will be 35,000."

Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York said: "I think we had better make our selection of a candidate for President next year, but I do think there are now three men who could carry New York against Cleveland—namely: Mr. Blaine, Mr. Depew, and Mr. Lincoln."

James W. Wadsworth of Geneva, former Controller, said: "I prefer Mr. Sherman, but the people of my district are for Mr. Blaine. That sentiment is unmistakable. There is no George vote in Livingston County. I don't think Mr. George will poll over 15,000 votes north of the Harlem River. The Prohibition party will increase its total vote in the State."

Ex-Assemblyman M. M. Fenner of Chautauqua said: "I am for Mr. Blaine. As for the Prohibition vote, I think its size will depend upon what we do here today. There is little Labor vote in Chautauqua County except in Jamestown."

John J. O'Brien of New York said: "The two tickets for President will be headed by Blaine and Cleveland. Hill is knocked out. I am for Blaine. The George men are well organized and they will poll a large vote. Whether Mr. George will poll as many votes in New York City as he did last fall cannot yet be told.

John E. Brodsky of New York said: "Blaine is my choice and I believe he is of a large majority of the New York delegation. The George men are well organized. They have money, inspectors of election, and they will poll a large vote. In my opinion they will grow stronger every day."

L. F. Payne of Chatham said: "I am for James G. Blaine for President, and I think that he will have the support of the Republican delegates from this State to the National convention. The Prohibition vote will slightly increase, but its total vote will be far exceeded by the vote of the United Labor party.

Ex-Speaker George Z. Erwin of Potsdam said: "I am for Mr. Blaine, and I think the Republicans of St. Lawrence County desire his nomination. The Prohibition vote will increase to 40,000, but the Labor party will poll 100,000 votes, nearly all of which will be cast by former Democrats."

Ex-Senator Norman M. Allen of Dayton said: "Mr. Blaine is the choice of nineteen-twentieths of the Republicans of Cattaraugus County."

Senator C. P. Vedder of Ellicottville said: "I think we should nominate Mr. Blaine. The people of my Senatorial district are solidly in favor of Mr. Blaine's nomination."

AT THE PRISON CONGRESS.

DISCUSSING THE QUESTION OF PRISON FARE AND LUXURIES.

The Physical Care of the Prisoner—Dilettanti Philanthropy Condemned—Nothing for Luxury, but Everything for Health—The Use of Tobacco by the Inmates of Our Penitentiaries—Let Prisons Be Places of Punishment—Women and Children in Prisons.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 15.—The National Prison Congress convened shortly after 10 o'clock, President Hayes in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. William Searls. After a couple of motions had been referred to the proper committees, the congress began the business of the day by listening to Prof. Wayland of Yale, who spoke on different matters relating to the physical care of the prisoner, which was the subject appointed for the discussion of the forenoon. Mr. Wayland referred briefly to the almost incredible progress that had taken place within late years as to the way in which the care of prisoners is regarded by the public mind. He gave an instance from his own experience where one of the leading men in the State of Connecticut who a few years ago mocked at such efforts as mere waste of time had completely changed his opinion, and when he became Governor was a good friend to the promoters of prison reformation. Speaking generally on the subject of the physical care of prisoners, Prof. Wayland's view is that the convict having ceased to have control over himself and been handed over to the State, the latter is bound to provide him with all that his physical well-being requires. Nothing for luxury, but everything for health. He is entitled, therefore, to nourishing food in sufficient quantity, to proper clothing, fit ventilation, etc. Speaking more particularly, Prof. Wayland altogether discountenances the question of allowing prisoners to have tobacco in any form. He also favors strict regulation of outside visitation, believing that though prisons, being public institutions, should not be entirely closed to the public, and that persons who really take an intelligent interest in prison management should be given every facility for acquiring information, yet that the mere vulgar curiosity to see notorious criminals or what persons in close confinement look like, which is the motive influencing the majority of prison visitors, ought to be discouraged. As to prison labor, Mr. Wayland thinks the question of expense ought always to be a subordinate one. The question is not, How is the prison to make money, but how best are the inmates to be reformed? The public mind needs more education on this point. Disapproval was expressed of the custom of allowing prisoners to receive from friends additions to prison fare as tending to produce injurious effects on the minds of other prisoners not so happily situated. The Professor's opinion about tobacco gave rise to a very animated discussion about that article, there being strongly-marked differences of opinion in the congress as to the expediency of allowing its use within prison walls. Several members bore strong testimony to their belief and experience that it was hurtful almost invariably, that its tendency was prejudicial to discipline, and injurious to the physical and moral nature of men in confinement, at any rate, whatever view might be taken of its effect on men living under other conditions. It came out in the course of the discussion that no tobacco is allowed in several institutions in the States, among others the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord and the Cleveland Workhouse.

Warden Brush of Sing Sing prison spoke in strong disapproval of what he regards as dilettanti philanthropism and efforts to make to order angels out of criminals. He said the thing can't be done. He evinced strong contempt for mere theorism. On the tobacco question he was particularly strong. In eight years' experience in Sing Sing he hadn't known a case of injury among the 1,600 convicts there from the use of tobacco. There had been no case of nervous prostration, and the doctor of the institution was not himself a user of tobacco. He thought facts like these would offset any amount of mere theory. His plan was to treat prisoners just about as you treat men outside, barring the confinement, taking them as you find them, trying to do them what good you can, but not expecting too much from them. He believed in treating them always as human beings, avoiding everything that would unnecessarily lower their self-respect. To do otherwise was a cruel wrong, destroying all hope of reformation. He believed in keeping alive all the human that is in a man, by letting him feel that he is not cut off altogether from the sympathy of his species, that there are those who care for him and think about him. He therefore makes it his practice in the management of Sing Sing to do all he can to raise the men in their own estimation. He permits periodical visits from friends and believes it right that they should bring little remembrances to the prisoners. The food of prisoners ought to be strong, healthy, muscle-making, and sufficient in quantity to satisfy appetite. It should be palatably served. He doesn't believe in prisoners receiving food from the hands of other prisoners. He would have none of it in Sing Sing, because it was unnecessarily degrading to the men. He doesn't believe either in prisoners eating their food in solitude. They should be treated in this respect like the social beings they are. The system of deprivation which some men advocated drove many prisoners insane. In Sing Sing two ounces of tobacco per week are issued to each convict and two ounces additional to men engaged in an industry. No commutation of tobacco for money is allowed. He was not prepared to say whether he would issue this to young lads coming under his care who had never used tobacco. He would discountenance cigar-smoking by prisoners as being too aristocratic. The visits of friends are allowed every two months, and they can bring almost anything they have a mind to. Mr. Brush described some distressing cases of the persecution by policemen and others of ex-convicts who were doing their best to become good citizens.

Mr. Gardiner Tuffs, Superintendent of the Reformatory at Concord, Mass., agreed with Mr. Brush in everything he said except about the tobacco. He gave his own experience. When he first took hold of the institution a large proportion of the convicts were old timers. For a while he allowed the use of tobacco to be continued, but eventually he gathered the men together, gave them a little lecture on tobacco and told them that after a certain day their allowance would be stopped. He was cheered at the time and had no trouble afterwards. Good results had followed the change.

Mr. Wines, Secretary of the association, mentioned the fact that in the Massachusetts Reformatory, where tobacco is proscribed, cases of insanity are only half the number they are in the State Prison where it is permitted. Warden Lavelle and Dr. Phillips both emphasized their belief in the injurious tendency of tobacco, their knowledge of deleterious moral and physical results of its use on prisoners, and manifest improvement where its use had been stopped.

Warden Cassidy said the tobacco question was one that could be endlesly debated. Tobacco was one of those things that some men could use safely and others could not. He thought no general law on the subject could be laid down. He proceeded to say something about the Pennsylvania prison system. He considers its advantages immeasurably superior to the contract system. In the Eastern Penitentiary in Philadelphia, over which he presides, good provision is made for the physical welfare of the prisoners. There is no unnecessary degradation of them. They wear their hair and beard any way they choose. For those who wish to shave a razor is provided once a week. The cells are 8 feet by 16 feet, and are shared by two prisoners. They are provided with everything necessary for decency and moderate comfort. There are gas and water in each. Soap and towels are provided for the prisoners. The corridors radiate from a centre, and are so arranged that each can be made to all intents and purposes a separate building. They are lighted by skylights. Mr. Cassidy thinks one advantage of the Pennsylvania system is that prisoners of the real crime class have not the same opportunities for becoming acquainted with others who have fallen before strong temptation without being really criminals, and consequently not the same facilities for blackmailing them when they get out. It may be said here that Mr. Cassidy stated yesterday that for some time after supper each evening the prisoners who are so disposed are at liberty to gratify themselves with performing on any musical instrument for which they have a taste, and the State provides what they want—anything from a jewsharp to a piano.

Dr. John Ince, a retired Surgeon-Major of the British forces in India, and for many years connected in different capacities with the prisons in that country, was invited to sit with the congress and correspond. He was also invited to speak, and gave an interesting account of prison management in India. The prison with which he has been most recently connected is at Rowal-pindi in the Punjab. The doctor came to this country to attend the Medical Congress at Washington. He thought that from Warden Brushe's account Sing Sing prisoners must be well named, as the prisoners seemed to have, on the whole, a very good time of it. In India they have a different system, and believed that prisoners should be so treated as to make them understand that they were sent to prison as a punishment. No such indulgence as tobacco is thought of. Tobacco was undoubtedly a luxury. Nonsense to say men could not do without it after they had got into the habit of using it. It is as easy to give up tobacco as any other habit, if men voluntarily or necessarily make up their minds to it. It must be remembered, too, that nature is very accommodating, and that tobacco is not proved to be benefical because not in every case conspicuously injurious. In India there is one uniform system of prison management. Dress, diet, discipline, occupation, everything of the kind, is duly prescribed in an official book, which is a sort of Bible to prison managers. In the matter of diet food is issued in prescribed quantities, but always in sufficient quantity. It is decently served, each convict receives his supply, and is allowed to eat it in peace and comfort. Very little meat is given, the Hindoos never touching it and the Mohammedan prisoners but seldom. In the reformation of criminals the doctor believes as much as he does in the conversion of the heathen, and that is not at all. He thinks both are myths. At the same time he believes philanthropic efforts are praiseworthy, though overzealous when directed towards the reformation of prisoners.

Some Comments on Prison Luxuries and Privileges.

Toronto *Globe:* The Prison Association had quite a lively time at its meeting yesterday forenoon. There was considerable diversity of opinion on almost every point brought up in connection with the care and treatment of the prisoner, and every speaker with the greatest frankness gave utterance to his individual opinions. About the propriety of prisoners of all classes having plenty of wholesome food, well cooked and served with reasonable decency, there was practical unanimity. No one would object to this, though such an understanding may easily be carried too far. When prisoners have better food and more of it than many honest workingmen can ever dream of providing for themselves and their children, there is something not as it ought to be, and to a large number of lazy animal natures this fact must more or less act as a direct incentive to crime. Food, shelter, and next, tobacco and idleness are all that such want, and they would just as soon as not have them in a jail, especially when they can have them there better than they can outside and without doing for them anything that could have even the name of labor.

The war of the Wardens, however, on the occasion referred to was chiefly over the use of tobacco among prisoners and the permission to individual convicts to have extra luxuries if their friends outside could provide the same.

While some of the "old-timers" (we no not use the term in the ordinary prison sense) among the Wardens contended strongly for both and used rather strong language in reference to "theorists" who would "reform" offenders by cutting off from them every "comfort" and "little luxury," the general consensus, so far as this could be gathered from expressions of acquiescence or dissent, was against giving any ration of tobacco or allowing it to be used by prisoners in any form, and that as a matter at once of discipline, cleanliness, and health. There was also preponderating opposition to any distinction in treatment through the different outside pecuniary ability of the prisoners.

Mr. Brush of Sing Sing was the champion advocate for "all the luxuries," and gave such an idea of that well-known institution as to justify the remark of Dr. Ince to the effect that it must be a place where the prisoners have good cause to sing sing all the day and every day. No wonder that prisoners in that State hotel like to get back to the care of Father Brush when they get all the food they can consume, and of the best description, served as if in a nice, clean hotel among the free, with "cuts" of everything which many struggling workingmen in the outside world never know or even dreamed of. And not only that, but when the scoundrels that have wealthy outside friends can supply themselves with all they like, from the best cigars to the tenderest of spring chickens, carpets, easy chairs, fans, and fruit galore; and when above all and before all every mother's son of the prisoners has four ounces of tobacco, with clean pipes and the requisit spittoons served out to them every week! Then there is no prison dress; every one can wear broadcloth and fine linen if his friends supply him with the same. Why, what more could rascaldom ask? No! Mr. Brush, this is quite too too. The next thing will be to supply scoundreldom with a regular exchange of fresh exotic plants, with jockey club and white rose perfumes, as hysterical women and unreasoning men may please to send in.

That prisons are places of punishment is never to be lost sight of. In some quarters there seems to be a danger in the direction of such forgetfulness.

THE DUKE TALKS POLITICS.

Marlborough Thinks Salisbury Has Put His Government Into a Sad Box.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—The Duke of Marlborough, who is at the Hotel Brunswick, talked freely with a reporter today about the political crisis in his own country. As to Salisbury's course, the Duke said: "I believe that, though disorder could not have been wholly averted and acts of harshness on the part of landlords would in individual instances have caused difficulty, the Government might well have left the question of Ireland to sleep for a while, and have turned their attention to a universal and constructive program of English reform. The position which Lord Salisbury's Government now occupies is one of considerable difficulty. He has been compelled to pass a Coercion act which cannot be popular even among his own supporters. In order to mitigate the unpopularity which this act has undoubtedly thrown upon his Government, he has forced through Parliament a land measure which is infinitly more radical and more completely subversive of the rights of property than Mr. Gladstone's Land act of 1882."

Mr. Blaine Has Indigestion.

New York Letter to Cincinnati *Enquirer:* Mr. Carnegie's name suggested that of his most distinguished guest of the summer, Mr. Blaine. There was recently a report that Mr. Blaine was seriously indisposed with a kidney trouble. Gen. Simon Cameron came home with that impression. In talking about the matter with Stephen B. Elkins I found that Mr. Blaine's friends utterly discredit the reports to that effect. Mr. Elkins said:

"Mr. Blaine no more has kidney trouble than I have. The extreme pallor on his face at times and the deathly white color that spreads over it does not come from kidney trouble, but from indigestion. I have seen him at times so sick that those around him thought that he would surely die within an hour or two, yet within that time he would be entirely recovered. In 1884, as we were leaving New York for Philadelphia to attend the great demonstration there, he was seized with one of these attacks. Mr. Jones, the Chairman of our committee, was greatly alarmed and wanted to take a physician with us to attend him. Mr. Jones thought he would die on our hands, and was so anxious about it that great beads of sweat came out on his forehead. Mr. Blaine was pale, weak, and in a state of collapse when he got on the train, but when we got to Philadelphia he was better, and at midnight was still reviewing the procession, feeling more vigorous than any of us. His ailment in this respect is much the same as a nervous sick headache."

Rudolph Hering's Mission to Los Angeles.

Los Angeles (Cal.) *Tribune:* The famous civil engineer and sewerage and water supply expert, Mr. Rudolph Hering of Chicago, who has spent the last three weeks in this city in consultation with City Surveyor Eaton, has finished his labors—ended his mission—and will leave on the noon train today for the East.

Mr. Hering was called to this city, and also to Pasadena, by the respective authorities of the two towns, to revise the plans for building sewers, that had been prepared by local professional gentlemen. Pasadena has a report on its proposed sewers, that has been published, indorsed by Mr. Hering. Los Angeles is promised the reading in a few days of the report on its proposed new sewers, also indorsed by Mr. Hering. We will not betray confidence and tell our readers what is in the report; but we venture the assertion that it is highly favorable to a perfect and speedy sanitation of this city. The eminent visiting engineer and expert was gratified to find Mr. Eaton's plans ably conceived, and in most particulars suitably elaborated. A few important alterations have been made, of which, together with the estimated cost of the system when completed, will be laid before the council next Monday afternoon. We repeat what we said when announcing Mr. Hering's arrival here that his indorsement of sewerage plans is the highest testimonial to their excellence that it is possible to have in this country.

A BIG BANKING SCHEME.

REMARKABLE STORY OF THE ORIGIN OF MITKIEWICZ'S SYNDICATE.

It Came from a Quarter Entirely Unexpected and Has Astonished Financial Autocrats—An American Colored Man, George A. Butler, Credited with Having Fathered the Idea—He Is Appropriately Named the "Black Napoleon of Finance."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—A gentleman who has resided in China for the last twenty-six years has arrived in San Francisco by the steamship San Pablo. Speaking with an *Examiner* reporter concerning the Americo-Chinese banking scheme known as the Mitkiewicz concession, he said:

"The syndicate in which Mitkiewicz is a prominent figure had its origin in a quarter practically unknown. The scheme which has astonished the financial autocrats had its birth in the brain of an American colored man, George A. Butler. The father of this gigantic banking scheme is the son of negro parents and was born in Washington, D. C., in 1835. He became a linguist of considerable ability. He had a brother attached to the French Legation at Paris in a humble capacity, and to him the future financier went twenty years ago. When Anson Burlingame was appointed to represent the United States at Pekin he visited Paris on his way and took a liking to Butler, who had acquired quite a Parisian polish. Butler spoke French and German fluently and had some knowledge of Chinese. He went with the American Ambassador to Pekin, where he held a position as attaché to the United States Legation. His aptitude for acquiring foreign tongues was so great that after a short residence in Pekin he mastered the Mandarin Chinese.

"When Burlingame left Pekin Butler decided to remain in the country, where he had managed to obtain influence among financial magnates. He was appointed to the position of warehouse-keeper for the well-known firm of Russell & Co. of Shanghai, owners of the beet merchant steamers called the 'Shanghai Steam Navigation Company.' The position occupied by Butler was most responsible, and the highest confidence was reposed in his business abilities. The Russell steamers were sold to Chinese business-men, and the company was subsequently known as the 'Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company.' The new company did not retain the services of Butler, but in a short time they found that they were being plundered by their own countrymen. At last they called in the colored manager. Butler soon straightened out the intricacies in which the accounts of the firm had been involved.

"When the war between France and China was imminent, Butler succeeded in having the fleet of steamers transferred to an American company, hurriedly organized for the purpose, and with the Stars and Stripes flying the ships continued unmolested by the French to ply between other ports and Shanghai. At the close of the war the steamers were retransferred to a company of Chinese merchants, and the business reputation of Butler was further enhanced. The Chinese Government was hard up, and, through the negotiations of Butler, a loan of a million taels was successfully floated, with the aid of foreign banks at Shanghai. Butler made an American and European tour. He went to London, where he was well received by the Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

"In the course of that visit to London was hatched the gigantic scheme which has surprised the financiers of the world. The chief promoters of the syndicate were then, as now, Li Hung Chang, Viceroy at Tien-Tsin, and Kee Chung, the wealthiest and most intelligent of the great Chinese merchants at Shanghai. In the autumn of last year the Marquis Tseng left London for China, and Butler at the same time left London for New York for the purpose of pulling wires at that place. After making what has since been demonstrated to have been satisfactory arrangements, he left New York and arrived at Pekin in April of this year. He was admitted to the deliberations of the Imperial Council, and then suddenly disappeared and returned to London. The promulgation of the concession granted by the Chinese Government followed, and the connection of Mitkiewicz with the scheme came prominently before the public.

"Butler is now 52 years of age and is very dark in color. He dresses with the precision of a Parisian; his manners are as polished as though he were a Bourbon in the Faubourg St. Germain."

Count Mitkiewicz's Old Tutor Talks.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 13.—Prof. L. J. Boeck of No. 4500 Kensington avenue nursed the Count Mitkiewicz when he was a baby, and is thoroughly familiar with his career. He said to a Philadelphia *Times* reporter today:

"When I was a young man, many years ago, I received my education at the University of Breslau, and afterward went to Warsaw, where I entered the service of Russia as a professor of education. I then became acquainted with Count Mitkiewicz, who was General Postmaster of Poland and one of the richest men in the Capital. At his palace I met the most scientific and learned men of Poland and Russia. Some time after, when the Count had resigned his high office and was speculating in the gold-mines of Southern Siberia and the zinc-mines of Galicia, I was appointed preceptor to his sons. There were three Counts—Alexander, and Cocsur, and a baby, Eugene. This is the Count Mitkiewicz who is at the head of the Chinese expedition. I nursed him in my arms often and saw him grow up from babyhood to boyhood. I subsequently left the Count's employ and went to Berlin, from which I was forced to flee, and I then joined Gen. Ben and fought in the Hungarian campaign against the Austrians. I became private secretary to M. Viossuth, who succeeded Count Andrassy as diplomatic representative at Constantinople. In consequence of the machinations of the Russian officials, I was made a prisoner of state by the Sultan, and was rescued by Mr. Marsh, the American Minister, who smuggled me on to the United States frigate Mississippi, and enabled me to flee to Marseilles and thence to Paris. There I became a professor at the Tarboune and was prosperous until the coup d'état of Napoleon III., when I was ordered to quit Paris in twenty-four hours. I then came to America, bringing with me letters of recommendation to Henry Tappan, of the University of Michigan, and to Mr. Bancroft.

"In 1863 I met young Mitkiewicz in New York and recognized him at once as the boy I had taught at Warsaw years before. The young Pole, fresh from the trammels of Russian oppression, with a fine material and physical development, but without any moral training, soon found that he had full freedom, and he commenced to sow his wild oats with marvelous celerity. Having plenty of money he soon found a fertile field, and he was the prey of all who wished to use or abuse him. His money, at first unlimited, soon became scarce, and his brother, Count Alexander, having stopped supplies, he began to borrow right and left, and soon became immersed in debt and trouble. Although I cannot excuse him, I could not blame the boy. His bringing up was bad, as it always is for young Russian nobles, and he had no moral stability.

"There is no doubt as to his nobility, but his father died too early for his son's welfare. Eugene, I know, married a Miss Lester, of Rochester, N. Y. She has been dead some time, and he has to provide for seven children. For a long line of years I have known his family, which is among the greatest and most honored in Russian Poland. I am sure he is a good man to send out on the Chinese expedition, and that Wharton Barker's selection is a wise one, but the Count wants a very strict watch kept over his actions."

Another Account—Serious Defect in His Pedigree.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The latest addition to the Mitkiewicz literature of the day is foundin a full-page article published this morning in a Washington paper, giving a glowing account of the great scheme inaugurated by the alleged "Count," supplemented by one of the most remarkable pedigrees to be found outside of Burke's Peerage. Under a very flattering likeness of the "Count" is found the following sketch of his birth and connections:

Prof. Kalusowski, a well-known resident and highly accomplished student of this city, smiled when the correspondent showed him the article.

"That is the most inconsistent nonsense I have ever seen," said he. "The name is a genuine curiosity in its orthografy, being a conglomorate mixture of Polish and Russian. I have never heard of the family of Mitkiewicz. As to the Mitkiewicz palace, I have no hesitation in saying that there is no such edifice in the City of Warsaw, where I have lived many years. Nor is there any such street as Ulica Heilna. His mother may have been a 'lady of high rank,' but her name does not indicate it. 'Blayacka' is as common in Russia as 'Smith' in the United States. Ivan Ivanowitch de Mitkiewicz is a unique combination. 'Ivanowitch' means 'son of Ivan,' and is a patronymic never used by Poles, while, as I have said, 'Mitkiewicz' is a nondescript cognomen the derivation of which is extremely obscure.

"If he was born in Little Red Russia," continued the professor, "he was indeed a remarkable individual. There is no such province. Red Russia is an Austrian division and Little Russia is an entirely distinct province. The statement that the husband of the Countess Mycelski is Chamberlain to the Emperor of Germany can easily be verified if it is true. The Mycelskis, however, have never enjoyed friendly relations with the German Powers, and no member of that family would be likely to be chosen for so responsible and confidential a position. The pedigree is hardly ingenious, and is filled with ridiculous inconsistencies. The husband of the second sister, De Wagner, is said to have been at one time French Ambassador to Mexico and afterward German Ambassador to Greece. This is too absurd to be worth consideration. The statement that the alleged Count visited this country in 1864, when he could have been but 13 years old, does not agree with his pretensions to nobility. The stringent laws, customs, and etiquet governing the education of the children of the nobility would have kept him at school until long past the age of 13 and would have forbidden him from leaving his country."

According to this pedigree "Count" Mitkiewicz is but 36 years of age, while the most casual observer would unhesitatingly pronounce him to be at least 45. A cablegram received here today from a gentleman in Warsaw says:

"There is no such Count as De Mitkiewicz in Russia or Poland, nor a palace of that name in Warsaw."

A search of the London directory fails to discover the name of Robert Nesbit Redell, nor is "Bylcaila Park" to be found in that city, though there is a well-known suburb by that name in Bombay, India. It is a curious coincidence that among the "Count's" friends in this city is a Mr. George Wagner, who has a daughter Emily, whose name may have inspired the "Count's" imagination when he was engaged in inventing the title of the alleged "French and German Ambassador" given in his pedigree.

What a Native Newspaper Says of Mr. Barker's Great Enterprise.

The astonishing concessions and privileges granted to the American combination of capitalists through Count Mitkiewicz will, no doubt, remain undisturbed. You must accept it as a fact. The Viceroy Li, great as his authority is, did not act without imperial sanction. It now appears that negotiations have been proceeding for about two years.

What influence the new financial institution will have upon existing foreign banks, financial and industrial agencies, is, as Sir Thomas Browne says, "not beyond conjecture." They may exist, but at disadvantages, and must adapt their tactics to circumstances in good time. No doubt, too, subjectively, the new combination will have a strong and immediate tendency to appreciate the value of silver. It is not likely that gold will be comprised in any Chinese scheme of coinage, even if the auriferous deposits of the Ameer, Kirin and the Rivers Ousuri and Sungari are worked systematically and confirm expectation.

From the Chinese point of view there is much to say theoretically in favor of the new financial institute. The finances of the Empire just now are absolutely chaotic; it has become imperative for the maintenance of the Empire that some initiatory scheme should be tried to bring the provincial revenues under imperial control, and the new institute, if well managed for a common advantage and not for plunder and wholesale exploitation, could be made the means of establishing at least the semblance of orderly ways. To exist, the Empire must have a regular revenue for its army and navy, for camps, forts, provincial and seaboard arsenals, etc., and if the fiscal system could be put under regulation it is conceivable that the revenues now collected might suffice without further burdening the people. But the change to be made is vast, and will be opposed with fierce determination.—*North China News.*

The Barley Inspection.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The whole responsibility for the barley inspection lies with the Chief Grain Inspector, his assistants, and the Appeal Committee. If these parties had either a theoretical or practical knowledge of the essential qualities which good malting barley should possess there would be no complaints. Unfortunately, however, our inspectors have no such knowledge, nor have the past vocations of the members who constitute the Appeal Committee entitled them to become good judges of barley. They base their grading on unsound principles, and hence we see the unprecedented record of 572 cars of barley received during the last five days with only forty-one cars as having passed the rigid ordeal of an inspection as No. 2. Not a day passes but from ten to twenty cars of barley are made No. 3 which good and impartial judges pronounce to be No. 2. The inspectors say that the trade has recently adopted a certain standard and that the inspection is based on a sample which they carry about their persons. It is just here where the trouble lies. The standard sample was intended merely as a guide to those who would be competent judges even without its aid. Is he a competent judge who, like these assistant inspectors or members of the Appeal Committee, fills his pockets with the standard barley, goes to inspect a car of excellent Scotch and grades it No. 3 simply because it lacks the pale color of the standard? Such a man is unfit to perform the duties of inspection. I defy the inspectors to show me where the rules require that No. 2 barley should be bright or of a pale color. Their stereotyped "stained" and "damaged" in nine cases out of ten means that the barley has a healthy straw-color, and both maltsters and brewers agree that the natural straw color of barley indicates the healthiest and best malting qualities. If this inspection continues it will divert this kind of barley to other markets. It will also help the September deal to a successful termination, and thus wrongfully wrest from the producer the profits which he expected to derive from this corner and give them to a set of unscrupulous manipulators. FIAT JUSTITIA.

Suicide of a Georgia Mayor.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 17.—George Oliver, the Mayor of Shellman, yesterday entered the telegraph office, and, without explaining his purpose, quietly unfolled a scrap of paper containing strychnine and swallowed the poison. The young lady operator immediately divined the intention of the Mayor, but before she could summon assistance he drew a revolver from his pocket and placing the muzzle over the region of his heart fired. He was dead before medical aid arrived.

Carl Upmann's Bouquet. Smoke no other. Nothing finer than Carl Upmann's Bouquet Cigar.

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AGENTS WANTED—BEST SELLING HOUSEhold articles; no capital. Room 57, 230 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—SECOND-HAND ENGINE AND BOILer, 30 or 40 horsepower, in good condition. E. H. WALDRON, 518 Phenix Building.

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OLD COINS AND POSTAGE STAMPS IN GREAT variety. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

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HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—John S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Buddell, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
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MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Garrett & Co.
MADISON-ST., West 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Hart Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
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OGDEN-AV., 581—Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
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VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.

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CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 729—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SURBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—Geo. F. Busse, Druggist.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—THREE HORSES—OWNER CAN prove property, and pay expense. JOHN KALB, Galewood, Mont Clare P.-O. Ill.

LOST—ON LAKE SHORE DRIVE, BETWEEN Division and Ohio, pocketbook with silver mounting. Reward by returning papers and pocketbook to 227 Ohio-st.; no questions asked.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD MAN WITH $1,200 CAN PURCHASE interest in an old reliable law and mercantile establishment; $100 per month clear guaranteed; best references given and required; no agents. Address O 95, Tribune office.

A STOCK OF GROCERIES; NEW, ELEGANT fixtures, horse and wagon, in all about $1,200; 50c on dollar; a bargain; no agents. Address P 11, Tribune office.

AN ESTABLISHED COFFEE AND SPICE MILL at Minneapolis, Minn. Good business and on the increase; everything in working order; needs more capital. Fine opening for right party with means to push. JOHN NAIL, Minneapolis, Minn.

A THOROUGHLY ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS mercantile business requiring $30,000 capital, will yield $18,000 to $20,000 net profit per annum. Call at 125 La Salle-st., Room 8.

A GROCERY STORE ON W. NORTH-AV., WITH large Scandinavian trade, for sale at your own price. Address N 83, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE, BOOT AND SHOE STORE, AND general stocks in different live cities of Illinois for sale or exchange. Room 17, 166 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT 24 AND 26 VAN BUREN-ST.—The Wren & Connolly Carriage Factory. Long lease; low rent.
A fine stock of new and second-hand landaus, broughams, buggies, surreys, jump-seats, phaetons, extension-top carriages, hearse. Bargains for cash.

FOR SALE—WELL-FURNISHED BOARDING-house on Dearborn-av., south of Chicago-av., 25 rooms. WRIGHT & TURNER, Agents, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST profitable livery, boarding, and sale stables in Chicago; large and profitable business: a rare chance. Address M 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STATIONERY AND cigar stand, doing good business; owner having other business; obliged to sell. Address P 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PATENT THAT will sell at 200 per cent all over the United States. Apply 191 Ontario-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A WAREHOUSE AND lots suitable for lumber and coal yard. J. A. BAIRD, Morrison, Ill.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COALYARD WITH long lease. Ogden-av. and Flournoy-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE BUSINESS; FINE stock, splendid trade; booming city of 50,000; $6,000 cash required; will bear closest investigation. Address "Furniture," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD-PAYING BUSINESS—2 FURnished flats, 15 rooms, all rented to business-men, situation, between Court-House and Board of Trade, clearing $140 per month over rent. Address P 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT, FURNISHED 8-ROOM hotel; North Side, within walking distance of Court-House; small cash payment. Inquire at 81 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A CATTLE RANCH—$70,000—Splendid range location; a complete outfit; will assume or exchange for choice property. Address O 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE; BEST IN CITY; two fortunes made. L 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TOY PATENT, NEW AND TAKING; bonanza for live man. J. H. BURNS, 19 Carroll-st., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY DOING A STRICTLY cash business. A. ANDERSON, 161 W. Erie-st.

FOR SALE — A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET; good trade. 934 Madison-st.

I HAVE CASH AND EXPERIENCE TO INVEST in retail drug business in Illinois or Indiana; could be induced to join the right party already established, where the outlook would warrant. Can give A No. 1 references. No notice taken of a town less than 2,000 inhabitants nor a business that figures won't show sales of at least $7,500. Address FRANCIS P. MILLER, Care of Lord, Owen & Co., Chicago.

I HAVE 2 GOOD HOUSEHOLD, 2 ELECTRIC, AND 1 hardware specialties; all proven good; company organized ready for work; a business-man with a few thousand dollars can take charge. Address P 15, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE FOR RIGHT PARTY WITH $500 to $2,000; established business. P 3, Tribune office.

TO CAPITALISTS AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTurers—Wanted, partner to join advertiser, who is a practical carriage manufacturer, to manufacture a very valuable patent on a folding sitting or sleeping baby carriage, or interchangeable bed and carriage combined; being very elegant in design, light, and durable, its superiority over all others is unquestionable, and is destined to revolutionize all other carriages manufactured. They can be folded flat together to carry under your arm, up or down stairs with ease, or opened for baby to sit in; so pretty interchangeable bed for sleeping in the wall, or ment; can hang them up on a nail in the wall, or stowed away in a small space for the winter; far less cumbersome than any other carriages. They are a great novelty and have no equal; parties will buy to other when once put on the market. A sure fortune will be realized by parties who invest. They can be sold at all prices from $2 to $60 each realizing a hundred per cent profit. Parties are invited to investigate and see sample carriage by calling or addressing E. C. THOMPSON, 755 Lake-st. Territory and State rights for sale.

WANTED—TO INVEST $2,000 TO $5,000 IN GOOD, legitimate, paying business; must bear investigation; saloons and boarding-houses not wanted. N 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—HALF INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED and paying real-estate and rental business. Best of references given and required. N 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABlished and reputable manufacturing business; do not reply unless business will now show good profits; a thorough investigation required; give full particulars and how much money required; all correspondence strictly confidential. N 87, Tribune.

WANTED—COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR STEAM laundry, capacity 200 to 500 dozen weekly; give terms and full particulars. Address O 14, Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DE VILLERS & BIGGER, LAWYERS, 167 WASHington-st., Rooms 24 and 25—Advice free; civil and criminal business promptly and confidentially transacted; examination of abstracts a specialty.

FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, PIMPLES. ALL SKIN DISEASES TREATED and cured at Chicago Dermal Institute (established 1871), 103 State-st., entrance Room 25; take elevator.—DR. HUTCHINSON, Physician.

W. H. BUTTNER, LAWYER, PRACTICES IN all courts. Advice free. 41 South Clark-st. Business transacted in strict confidence and with the greatest possible dispatch.

COAL AND COKE.

THE INDIANA B. & C. COAL IS UNSURPASSED for steam or domestic use. Delivered, per ton, lump, $3.50; nut, $3; coke, $5.50. Indiana Coal & Coke Co., 1908 State-st., corner Archer-av.

WANTS { WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; city or elsewhere. Highest reference. A 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT ACcountant and mining engineer with a coal, iron, or other mining company; salary reasonable. Best of references furnished. M 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED OFfice man as bill or entry clerk. Address P 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN TO work in a wholesale house to assist on books; willing to work hard at anything. Address P 13, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—(PERMANENT) BY AN experienced correspondent, stenographer, and typewriter; moderate salary. Good reference. Address P 17, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for wholesale house, proprietary medicine company; ten years drug business. Good references. Small salary. Address B. D. B., Claypool, Ind.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and gardener; country preferred. P 81, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN as butler. P 7, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cashier or for office work of any kind; reference. ELLA MAUREY, 3301 Portland-av.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher and type-writer; would act as assistant-bookkeeper. Address K 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent lady stenographer and typewriter, who can give first-class city references. Address P 6, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GIRL COOKS, laundress, up-stairs, and waiters; city or suburbs. 21 South Morgan-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING thoroughly reliable, competent, and well-trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class city references, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED — PERSONS WISHING first-class help call 2248 Indiana-av.; good girls wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE HELP—GOOD German or Scandinavian help. Apply at DUSKE'S, 170 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRE-INSURANCE MAN of age and experience wants a chance to work; is energetic and reliable. O 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SCANDINAVIAN dry-goods clerks to go to Wisconsin. Inquire of L. KAHN, care of Marshall Field & Co., wholesale.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN DRUG clerk, graduate. 1061 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER AND cashier; must have some experience in department store. Security and good city reference required. J. C. CHRISTMAN JR., Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO CLERK AT NOtion counter; give experience and salary expected. Address P 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD BOOKKEEPER FOR WHOLEsale house, who will loan house $3,000 to $5,000; ample security. PETER JAMES, Minneapolis, Minn.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DO STENOgraphing, type writing, and general office work. Address in own handwriting, giving age and salary expected. O 27, Tribune office.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter; young man 18 to 20 years preferred; bright and industrious; respond immediately. Address P 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER. Call early at 151 Washington-st., Room 58.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter; must be a good penman, familiar with general office work, and competent. Apply personally at 129 West Washington-st.

WANTED—1 EXPERIENCED TYPEWRITER and stenographer, 1 hardware salesman. Chicago Labor Ex. Co., Room 18, 225 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SMALL NUMBER OF TRAVELing salesmen to take a good-selling article, together with their present lines, on commission. State for whom and what class of goods you are handling, what territory you travel, and references. None but first-class men need apply. N 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELER IN a wholesale jewelry house. Address N 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN ACQUAINTED WITH DRY goods trade to sell a small line already introduced. Address, with reference, L. O. GASSETT, 81 Sheriff-st., Cleveland, O.

WANTED — CITY SALESMAN WELL ACquainted with clerks, bookkeepers, railroad men, firemen, policemen, express company and street car employes. Address O 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TOILET-SOAP SALESMAN; ONE who is acquainted in the Middle and Southwestern States; must be posted in the line and command trade. K 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AND trimmer in merchant tailoring establishment. SCHERMAN & CO., 97 Adams-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—50 CABINETMAKERS FOR LARGE store furniture company in Kansas City; steady work; fare paid; highest wages. Call at once at the Anglo-American Varnish Company, 55 Fifth-av.

WANTED — CANDYMAKERS AND EXPERIenced helpers, both boys and girls. J. C. NEEMES & CO., 28 to 34 Michigan-av.

WANTED — THOROUGHLY RELIABLE COMpositor to contract for composition and proofreading on a suburban weekly newspaper; worth $18 per week. Address O 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD COATMAKER AT ONCE AT KAHN, SCHOENBRUN & CO., Adams and Market-sts.

WANTED — METAL PATTERNMAKERS — WE want several first-class metal patternmakers; must be experienced and steady workmen; steady work and good wages to the right men. Address O 60, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—SMART, STRONG BOY FOR GENeral office work; chance to learn printing. Room 14, 103 State-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY. THE ELECTRICAL Supply Co., 171 Randolph-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—GOOD COACHMAN, TEMPERATE, competent, and willing. O 62, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE CO., organized for the purpose of aiding employers in procuring help and employes in securing work in every business, profession, occupation, and calling of life. The company's aim is to deal in the higher class of help only, leaving common laborers and domestics to local agencies. We solicit applications and orders from country towns contributary to Chicago. H. T. Harvey, President; A. A. Barber, Treasurer; Geo. W. Imes, Secretary. Associated offices, Chicago, Cleveland, O., Cincinnati, O., Toledo, O., Detroit, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Kansas City, Mo. Room 18, 225 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MEN AND women all over the country, to sell the Missouri Steam Washer. Why does it pay to act as my agent? Because the arguments which can be used in its favor are so numerous and convincing that sales are made with little or no difficulty. I will ship a washer on two weeks' trial on most liberal terms, to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Agents can thus test it themselves. Don't fail to write for my terms and illustrated circular, with outline of arguments to be used in making sales. J. WORTH, sole manufacturer, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN; ONE ACQUAINTed with the linen collar trade, to take charge of Chicago branch of a Troy manufactory; must be strictly reliable; an active, pushing man would grow into good position. Address, stating references and salary, SIDNEY JOHNSON, Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A THOROUGH-GOING MAN WHO IS identified with the Grand Army or other societies in city to enter the employ of a New York house; $15 per week. F. M. STUART, Room 8, 197 East Madison-st.

WANTED—THREE ADVERTISING SOLICITORS to represent a popular and well-established journal; only first-class experienced men with references need apply. Apply between 12 and 2 at 103 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED GENtleman acquainted with the building material trade. To such will be given an opportunity to earn large pay. Apply between 12 and 2 at 103 State-st., Room 14.

WANTED — A TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE, prompt man; Catholic preferred. Must come well recommended. $15 per week. JOHN O'TOOLE, Room 7, 197 East Madison-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUTH; MUST write a good hand. Address O 94, Tribune.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED "WRITE-UP" MAN to represent paper of national circulation at the Kansas City Exposition. K 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR ONE OF THE best selling books published. JOHNSON & ERSKINE, 105-107 Madison-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN WITH $10 TO $50 CASH to handle a fast-selling, labor-saving invention, which saves buyers $10 a year. Retails $1.50; costs agents 30c. There is $145 every two weeks for smart men and women everywhere; $1 samples free. Address Merrill M'f'g Co., 105 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO BUY AND SELL suits; overcoats made to order on installments. Address D G 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—LUNCH COUNTER MAN. WAVERly Coffee-House, Clark and Lake-sts.

WANTED—2 YOUNG MEN FOR TEMPORARY work in office of a wholesale house; state in own writing age, experience, and salary expected. Address P 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN COUNTRY towns to sell lady's writing-desk, combined with bookcase and table; large pay for good workers. P. O. Box 358, Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES, LIVING AT home, for light office work; wages $5; give age and experience. P 78, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND CALigraph writer; must be accurate. Address, stating where last employed, P 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework to go to New Mexico; liberal wages and fare paid. Apply 146 33d-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH COOK AND laundress. 1754 Deming-court, two blocks north of Fullerton-av.

WANTED—SWEDISH GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 3333 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress. Call at No. 7, The Walton, Washington-square, North Side.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. Call Sunday. 372 Oak-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT SWEDISH COOK AND laundress. 3865 Lake-av.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—MILLINERY TRIMMER—WE DEsire the services of a first-class head trimmer for our millinery work-rooms; must be thoroughly competent and experienced in fine work; good position for lady of taste and original ideas. Apply by letter, stating experience, where last employed, salary expected, etc., A. W. RICH & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

NURSES.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress. Must have good city references. M 90, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—AT 208 CHESTNUT-ST. GIRLS CAN learn laundry starching, polishing, and new shirt ironing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND REFINED young woman as companion and light assistant in small family in a pleasant suburb of the city; position not a menial one; a person with musical tastes preferred; a congenial home and moderate compensation to suitable person. Address, for three days, giving full particulars, P 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES AND MISSES TO DO CROchet work at home; city or country; steady, profitable work. Western Lace Mfg. Co., 218 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

8 PARK-ROW—LARGE ROOM FOR THREE gentlemen, with board.

100 FRANKLIN-ST., CORNER WASHINGTON—Board and room, $7 per week; location central for business or pleasure and first-class. Ogden House. D. KELLY & SON, Props.

430 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND PLEASANT rooms; reasonable to permanent parties.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms with board; day boarders taken.

1234 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED large room for two, $15; good board.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE FAMILY HOtel, first-class, homelike, and cheerful; parties looking for nice, cozy home should call.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, furnishings, and table first-class.

2128 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with first-class board.

2256 WABASH-AV.—SQUARE ROOM ELEgantly furnished; hot and cold water; with superior board; terms moderate.

2332 LA SALLE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGING cheap for a few men in a German family.

2522 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT SUITE ON parlor floor, also front rooms, with all conveniences; excellent board; Jewish family.

2910 GROVELAND-AV.—A FINE, LARGE front room in excellent neighborhood, with excellent table board, for gentleman and wife.

3540 LAKE-AV., OPP. ILLINOIS CENTRAL Depot, rooms with board. References.

NORTH SIDE.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE furnished rooms, with or without board.

334 INDIANA-ST.—LARGE WELL-FURNISHED room suitable for three or four gentlemen; day-board.

378 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—WELL FURNISHED rooms, with good board.

A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, also one large front parlor to parties desiring first-class room and board; table is first-class; location one of the most desirable on North Side, and all the quietness of a strictly private family can be had. Reference required. Address M 87, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

REASONABLE RATES, BEST CUISINE, HIGHly respectable. St. Denis Hotel, 107 W. Madison.

HOTELS.

CHICAGO EUROPEAN HOTEL, 154 AND 156 South Clark-st.—One of the best hotels, refitted and refurnished new throughout. Rooms 50c, 75c, and $1.

EXETER HOUSE — EUROPEAN HOTEL—146 Madison-st., next door to Farwell Hall; rooms from $2 per week, or 50c, 75c, and $1 per day.

HOTEL SUPERIOR, NORTH CLARK AND SUperior-sts.—First-class family hotel; location, rooms, furnishing, and table A1; reasonable rates for permanent board; transient rates $2 per day.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms $2 to $5 per week; 50 and 75 cents per day.

SHELBURNE—PRIVATE FAMILY HOTEL, CHIcago-av., near State-st.—Board $6 to $10; day-board, $4.50 per week.

ST. DENIS HOTEL, 107 WEST MADISON-ST., three blocks from Union Depot—$1.50 to $2 per day. Highly respectable. Special rates to excursions.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT ROOM IN PRIVATE family for man and wife. Hyde Park, neighborhood of 43d to 47th-st. M X 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY GENTLEMAN, ABOUT Oct. 1; must be located between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second-sts., and Wabash-av. and the lake. Address, stating terms, K 53, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

WANTED—LADY ROOMMATE; BOARD IF DEsired, cheap. 701 Lake-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class new pianos at prices that defy competition; terms to suit customers. We also offer for sale the following second-hand pianos. Every instrument warranted to be as represented.

2 Square pianos at	$45 and $55
1 Bavon & Bacon piano	$90
1 Mathushek piano	$100
1 Upright Weser Bros. piano	$125
1 Upright Guild piano	$145
1 Upright Adam Schaaf	$175
1 Steck, 7¼ octave	$150
1 Decker Bros., 7⅓ octave	$190
1 Steinway, 7 octaves	$200

Organs at $25, $35, $50, to $85 each.

Small monthly payments taken.

200 new upright pianos to rent at $4 and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.

Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and polished at low rates. Warerooms open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AT WAREROOMS OF W. W. KIMBALL CO., STATE AND JACKSON-STS.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, and KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS. BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS of standard make. Also several suitable for beginners, at from $40 to $75. SECOND-HAND ORGANS, $20 to $50. ATTENTION OF ARTISTS and others is called to one concert and one baby Grand piano, little used, which will be sold very low. Time payments. New pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired.

A PERFECT TONE AND ACTION—SHONINGER PIANOS. Save one profit. Buy from manufacturer. New and second-hand pianos to rent. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Tuning and repairing done by skillful workmen. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

ELEGANT NEW "DECKER" UPRIGHT PIANO at a big bargain at 506 Wells-st.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT; RENTals (part or all) applied on purchase; a few second-hand pianos at your own price; we want the room for new goods. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHICKERING PIANOS—5 new Chickering Cabinet Grand Uprights, with latest improvements. Our new Concert Grand; also two uprights, but little used. These pianos were taken in settlement of an account from a music dealer, and will be sold at cost. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STEINWAY PIANO IN FINE CONDITION, $175; pianos tuned, $2; repaired, moved, and for sale cheap. NICHOLSON, 263 Chicago-av.

VOSE & SONS PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIANOS, ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS. Call and get our prices and terms. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND ORgans of popular makes, taken in exchange for pianos, that we are offering at the very low prices of from $20 to $50. These instruments have been put in first-class order, and will be sold for cash or time, to suit purchasers. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN—All instruments purchased from this house are warranted to be as represented. ADAM SCHAAF.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED INFORMATION CONcerning the whereabouts of Mrs. Mary C. Dean, wife of Mr. G. G. Judd, a tin cutter by trade, of Chicago in 1871. She was last heard of the last of October, 1871. Any one who knows whether she is living or not will please write to MRS. SARAH E. DEAN, 616 Guerero-st., San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—LADIES, SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON the face, arms, and neck removed and the roots instantly killed by the electric needle process, leaving no trace; positively the only remedy which permanently destroys this humiliating blemish. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 211 La Salle-av., near Chicago-av.

PERSONA —MRS. LEROY, THE MOST RELIAble fortune-teller in the city. 3847 State-st. No sign out.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY—
HALSTED-ST.—North of North-av., 48 ft., vacant, east front, $4,000.
CLARK-ST.—Near Division, 26 ft., east front, $7,800.
LEAVITT-ST.—South of North-av., 25 ft., $1,000.
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
On Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Belt R. R., between 57th and 58th-sts., 2 acres.
ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, 95 E. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st.—A choice piece of central business property, 6-story and cellar stone front, at price to pay handsomely on the investment.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS ON COTTAGE GROVE-av.; $10,000 to $100,000; pays 8 to 10 per cent net. Also business block on West Monroe-st., near river; pays 10 per cent; $65,000. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
HIGH, DRY, AND DEEP BUILDING LOTS,
—Fronting on a—
BEAUTIFULLY IMPROVED BOULEVARD, 250 FT. WIDE.
—Being shaded by—
SIX ROWS OF HANDSOME ELM TREES.

Central-boulevard, on leaving the north entrance to Garfield Park, runs one mile directly toward the center of the city, parallel to and only 7 blocks north of Washington-boulevard, to
SACRAMENTO SQUARE, A 4-ACRE PARK.
Turning north at this point it runs directly to Humboldt Park, a distance of ¾ of a mile.

SACRAMENTO SQUARE SUBDIVISION
Is that beautiful piece of land with east and south front at this well-known turn in
CHICAGO'S FAMOUS AND POPULAR DRIVE.

These lots are
NOT SUBJECT TO EXTRA SPECIAL ASSESSMENT
By reason of being boulevard lots.
You can enjoy the luxury of a home on the boulevard, its freedom from dust, attractive shaded lawns, and beautiful flowers at the same rate of assessment paid by those living on obscure mud streets.

CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND SEE PLANS
Of houses that we and our purchasers are going to build on this property. Values of lots sure to double.

WE WILL BUILD YOU A HOUSE OR LOAN YOU MONEY TO BUILD.

One mile inside city; 15 minutes' ride and 5 cents fare by steam-cars; also street-cars. Branch office on the property. Customers taken free from our down-town office. Maps and plat of lots free.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Room 67 Calumet Building, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS ON W. WASHINGton-boulevard, 40 feet, near Wood, for $7,750.
30 or 60 feet between Hoyne and Leavitt; can be bought cheap.
24 feet between Oakley and Western-avs., per foot, $125.
24 or 48 feet adjoining 1030 W. Washington, east of California-av., per foot, $90; $35 per foot under market price.
50 feet near Clarkson-court, s. front, reasonable offer.
100x200 near Albany-av., south front, finest lot on the street for sale; now is the time to buy; in 90 days it will be 20 per cent higher; no finer street in the city to live on.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOMES—CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
WHERE TO FIND THEM.
Call for directory map of Chicago and Suburbs (free) showing location of our numerous subdivisions and how to get there.
Particular Attention is called to
MADISON AND MONROE-ST. SUBDIVISION.
A City within itself, near Garfield Park.
Take Madison-st cars to Sacramento-av. Branch office open and salesman in waiting at all times to show you
CHOICE 6 AND 7 ROOM COTTAGES.
Substantial 6 to 12 room houses.
MADISON-ST. STORES AND LOTS.
Genuine Bargains—Easy Payments.
S. E. GROSS.
Southeast corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—WEST SIDE.
Ogden-av., near Congress-st., 3-story stone front, new; only $8,250.
Blue Island-av., near 17th-st., 2-story and basement brick, well rented; $9,250.
Halsted-st., near 14th, 3-story and basement brick; $14,000.
Halsted-st., south of 12th, well improved; $7,500.
Halsted-st., north of 12th, with large frame building; $7,000.
2 fine 4-story stone fronts, with stores and flats well rented, on 12th-st., near Throop.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A HOME IN FINE locality near Douglas Park call on us and we will show you one.
Fine new, semi-detached, 8-room residences, near Ogden-av. cars and Douglas Park station on the C., B. & Q.
A building restriction and building line in the subdivision, and other desirable features.
Each house has a full lot and is fitted with furnace and all the other conveniences.
Low prices and terms to suit.
Spalding-av. and Twenty-first-st.
SEYMOUR & CO., 95 Washington-st., R. 31.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLDS—
3-story building on Randolph, near Curtis.
3-story building on South Hoyne-av., cor McGrath.
85 East Kinzie, building, with furniture; hotel boarding-house.
Hotel on South Halsted; 60 rooms; furnished; will exchange for farm.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENT—SOUTH-west corner Adams and Peoria-sts., 126x80, with four buildings, rent $2,500; if sold at once will take $25,000; by erecting two additional buildings—stores with flats over, at a cost of $9,000—the rentals can be increased to $4,500, or over 13 per cent on $34,000. M. A. WELLS, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 39.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—476 MARSHFIELD-AV., 2-story and basement octagon-front brick; 10 rooms, bath, etc.; lot 22x100; $3,000 this week. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT IN LAWNDALE BElow market price for cash. SEYMOUR & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE and 40-ft. lot. Inquire on premises, 629 Fifteenth-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR brick house in flats, 5 and 6 rooms each, on Western-av.; will sacrifice; must sell. W. R. HAMILTON, R. 13, 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK STORE AND TWO FLATS, Ogden-av.; price asked will pay purchaser over 12 per cent; rent $960 per annum. L. O. GILLILAND, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 42.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN OUR NEW SUBDIVISION on 21st, 22d, and Hinman-sts., between Leavitt and Oakley; also a few brick houses for sale cheap; easy payments. Our salesman will be on the ground every afternoon. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn st.;
MICHIGAN-AV.—New stone front, 25 ft. wide, fine elevation, rock-faced buff Bedford stone, six large chambers; all chambers on second floor connect; large bath room, finished in selected cherry and birch, porcelain lined bath tub; sewerage and plumbing of the very best quality, having thorough system of ventilation by pipes to the roof; bath room has large outside window; 6 wood mantels of new and expensive designs and one elegant bronze mantel; the parlor is finished in cherry, the library in antique oak, and the dining room English bog oak; stationary sideboards in dining room; $26,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Handsome modern house, with lot 29x180 ft., $27,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New and beautiful modern house, heated by hot water, conservatory for flowers off of dining room, $32,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—New house, 25 ft., $20,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New house, 25 ft., $20,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house, 25 ft., $18,000.
DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, heated by steam, with 100-ft. lot and brick barn. Fine view of the lake. The property cost $40,000; price $30,000. I will submit an offer of $25,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—New modern house, N. E. cor. 32d-st., 25 ft. wide.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome modern house, near 26th-st.; elegant interior; $26,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 1918; stone-front house; heated by steam, with lot 50x168 feet, and brick barn. A bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class residence near 29th-st.; very fine location; $30,000.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—ON WEDNESday, September 21, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m., at my office, Room 61 Adams Express Building, 187 Dearborn-st., Chicago, I shall sell, subject to the approval of the Circuit Court of Cook County, the east half of the north 115.29 feet of Lot 7 in Block 1 in Dyer & Davisson's Subdivision of Section 34, 39, 14, fronting east on Forest-av., 115 29-100 feet, between 33d and 35th-sts., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, except the west 9 feet thereof, which is reserved for a public alley, for the sum of one hundred and one dollars each front foot, and the purchaser to pay the general taxes of 1887, one-half the amount to be paid in cash on delivery of a good Receiver's deed, the balance to be paid in equal payments on or before one, two, and three years, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, to be secured by trust-deed on the premises, any number of front feet to be released from trust-deed on payment of a proportionate sum. Provided that at the time and place above mentioned a higher and better bid or bids shall not then and there be made, in which case the premises described will be sold to the highest and best bidder.
SAMUEL D. WARD, Receiver of the Republic Life-Insurance Company. CHICAGO, Sept. 12, 1887.

FOR SALE—3157 Calumet-av., new modern brown-stone house, 12 rooms, all handsomely decorated, 5 elegant mantels, large closets, bath, etc., hardwood interior; will sell with or without furniture and carpets (which are nearly new), bric-a-brac, paintings, etc.; will also sell establishment consisting of 3 horses, carriages, buggy, sleighs, and harness; will sell separate or together; terms to suit purchaser. Call on or address OWNER, 644 Rialto Building, or on the premises after 4 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR BRICK houses on St. Lawrence-av., north of 43d; steam and cable-cars; $4,800. W. R. HAMILTON, R. 13, 95 Clark-st., or 4235 St. Lawrence-av.

FOR SALE—NEW AND ELEGANT NINE-ROOM brown stone front houses; terms to suit—monthly, annual, or cash—on Rhodes-av., just south of 31st-st., near 31st-st. Illinois Central Railroad Station, cable and cross line cars; open. Go and see them. GEO. J. TITUS, Owner, 172 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER ON MICHIGAN-av., 76 ft. front, north of 31st-st. Will sell at a bargain with buildings. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., north of 32d-st., cheap and on time. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST. new brick residence; only $5,100. P. A. GEORGE, 53 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT $60,000 CASH—20 ACRES ON a South Side grand boulevard; must have money. Address OWNER, 172 31st-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE NEW FLATS 3216, 3226, 3221 Lowe-av., pressed brick, near 5 lines of cars, $3,500, easy terms; new flats to rent. Lots with 12 foot building line and handsome trees. Agent on the ground; also new houses in suburbs, $1,450 to $1,600. DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE—THE 6-STORY BUILDING NORTH-east corner of Dearborn and Harrison-sts.; a decided bargain; some acre property taken in payment. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st.: The choicest and cheapest corner on Drexel-boulevard, 100 or 200x250 ft.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY WELL-BUILT, modern new residence; all latest improvements; hardwood finish throughout; near Potter Palmer's residence, North Side; price, $19,000; possession at once; also two less expensive modern houses in same locality. E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—403 ONTARIO-ST., NEW 3-STORY and basement house; the interior arrangement of this house is pleasing and convenient, and we invite the attention of parties looking for a purchase. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A 2-STORY AND basement dwelling, Howe-st., north of Centre; fine double lot; large barn; one desiring such a property for a comfortable home will find this worth investigating; will give possession. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—STYLISH BROWN-STONE FRONT, North Side, east of Dearborn-av., new and modern, $8,000; easy terms. This is a bargain and must be sold. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—THE RESIDENCE, 71 Grant-place, 3 blocks from Lincoln Park. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ORCHARD-ST., NEAR GARFIELD-av.—A 3-story brick flat; will net 10 per cent; price $5,500. ¼ to ½ cash.
Corner Garfield-av., 47 by 90 feet, frame cottages, $6,500.
Corner Burling and Webster, 23 by 80 feet, $2,100. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO.—N. E. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts. Ten-room brick house, Rush-st., near Bellevue-place, and lot 27x125 to alley; cheapest on North Side for the money; $8,625.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, MODERN-BUILT RESIdences, Nos. 374, 376, and 378 Ontario-st. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, WOODLAWN, OR Hyde Park:

At Woodlawn—One 2-story and attic, with stone basement, finished off in two flats of 6 rooms each, now renting for $600, and room enough on the lot for another duplicate house; lot 50x165.20 feet; alley on the north and 20-foot alley in the rear. Price, $6,000. Also one nearly duplicate to this one for $5,200; close to station. Also one 8-room house, with lot 66 feet frontage, for $4,000. Also one elegant house, 8 rooms, east front, lot 50x165; price, $4,100. Also one 10-room house, hardwood finish, lot 50x165; price, $6,500 (never been occupied). Also one fine 8-room house close to station, lot 35x120; price, $3,800. Also one fine 8-room house, with lot 50x220, on the ridge and in the grove, east front, at only $5,500. Also one 25-foot lot close to station for $1,000, and other choice lots in different parts of Woodlawn.

Also one new house of 7 rooms in Hyde Park, between 57th and 58th-sts.; lot 50 feet frontage; price only $3,000.

At Englewood—One 10-room house; lot 32½x125; price, $5,000. Also two 9-room houses on 25-foot lots at $4,500 each; all modern conveniences; streets macadamized, sewer, water, and gas, only three minutes' walk from Eastern Illinois depot; 5-cent fare to city. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st., Or Woodlawn office, 63d-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE ACRE PROPERTY—
I will sell at this time about one-third (and no more) of choice acre tracts, selected with great care several years ago—viz.:
56 acres, cornering on the lake and fronting south end of Jackson Park.
40 acres near Grand Crossing, cor. 81st-st. and Woodlawn-av.
19½ acres at Parkside.
61 acres cor. 71st and Wood-sts., with Belt Railway connection.
30 acres near South Englewood, cor. Halsted and 95th-st.
40 acres on the ridge, Morgan Park.
20 acres cor. Robey and 47th.
WM. C. REYNOLDS, 56 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—Houses of from 7 to 10 rooms in North Evanston and Glencoe at prices ranging from $1,600 to $4,500; one-fifth cash, balance in monthly payments; lots for sale cheaper than any commission man can sell them at; a few choice acres on the lake-shore in Glencoe at a bargain. Free ride to see property. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—
Hawthorne-place, two lots, very cheap, near the lake; this is the most desirable street in Lake View; only 4¼ miles from Court-House.
Evanston-av., east front, near Roscoe-st., one block from lake.
Buckingham-place, near Evanston-av., south front; lots 50x133.
Roscoe-st., near Evanston-av., lots 50x133; good locality.
All of the above lots are "Lake Shore District," and are accessible by steam and street cars; sewer, water, and gas-mains in streets.
McCONNELL BROS., Room 19, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100X164 ON WOODLAWN-AV., NEAR Fifty-first-st. Cornell-av. lots, east front, $100 per foot. 300 feet on Oakenwald-av., $90 per foot. 300 feet on Barkeley-av., $60 per foot. 100 feet deep lots on Greenwood-av. Several choice acre tracts on Stony Island-av., near Jackson Park, suitable for immediate subdivision. Will show property. Several tracts on Seventy-ninth-st., west of Cheltenham depot. 5, 10, or 20 acres with reparian rights at Seventy-eighth-st., at station near Windsor Park. BARTOW A. ULRICH, 94 Washington-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON KIMBARK-AV. Special inducements to those who will improve; including corner of 49th-st. Other residence lots and residences at Kenwood and Hyde Park. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., SOUTH OF OAKLAND Station, 50 feet at $95; 40 feet on Greenwood-av. at $90, both choice and cheap. P. A. GEORGE, 53 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE PROPOSED ELEVATED road lots in our new subdivision, just south of Washington Park, on 63d-st., St. Lawrence, McChesney, and Vincennes-avs; streets made, sidewalks and water-pipes in; two blocks from Cottage Grove cable, five blocks from State-st. cable; these lots will double in value in one year, and will be sold now on easy terms. HULING, JOHNSON & CO., 105 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, SEC. 28, TOWN OF LYONS, only $350 per acre; 76 acres in Sec. 30, Town of Lake, $800 per acre; will subdivide into lots and sell for $300 each. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st., R. 2.

FOR SALE—PARK MANOR, HYDE PARK LOTS, near cable road, at a bargain for quick sale; 2 lots, together or separate. P 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, EAST front, overlooking Lake Michigan, on Lake-av., near Oakwood, one of the choicest corners in Oakland (city limits); contains 12 rooms; dining room and kitchen on main story; two large plate-glass bay windows, furnace, gas-fixtures, screens, storm windows, large bathroom, laundry, numerous closets; house in excellent order, needing no repairs. Lot 25 feet front. Price $9,000. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST GOTTEN HOLD OF two special bargains in acre property in the most active of the southern suburbs of the city; 20 acres at 97th-st. and Stewart-av., adjoining Fernwood, at $750, lots selling at $200 to $400; also 20 acres south of Washington Heights, in Sec. 29, only $225, worth $300. Call and investigate these; they are cheap. HULING, JOHNSON & CO., 105 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT $5,000 RESIDENCE, new, in the most choice location in Ravenswood, for $4,000. P 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—EAST-FRONT LOT ON improved street; good location. P. A. GEORGE, 53 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SUBURBAN HOUSE; 100 acres; modern buildings; running water; fruit and shade trees; park. A. W. OVITT, 902 Jackson.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS; EASY PAYments; 23 minutes' ride from Polk-st. Depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; on Winter and Desplaines-sts., near 52d-st., 2 blocks from 55th-st. Depot; water-pipes and sidewalks laid. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE GROVE LOTS ON THE ridge, 50x180, surrounded by fine residences, only 2 blocks from depot at Tracy Height, second station north of Morgan Park, on Rock Island Road; price, for a short time only, $10 per foot. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AND LOTS JUST outside of city limits; large tract, about 40 acres, surrounding property well improved; lake water on the property; sewerage and surface drainage perfect; rapid transit unsurpassed in Cook County. FRANK KNAPP, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—GOOD BARGAIN—We will sell on very easy payments a handsome new eight-room house on stone basement for $3,500, and another for $4,500; both have all modern conveniences and elegantly finished, on stone basements, on paved streets, in best locality. Several houses in process of erection. P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st. D. M. YOUNG, 6550 Yale-st.

FOR SALE—OFFER WANTED FOR 44x150 CORner lot near Morgan Park Depot. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—IN RAVENSWOOD—A COMFORTable suburban residence; 9-room house; broad piazza; hot and cold water; furnace; stable, etc.; all in prime condition. Corner lots 92 feet front, Paulina and Wilson-sts.; best locality in town; two blocks from both steam and horse cars. Also two vacant lots, 50x162 feet. Terms to suit purchaser. Call at house or apply to owner, S. M. MARSHALL, 243 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY PAYMENTS ON Fullerton-av., cor. Western, 4 miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¼ cents; no cash payments required of parties making improvements. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN KENWOOD DISTRICT, Hyde Park; $70 per foot and upwards. Send for list. DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—NEW HOUSES. Nos. 8920 and 8922 Exchange-av., 10 and 14 rooms each; lots 37½x125; will be sold cheap for small cash payment down, balance to suit purchaser, or will take well-located vacant lots. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—House and lot on Oakwood-av., just south of 42d-st., 2-story and cellar, 9 rooms; hall in centre of house; rooms each side; lot 44¼ feet frontage; street macadamized, sewer, water, and gas; house has all modern conveniences; furnace and gas fixtures. Price $6,500. Look at it. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD—400 FEET AT A BARgain, south of Forty-fifth-st., east of Drexel-boulevard, or will trade the whole or part for improved property. Address P 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—400X161 FEET, PRAIRIE-AV., COR. 46th-st. Buy this now and take benefit of Elevated R. R. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—DELIGHTFUL HOMES FOR ALL AT La Grange. Call for tickets at 85 Washington-st., Room 3. C. W. RICHMOND & CO.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH PARK ON ILL. CEN. R. R. No. 229 57th-st., new 9-room house, partly hardwood finish, basement, furnace, gas, water, and sewerage; 35-foot frontage; improved street; price $4,500; little cash, balance as rent. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—Choice east front lot on Pine Grove-av., 50x225, one block from lake. McCONNELL BROS., Room 19, 143 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEBRASKA LANDS—FIFTY THOUsand acres in Lincoln Co. in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to HUGH RALSTON, Rock Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—LARGE PAYING INTEREST IN lake-shore property; palatial buildings and large timbered tract. Owner, 74 Rush-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM, 40 ACRES, PEACHES, apples, cherries, quinces, grapes, and all kinds of small fruit. For particulars apply to M. G. HOAGGE, 77 Board of Trade.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY HOME THAT PAYS 10 per cent. A lovely 9-room Gothic country-seat in peach belt on shore of Lake Michigan, two miles from St. Joseph, with fourteen acres covered with peaches, grapes, pears, etc.; easy access to Chicago by rail and fast passenger steamers; cost $10,000; will sell at once for $5,500, as owner has bought in California. For particulars apply to JOHN H. LEE, Box 102, St. Joe, Mich.

FOR SALE—WELL IMPROVED FARM OF 160 acres of fine prairie land one mile from Springfield, Ill., price $10,000. There are fourteen coal mines in operation around Springfield, and the coal underlying this land will in the near future bring as much money as now asked for the farm. This is a fine opening for an investment. The owner is going to California. Address E. S. SCHROCK, Springfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—A 200-ACRE FARM, NEAR HOMEwood, on the Illinois Central Railroad, all under cultivation; new 14-room brick and stone dwelling, slate roof; fine lawn; young orchard; 10 acres of timber; good barns, wells, etc. We will sell this farm on easy terms. For a bargain call on the owners. O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — CALIFORNIA — BARGAINS IN acres and lots; blocks also in San Francisco; will guarantee every representation; get particulars; no humbug; safe, profitable, sure; headquarters for California investments. BURGE & WARREN, 107 Dearborn-st.

PINE AND COAL LANDS.

PINE, COAL, MINERAL, AND FARM LANDS—Large tracts of pine, in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, of the finest quality, near good markets, for sale cheap. Excellent farms, well improved. Splendid iron lands. Two fine bodies of coal in Iowa, beside some very desirable city lots and real estate of all kinds. Call or write whether you wish to buy or sell. FLOWER & LUSK, 140 and 141 New Ins. Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS WISHING TO MAKE quick sale of West Side real estate will do well to leave particulars NOW at this office. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOTS OR EUROPEAN HOTEL FOR improved farm in Codington County, Dakota. Room 17, 166 East Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS TO sell on West Side. Wicker and Humboldt Park district preferred. PETER M. LAGONI, corner of North and Western-avs.

WANTED—IOWA UNIMPROVED LANDS FOR $3,000 grocery store in city, fine stock. Room 17, 166 East Washington-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE FOR surveying. Address N 36, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS BETWEEN GARFIELD and Humboldt Parks for a clean stock of drugs. Address Lock-Box 414, Kankakee, Ill.

SEVERAL HIGHLY IMPROVED FARMS IN Illinois, less than 100 miles from Chicago, to exchange for city or suburban realty. Room 17, 166 East Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 6-ACRE BLOCK, COR. INDIana-av. and 78th-st., all clear, for a house and lot on North or South Sid worth $10,000 to $12,000; will pay cash difference or assume $2,000 to $4,000. E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—FINELY-LOCATED LOTS ADjoining the Pullman property on south for farm. OWNER, 126 Washington-st., Room 32.

TO EXCHANGE — CLEAN STOCK OF DRY goods, clothing, boots and shoes for real estate and cash, or notes. Address Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—$8,000 EQUITY IN FOUR NEW brick houses, West Side, for farm or merchandise. S. D. OVITT, 88 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED FARM FOR STOCK of goods. Address Box 100, Hillisburg, Ind.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR SURveying? Address O 43, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR KENtucky timbered blue-grass land? Clear title; near co. seat. Address A. J. MILLER, Frankfort, Ind.

BUILDINGS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, 128 West Washington-st.; price $850. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 East Randolph-st., or owner, 3645 Vernon-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BALDWIN RANGES, RADIANT SUN BASE-burners; warranted best and cheapest; ask your dealer. Manufactured by BALDWIN & CO., Kinzie and La Salle-sts.

FURNITURE COMPLETE IN HOUSE,
2130 Michigan-av. boulevard,
For sale for balance due on chattel mortgage, on which $600 has been paid and will be allowed the purchaser.
IT IS A RARE BARGAIN.
For particulars apply at
JAMES CASEY'S,
147 and 149 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOLID MAHOGANY SUIT OF FURniture, cheap, cost $700. 3747 Lake-av.

GET YOUR IRON BEDS AT THE CHICAGO Iron Bed Company's, 49 Wells-st.; iron beds for servants, coachmen, etc., $5 upwards.

NORTH SIDE—FOR SALE—FURNISHED FLAT. Address M 13, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BARGAINS IF TAKEN AT ONCE—
A gentle, pet black Morgan mare, $100.
A phaeton (3 platform springs), $100.
A two-wheel, high dog cart, $75.
A half-rockaway carriage, $150.
Can be seen Sunday before 12 o'clock. 6205 Woodlawn-av., Woodlawn Park.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF GOOD, CHEAP horses and mares; horse, buggy, and harness; horse, phaeton, and harness; two-wheel carts and phaetons in good order, or will trade for large horses. 809 and 806 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—THE BALANCE OF the G. L. Bradley stock, consisting of carriages, phaetons, buggies, etc.; must be sold within 10 days. JAMES HUME, 350 and 352 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE NEARLY NEW TOP WAGON, harness, and horse, together or separate; price $150. Rear 21 East Congress-st.

FOR SALE — 6-YEAR-OLD SOUND 17-HANDS bay coupe horse; No. 1 style and action. 23 Ewing-place.

FOR SALE—BAY MARE 6 YEARS OLD, PERfectly sound and kind, phaeton, and harness, together or separately. 200 Thirtieth-st.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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SUBURBAN.

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WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$9 PER MONTH, ONE FLAT, 498 Campbell-av.
$12 per month, 6 rooms, 437 Western-av.
$12 per month, one flat, 1157 Grenshaw-st.
$8 per month, one flat, 572 Ogden-av.
$20 per month, 10-room brick house, with all modern improvements, 529 South Western-av. Inquire 540 South Western-av.

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TO RENT—CHOICE 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, 148 La Salle-av.; rent cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—RARE OPPORTUNITY—FINE FLAT of 7 rooms, gas-fixtures, bath, etc., unexceptionable neighborhood, from Oct. 1, $18; will sell part of furniture. Address for one week, K 55, Tribune.

SUBURBAN.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

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NORTH SIDE.

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TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—832 West Indiana-st., new store with flat over, together or separate; $30 for both. 4-room flat in rear of same; only $8. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

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Additional liability of Stockholders ... 500,000.00
Interest paid on deposits from day of receipt for full months. Accounts solicited.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE RAW MATERIAL FOR FIFTY YEARS OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

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The most important work of a general and popular character issued in England during the jubilee year is "The Reign of Queen Victoria A Survey of Fifty Years of Progress." Although essentially popular, dealing with the affairs of the people in a methodical and plain way, its bulk and price will exclude it from the great mass of readers. It is a large octavo, two volumes—the first 994 pages and the second 611. The editor is the able Oxonian, Thomas Humphry Ward, and he has had the services of distinguished specialists for many of his chapters. Gen. Wolseley writes the story of the army and Col. Sir C. W. Wilson supplements that with a note on the ordnance survey. The navy is discussed by Lord Brassey; the administration of law by Lord Justice Bowen. Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, Chairman of committee in the House of Commons and a recreant Gladstonian, expounds imperial finance. Sir Henry Sumner Maine, a very high authority, contributes the chapter on India. The Rev. Dr. Edwin Hatch has endeavored to be impartial with his allotment of "Religion and the Churches"; and Ireland was turned over, as might be expected, to a well-known landlord. This article deals only with the first volume. The work is printed, as all first-class English books are, in large, beautiful type, on fine paper; and the topics are indexed conveniently on the wide margin.

Of the work as a whole it may be said that it is history written by men of business. It has no pretense to style, if we except the chapter on schools in the second volume by Matthew Arnold. Even Dr. Garnett, who was chosen for literature and the press, covers his themes as dryly and as succinctly as possible. Departmental reports could not be stiffer; the work is, in truth, the Blue Books of fifty years condensed; its value, therefore, for reference as well as for study is inestimable. If it be not history, it is its raw material; and, being without pretense or style, it may possibly contain more substance of truth.

Its scope can be conceived when it is recollected that during the reign of the Queen the changes have occurred which now cover the world with railways and telegraphs and the sea with steamships; which, through legislation and the pressing upward of the people, have altered the British Islands from a government by monarchy and aristocracy into a monarchical democracy, with the crown slowly but inevitably gliding from the sovereign to the popular will; changes which have filled the world with inventions for saving labor and escaping pain; which have added at least 150,000,000 to the subjects of the British crown; and have caused a new world, little resembling the countenance of the mother, to spring up in the Pacific colonies.

Dr. Ward assumes that the fifty years following the battle of Salamis, the fifty years following the battle of Pharsalia, were epochs of immense influence upon the destinies of the human race. No one will deny his contention that the period covered by Victoria's rule surpasses either or both of them in extent and permanency of material; but it must be conceded to the lover of Greece that all later time has added little to the total of intellectual principles, philosophic and esthetic, which were the world's from even before the battle of Pharsalia was fought. How all but exclusively material is the story of fifty years of British progress—the greatest fifty in the existence of the sovereignty—is revealed by the chapter heads of these two great volumes. In 1,200 pages the ideal, art, science—and that by no means purely ideal—the drama, education, and religion, and that very largely material, occupy altogether one-tenth. The rest is devoted to wealth, cotton and iron, locomotion and transport, extension of territory, finance, armies and navies, and the development of industrial association.

The writers had, with one exception, congenial tasks. The natural complacency of the Englishman may well rejoice in showing that England and Wales have increased in population 90 per cent and Scotland 60, and that London itself has grown from twenty-two inhabitants per acre to fifty-one. It is not a part of the commentator's duty to deplore the evils augmented inevitably by this density of human beings; for, with the wizard's art, they show also that wages have increased, that necessaries are cheaper, that pleasures are more numerous and more accessible. Statistics of a jubilee omit slums. The legitimate gratification which may be felt in the fact that while the value of the imports was £66,000,000 fifty years ago, it is now £374,000,000, and that exports have increased from £58,000,000 to £271,000,000, is not to be diminished by any sombre insinuation of human misery in dock dens, ship bottoms, malarial mills, and mines full of death damp. The boast that, while Victoria was Queen of only 90,000,000 subjects in India when she mounted the throne, she now is Empress of 255,000,000, is not to be chilled by admissions that during the reign millions not estimated have died of famine while British ships have carried away annually increased cargoes of food, and that the native manufactures, before the arrival of the British multiform and flourishing, have been ruined for the benefit of Manchester.

It is true that there has been an apparent improvement. It is the way with each generation to claim to have improved upon its predecessor. The Briton claims that because prize-fighting, dog-fighting, and cock-fighting have been condemned by law the people amuse themselves more rationally; but if one of the devotees of the brutal in pastimes should have a chance to speak up he would doubtless remark that taxes were not so high in those days and workingmen had not to buy so many dresses and gauds for wives and children. It is certain that newspapers are more widely diffused; it is not disputed that they contain more intelligence of the world and bring men more into contact with each other. But the demure deacon of the rural church, who never defiled his fingers with a print in his life, would ask the pious and complacent rector of the charge if he had ever examined the contents of the papers most widely distributed among the poor—the police weeklies and the vile romances which have come in to consume the hours that used to be spent in Bible-reading and prayer.

With still more reason the man of the past may inquire whether, since armies and navies are vaster and more costly than ever before; since the maintenance of a royal family is a greater burden to the taxpayer than at any earlier period; since there are more churches, and parsons, and Bishops and less religion than ever; since suicides have multiplied as science has advanced; since wars have become more bloody as civilization has expanded; since having ceased to slay each other for the love of God, men have generally ceased to believe in one; whether, all things considered, the progress of the last fifty years should constitute so pleasant a subject for contemplation. The essayist who sums up the legislation of the reign in a spirit worthy of a victor in Olympian games fails to see that there is not yet in Great Britain the germ of local self-government, that the first seed of true democracy is not yet vitalized there. Yet he makes much of the recently acquired electoral privileges of the masses, smoothly ignoring the truth that the government of the empire is today as perfectly aristocratic, as Bourbonish and as brutal as it was in the time of Cromwell, when members of Parliament kept their seats or lost their heads at his pleasure.

The exception among the writers who found their tasks congenial is the Irish landlord Sir Rowland Blennerhassett. His capacity for doing work so responsible may be judged by his mention of Horace Greeley as "the defender of State rights and the champion of the Democratic party"; and that not after offering bail for Jefferson Davis, but as far back as O'Connell's repeal movement, with the object of which—home-rule—he publicly sympathized. Sir Rowland quotes liberally from German and from French writers about Ireland; but when he studies the problem on the spot his vision fails. With an instinct of prudence and an aspect of moderation he quotes Gaven Duffy on some phases of the struggle and A. M. Sullivan on others. Desirous of getting rid of his estates while land still has some value he favors a purchase plan on the model of that adopted in Bavaria forty years ago. He knows the end must come; for, after sitting in the House of Commons for an Irish constituency during twenty consecutive years, on fraudulent pledges of sympathy with the people, he betrayed them the moment those pledges could be effectuated—in 1885; and both he and his son were dismissed from Parliamentary functions.

So exact is he that he cites official figures on revenue and bank deposits; and so stupid is he about their palpable significance that he points to the increase in both as evidence of the material progress of Ireland, blind to the dominant fact that millions have had to leave the country to escape famine; that hundreds of thousands actually died of want during the reign of the Queen; that increased taxation represents only vicious misgovernment on a declining population; and that while the bank deposits of the landlords have increased the inmates of the poor-houses have also increased, despite continual compulsory emigration. His summary of historical events is fair enough, concise and reliable, so long as his personal opinions and vested interests are not involved. But, a Unionist of stringent conviction, he is totally untrustworthy in his deductions, slanderous in dealing with political opponents, paltry and unmanly in discussing the living questions of present political discussion.

The chapter on Ireland is the weak and delusive spot in the first volume. The story of colonial growth is of profound interest although told with solemn severity; the statistical compilations are exhaustive and well arranged. The chapter on Imperial Finance is more lucid but less entertaining than Mr. Gladstone would have made it. It shows that during the reign all protective duties were abolished, and all excise duties on domestic manufactures, except intoxicating liquors; it shows the establishment of uniform, simple, and identical taxation throughout the Kingdom; and it shows also that by changing bases of calculation the figures of the imperial tax assessor may be made to serve the most contradictory ends. Mr. Courtney, albeit like the Ambassador in "Love's Labor Lost,"

A man of sovereign parts he is esteemed,

has no difficulty in demonstrating by one set of figures that taxation is higher than it was fifty years ago and by another that it is lower; and with the same complacent artfulness with which he is wont to ignore the Parnellites when he choses they shall not speak in committee he permits the reader to decide for himself that after the figures have done every turn demanded they are utterly unreliable.

THE BRILLIANT MEN OF TODAY.

Shining Samples of Conversation Heard on the Street and in the Office.

When Shakspeare pronounced his prize-eulogy on "Man" he should not have failed to mention that, besides being infinit in faculty and godlike in apprehension, man also possesses exceptional merit as a conversationalist. Man as a conversationalist leads the verbal german. In ordinary speech he uses 300 words. "This copiousness," says Buffon, "we may justly pride ourselves, is but rarely observed in the lower animals."

Conversation is an art. But it is an art of which, strangely enough, romancers, historians, and dramatists have never grasped the full measure and dignity. Their characters converse simply to carry on a plot, to convey information, or to express ideas; but obviously it can be only when people converse with the one lofty, unshackled purpose of conversing that they exhaust the full capabilities of the verbal art.

A few examples will show this beyond a peradventure; they may also show any thinking man who reads them a couple of days' journey beyond the dark and silent tomb.

CONVERSATION I.

First, we have two men meeting on the street. They are not in a poem; they will not cabin their remarks in blank verse, nor generously finish out the feet of each other's lines. They are not in a history to tell Aristides how weary they are of hearing about Aristides, the Just, and to ask him to politely write his name on the ostracizing clamshell. They are not in a drama as First and Second Citizen, to say:

First citizen—This is heavy news.

Second citizen—Aye! Marked you the King?

First citizen—I did. (Enter procession headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.) I marked him with a piece of red chalk and an elderly egg.

Second citizen—Gimme light.

No; these two gentlemen are here simply to converse. It is art for art's sake.

Nice day today.

Yes, 'tis so. Cleared off first rate.

Yes, it has. Get some good weather now.

Yes, we will so. (Reflectively.) Streets little muddy yet.

Yes, but 'nother good day will dry them up.

O, yes! Well, it's a good deal better day than I expected. You see, I brought my umbrella.

Yes, so I see. So I perceive. Well, you may need it.

I may; there's no telling.

Generally bring mine. Didn't today, and still it hasn't rained. Ha, ha! Can't understand it! Ha, ha!

(Coldly.) Hum! (Brightening up with new jest of his own.) That's the way with me; leave my umbrella at home and it's sure to rain. Ha, ha, ha, ha!

(Coldly.) Hum! (Enthusiastically.) And if I take my umbrella with me, it'll be as dry as a bone for a month. Ha, ha, o, ha-ha, ha-ha, o, ha, ha, ha!

Hum! Well, which way you going?

(Still laughing.) O, ha, ha! Take the—o, ha, ha—car, I believe.

Well, good-day.

Ha, ha, good-day.

CONVERSATION II.

City office of Harrison. Enter Briggs.

Harrison (jumping up)—Well, I'll swear! Briggs!

Briggs (bursting with joy)—How are you? (They shake hands.)

Harrison (with feeling)—Sit down.

Briggs—I thought I'd drop in——

Harrison—I should think so! When d'you come up?

Briggs—On the ten-forty.

Harrison—How's the wife?

Briggs—First rate.

Harrison—Children well?

Briggs—Tough as beavers.

Harrison—That's good. Wife come with you?

Briggs (cheerfully)—No; she couldn't get off very well.

(*They run short of ideas.*)

Harrison (Taking new wind)—How's the world been using you?

Briggs—First rate. How 'zit you?

Harrison—First rate.

Briggs (brightly)—That's business.

Harrison—You're looking ten years younger'n I last saw you; what you been doing with yourself?

Briggs—Just what I was going to ask you.

(*Silence.*)

Harrison (flashing up)—How's everything in Omaha?

Briggs (catching enthusiastically at same conversational straw)—O, tip-top! Flourishing!

(*They flash down again.*)

Briggs—Well, I suppose I must be going.

Harrison—O, sit down!

Briggs—I wanted to get to the bank——

Harrison (rashly polite)—You've got two hours yet.

Briggs—Well, there were some other things——

Harrison (polite, but not rash)—If you think you must—you'll come in again?

Briggs—Certainly!

(They, with difficulty, tear themselves apart, and immediately after return to a state of sanity.)—*Puck.*

Sherman's Strength in Ohio.

Toledo Blade: The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, though generally well informed on political matters, is very much mistaken when it declares that "there is no doubt about the solidity of the Ohio delegation to the National Republican Convention in favor of Sherman." The fact is, unless at least one-half the Republicans of the State diametrically change their views within the next nine months Mr. Sherman cannot receive anything like a solid delegation. The Ohio Republicans take a broad and National view of the Presidential question. They honor John Sherman, fully recognize his great ability, and are a unit in giving him the highest office in the gift of the State—the Senatorship—but they are divided in opinion on the Presidential question, and have been so for years. A very large number prefer somebody else for that office. And we regard the campaign that was begun at the Toledo convention to secure a solid delegation next year as utterly hopeless. The resolution of indorsement went through without opposition only because of a promise from Mr. Sherman that he would state in his speech before the convention that he did not consider the resolution as of any binding force—a pledge which he scrupulously fulfilled.

So Near and Yet So Far.

American newspapers are read here now much more than they formerly were, and the Mexican people are becoming somewhat familiar with affairs in the United States, says the *Two Republics* of the City of Mexico. Still, it is a deplorable fact that the American and Mexican people know less about each other than they do about the principal nations of Europe, whereas the very contiguity of their respective territories makes it desirable and almost necessary that the reverse should be the case.

GOING THROUGH COLLEGE.

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR A POOR YOUNG MAN TO CONSIDER.

The Hard Lines of the Youth Who Proposes to Work Himself Through—He Can Live at Nine Cents a Meal, but Must Beware of Wily Landladies and College Pie—Ann Arbor's Possibilities in the Way of Plain Living and High Thinking.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—You have about made up your mind to enter the university next month, there to begin your college life, and you are a little in doubt as to whether your funds will hold out. Let us consider one or two items together, my boy.

First of all, you will abandon any ideas you may have as to securing some small commercial or professional position, the income from which you would use to assist you through the college year. Your university work will require all your time, and, besides, such a position as you seek is a decidedly rare specimen indeed. Out of 1,500 young men at the university probably not more than a dozen have outside positions of any sort whatever, and these, at best, are decidedly poor. Perhaps some kind professional man might employ you to tend his cow or horse or chop wood for your breakfast; or some hard-hearted boarding-house mistress might allow you to serve table for your meals, provided you did not break too many dishes; but these opportunities are mere windfalls and cannot be depended upon. If you care to do any work do it in the long summer vacation, the best and indeed the only proper season open to you.

You should, therefore, by all means see your way clear for the year, or for at least six months, before you set out for the university town. There are poor young men who come to Ann Arbor, stay through the college year, and run so heavily in debt that all the severest labors of a long vacation cannot lift it. The consequences are that the young man is absent the next year, probably selling sheep-shears or canvassing for some war volume, thus earning money to rid himself of his old enemy and return in the autumn of the third year to begin his second term. Ten to one he is again financially shipwrecked before the year draws to its close. Now, such an unfortunate man—and there are many like him—will eventually clutch the coveted sheepskin, but consider the sacrifice of time. It is going to take him from five to nine years to accomplish what others more fortunately situated can do in four years. In this pell-mell nineteenth century eight years are worth more than a college education to any young man who would get his start fairly and squarely.

You will want to live as you did at home, so your first care will be to secure a room. There are no dormitories connected with the university, so you must look about the town for lodgings the same as any other sojourner would. You need not search long. Every tree-trunk, every fence-post, every bill-board will be plastered over with little slips of paper telling you of good rooms and their marvelous cheapness. Examine a number and you will soon come to the conclusion that these student-rooms are very dear, judged by room rents in large cities. You will be asked to pay from $12 to $15 per month for a couple of ordinary rooms, more or less bare, more or less dilapidated with the wear and tear administered by the students of several generations. You can secure most elegant quarters in Chicago or Detroit at the same rate, have a private bath and regal fittings, but do not grumble if here you have to pay $15 for some old chairs, a couple of tables, one or two advertising cards for oil-paintings, a mirror that twists your face awry, making you squint dreadfully, and a bed that looks like a towel spread over a horse block. Your fire and light you must, as a rule, provide yourself.

You will also discover that all rooms are spoken of as "suites." It's a "suite" in a university town, whether the rooms are connected or not. Do not complain if your "suite" consists of a bedroom about the size of a small pulpit and as inviting as a smoke-house, with the sitting-room large, bare, and with the gloomy prospect of an old grave-yard filling your only window; consider yourself fortunate if the tail end of your "suite" is in the cellar and the head in the garret. The first suite I occupied in Ann Arbor had one room containing two blind windows, a lop-sided, creeky floor, a ceiling innabited by rats and squirrels (whisking about in the dead of night and frightening a man to death), and a three-dollar stove, while the other room was at the end of a long, cold hall skilfully poised over a wood-shed. These sumptuous apartments were worth just $12 per month.

You may, however, decide that you do not care for two rooms. One plain room, with tables, chairs, and a bed, can be secured in a tolerable locality for $8 per month, or in some cases for a trifle less. Occasionally one can secure a heated room for this money, but such rare opportunities are soon snapped up by the older students. As the summer months come on there is always more or less changing of quarters, and consequently bargains are to be looked for. I know of several well-to-do young men who have paid but $2 per month for their quarters during the warm season just preceding the close of the college year. Such cases are, however, quite rare. If you decide on living with a chum the figures given will be decreased almost one-half, each man paying his part. Most students chum in Ann Arbor, either from motives of economy or companionship.

Of course you will need to board. Here is where, unless taken squarely in hand, you will rush so straight to your doom that in less than two months you will be wearing a linen-pad as large as the clubtopsail of an ocean smack (whatever that is), and be drearily bearing aloft a face strangely like your grandfather's clock. Like Thomas Carlyle, there will be no guessing where you might not have ended were you not a dyspeptic. For the board is so cheap, and the fire is so very deceptive, and you are so young and thoughtless——!

All board is surprisingly cheap in Ann Arbor. First-class board, however, cannot be secured at any price, just why being a mystery into which mere lack of demand certainly does not enter. The best board in town costs about $4 per week, while very good average board is to be obtained at $3.50 and $3. Most students pay but $2.50, many $2.25 and $2, while a good number—who board in clubs—get their week's subsistence for $1.87. This is less than nine cents for a meal, less than 30 cents for a day. You go to a railroad station and buy an iron-clad sandwich and you pay 10 cents for it; you go to a free lunch house and it will cost you 15 cents for a beefsteak so tough that you imagine it was carved off the hoof; you go to a penny restaurant and a cup of black coffee costs at least a dime; but here are men who work all day and then burn midnight oil by the gallon, who do one of the very severest kinds of intellectual labor, who are forever pondering over mathematics that would kill an 11-year-old mule at forty rods—and all on the nourishment obtained from a nine-cent meal! Your astonishment will disappear when I tell you that all this marvel of cheapness depends on coöperation alone. A club is usually made up of from ten to twenty young men who hire a hall and a cook and appoint one of their number to look after the buying, for which service he is awarded free board. Everything is bought at wholesale, if possible, and the cost shared by each member. So it is that the price of board varies from week to week, with the markets, but is generally less than $2. I once asked a club boarder how he fared. "Well," he replied, with a smile, "we have just tons and tons of mush as a staple; we have good meat once a day, all the milk we care to drink, coffee in the morning, tea at night, besides potatoes and bread and one side dish, with an occasional piece of pie, and a roast chicken Sunday." It is on such board as this that many who rise to be our best men work their way through college, proving that grit can do more than guineas.

The average price for board is $2.50 per week, for which sum very good board can be obtained at hundreds of places. The variety, to be sure, take it by the year, does not run through a very great arc of change, but in a good place one can nearly always have a chop for breakfast, a roast and two or more side dishes for dinner, and a hearty supper. Many students try to obtain variety by moving from place, like a strolling minstrel; tired of the flavor of hash on one street they fatten up on the odor of veal on the next. I have known students who, in this way, have had as many as sixteen boarding-houses in almost as many weeks.

Of course where competition is so close many inducements are held out to students. I know of one popular student boarding-house where the chief card is the dessert! Board there, and you will be turned loose in a large house where you will find places for over a hundred; with tables set in every room and hallway from cellar to garret; with boys coming in at all imaginable hours, and the clatter of knives around you from early morning till late at night. You will witness 5 o'clock breakfast, and 10 o'clock lunches, and 4 o'clock dinners, and midnight suppers. And all because of pie. Pie is king in the student's heart. Ask one of these pie-eaters about his dinner: "Hickey, old boy, what did you have today?" and the probability is he will reply: "O, a few ordinary side dishes and seven kinds of pie!" This place has from three to seven kinds of pie every day and you are expected to choose at least three kinds every trip, or expect to be notified to leave.

And so you see, my boy, that as far as living is concerned your expenses at college will be as low as if not lower than at home.

JOHN H. GREUSEL.

NO CURE FOR CONSUMPTION YET.

The Bergeon Method of Treatment Declared a Failure.

New York *Tribune:* The Bergeon method of treating consumption through the use of gaseous enemata has attracted a great deal of attention among physicians in private practice in this city and from those connected with its many hospitals. Charity and other hospital patients suffering from tuberculosis, or phthisis, have been especially experimented upon. Hospital physicians naturally took up the method tentatively. An occasional case is reported where a physician became an enthusiast on the subject. Dr. Hogan, the house surgeon of the Charity Hospital, is said to have been one who followed experiments on the Bergeon system with ardor for a time, while his assistant, who had the direct and personal charge of the patients, was skeptical throughout, and, it is said, now declares the method valueless.

The use of gaseous enemata for the cure of consumption was taken up at Bellevue, Charity, the Workhouse, and the New York hospitals, and at all of those institutions it now seems to have been abandoned for the simple reason that experiments have shown that there "is nothing in the method." Sulphureted hydrogen, the gaseous agent employed, has been shown to be not a germicide, and this fact is one reason assigned for the abandonment of this plan of destruction of tuberculosis. There is a profound and elaborate mystery surrounding the results of the administration of gaseous enemata at the New York Hospital. Two of the younger physicians there employed under the house surgeon, Dr. Richards, have made the interesting statements given below, commendatory of the method. Dr. Richards himself was on his vacation at the time. He has now returned. Yesterday, in response to inquiries as to the results of the enemata as preventing or curing consumption, Dr. Richards replied: "I prefer to say nothing of the matter. I am preparing an article for the *Medical Review* and shall there state my conclusions. The experiments are now only in their tentative stage." Dr. Richards retired into the region of psychometric mystery and had nothing to say to the fact that his assistants, ignorant of his desires, had unwittingly proclaimed the Bergeon method a complete failure, and they had personal charge of the cases, at least more than half of them.

"This blowing-up process," said one of the doctors, "was a complete failure. I tried it on four patients. The effect of the use of the gas was rather startling. The patient's abdomen would be swelled up as tight as a drum and pains very much like colic resulted. The sulphureted hydrogen undoubtedly passed almost immediately into the lungs, but it had no effect in staying the disease. The method is pretty tough on the patient. When I gave the enemata before meals the patient's appetite would be destroyed, and if I gave them after meals vomiting would follow."

The acting Superintendent at Bellevue Hospital stated that the Bergeon system was not in use there. The effects of the gaseous enemata have in many cases been good and encouraging for a period of some seven days: then patients have relapsed. The improvement for the short time mentioned is assigned to mental causes; the patients, having faith that they were to be benefited by the treatment and throwing all their souls into the belief, exercise upon themselves the influence which is said to be brought to bear in instances of marked "faith cures."

Dr. A. N. Collins, a physician of acute perceptions, who had eleven cases of consumption under his charge at the time the Bergeon method had its run, and who tried it on these patients at the Workhouse Hospital on Blackwell's Island, states that he has lost all faith in this vaunted cure. "The theory in the use of gaseous enemata," said he the other day at Bellevue Hospital, "is that phthisis depends on the presence of bacilli and that sulphureted hydrogen is a germicide or antiseptic. The gas is introduced as an enema and is rapidly absorbed into the circulation, going quickly to the right heart and thence to the lungs. The great difficulty in treating tuberculosis has been to bring any gaseous or other substance into contact with the lung tissue, which is so sensitive that direct contact with it is impossible. So far as surmounting this difficulty is concerned, there is no doubt whatever that the use of gaseous enemata has been a successful experiment, for you can smell sulphuretted hydrogen in the patient's breath within a very short time after its introduction into the alimentary canal, this fact showing that it is quickly introduced into the circulation and thence conveyed through the heart to the lungs.

"I had eleven consumptives under my care at the Workhouse Hospital, and in each case there was an improvement for about a week. This was probably a moral effect. The patient was aware that a new method, promising great results for good, as alleged, was being tried, so that the mental effect helped him for a time. Then came a relapse into the former condition. In no case was there permanent benefit derived. The week's temporary improvement was effected in the same way with a patient who did not have tuberculosis. Gaseous enemata have been used with good effect, I am told, in cases of sporadic asthma. But the general idea now prevalent among physicians is that this method of treatment is a failure. It has been dropped at Bellevue, at the Charity Hospital, and on the islands for this reason."

A FAVORIT FOOD FOR SILK-WORMS.

The Memnonite Mulberry Hedges Introduced by Russian Immigrants.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Over and beside my yearly crop of choice silk-worms stands my beautiful and rich grove of 2,000 mulberry trees. Twenty-three years ago a body of Russian Memnonites gathered their up little ones and, not forgetting their helpless old, turned backs upon the Old World and with lusty cheers hastened to the New World, where they soon found happy homes on the wild prairies of Minnesota. There an entire colony was colonized and settled by them.

For several reasons each one of these families brought an abundance of the Siberian mulberry seed. It was long known to be a rapid grower, hardy, and as durable as cedar; it will thrive as far north and south as any apple tree will grow; it can readily be grown into lofty trees to the size of railroad ties by early and lusty trimming, say three times over during spring and summer. It bears a rich, luscious fruit from two years on; its very large and penetrating tap root, supported by numerous lateral roots, makes it a lively grower as well before as after transplanting.

Now we come to the Memnonite mulberry hedges, beautiful, durable, and superbly useful. They are usually thus managed: The seed, having been planted early in drills like onions, or sown broadcast like wheat, will by the middle of June have grown to five inch pipe-stem trees, when with a keen edge you may mow them as close to the ground as you can. In a few days thereafter numerous shoots will peep out from the eyes of the old stump, growing and spreading hedge-wise with great rapidity. Or you may let them grew into beautiful twelve-inch trees the first season, and when you transplant them early the next year you may cut back each tree to a two-inch stump and then set deeply in hedge-rows, just as you would for osage hedges. I cultivate my field hedges with a hoe, but my nursery mulberries with a horse.

GENEVIEVE A. FARWELL.

A Poor Excuse Is Better than None.

Jack—"Ethel, I am ashamed of you. I saw that Frenchman in the conservatory kissing you repeatedly. Why didn't you tell him to stop?"

Ethel—"I couldn't, Jack."

Jack—"You couldn't? Why not?"

Ethel—"I can't speak French."—*Judge.*

Jerusalem on the Day of the Crucifixion.

This great work continues to draw its thousands of people daily. Exposition excursionists find their way to it readily, and form nearly fifty per cent of its patronage. The exhibition is a remarkable one.

A MICHIGAN INDUSTRY.

REMARKABLE YIELD OF SALT WELLS IN THE SAGINAW VALLEY.

Description of the Immense Salt-Bed Under the Old Devonian Ocean—Since 1860 Michigan Has Pumped Brine Enough to Make 30,000,000 Barrels of Salt—History of the Industry—Helped by State Laws—Chicago Packers Use 500,000 Barrels Daily.

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—In the formation of this continent the old Laurentian Hills were run east and west from where now is Lower Canada over into the wilds of Minnesota, then the wilds of chaos. They formed the shoulders of North America. As the visible body of the young world grew it stretched one leg down as the Apalachian chain of mountains and another as the Rockies, while between rolled the Devonian Ocean, whose northern shores were the granit walls of those Laurentian Hills. That old ocean dried up under the fierce heat of the then wicked world and left a bed of rock-salt hundreds of feet thick all made up and spread for the coming man. It stretches from the old mountain chain of the Atlantic to that of the Pacific, north to the Laurentian chain and south to the gulf. The head of the bed is right up here under Michigan. On the east side of Lake Huron it is 800 feet below the surface. In Michigan, to the south and west, it deepens to from 1,600 to 2,100 feet, the trend being towards Chicago and the Mississippi Valley.

Right through Lower Michigan the Saginaw Bay once followed a depression in the bottom of the old Devonian Ocean bed down into and through Indiana and Eastern Illinois. As the later strata formed above the salt bed they conformed to that mold, and so we have today along this old depression the area from which the enterprising Michiganders have pumped brine enough since 1860 to make 30,000,000 barrels of salt. The rock salt has never been reached on the Saginaw, which is the centre of this depression, probably only because seekers have not gone deep enough. The "rock salt" is covered with porous "salt rock," through which the waters of Superior and Huron and Michigan percolate under tremendous pressure. The water becomes saturated with salt and is forced up through the various strata to less than 150 feet from the surface. Drill a well 150 feet anywhere in Lower Michigan and you will get water that contains salt. The brine wells, however, are from 700 to 1,400 feet deep in the Saginaw Valley.

When the whites—not Frenchmen—began to circulate in this territory seventy years ago they found that the reds had salt springs along the tributaries of the Saginaw, and as a consequence here was famous hunting-grounds, salt being as essential for game as for redskins. Various attempts were made to obtain brine for the purpose of making salt, and money was provided by the young State for that object to the extent of $3,000 in 1838, but unsuccessfully. In time sawmills became plentiful and prosperous on the Saginaw. There were vast quantities of refuse that millmen were obliged to burn, since the Government would not allow them to dump it into the river and then ask Congress for appropriations to scoop it out again. It occurred to some long-nosed, big-browed, ague-despiser among them that the refuse fuel might be utilized in the manufacture of salt. The "pioneers" were in the habit of meeting o' evenings in the saloons and elsewhere to spit tobacco and plan "schemes" to make money. Between shakes they caught on to this scheme of making salt out of the slabs, bark, and "sich." Then, with remarkable magnanimity, they coaxed the State Legislature into offering a bounty of 10 cents per bushel for all salt made in the State, and passing an enactment exempting from taxation all lands, machinery, etc., used in the manufacture of salt. That was in 1859. Under this self-imposed spur the Saginaw shakers chipped in and sunk a well. At 630 feet they found brine that showed ninety degrees by salinometer. There was great rejoicing over the find, and as soon as possible salt was being made. The "works" were opened to the inquiring eyes of the curious settlers July 4, 1860, and on the reedy shore of the yellow old Saginaw hopeful whites and seedy reds celebrated together. That year there were 20,000 bushels made. The question was solved, salt could be made in Michigan. Then the "pioneers" quit shaking and began to sink wells, each one trying to get there first and scoop the rest.

Inside of six years there were sixty firms engaged in making salt on the Saginaw and there were 100 "blocks." Whether the State ever paid the bounty I do not know, but have been told that no one ever got a dollar bounty in Michigan for making salt. The State probably soon saw that it had been coaxed into a losing contract and "squealed." But while there was a great deal of salt made here it didn't sell as well as it might have done and cost a great deal more than men thought it would. A man who was interested for Jesse Hoyt in the first salt well here told me that he had seen salt sell at the works for $8 per barrel and he knew that it cost more than that to make it. In the first six years there was $2,000,000 invested in the salt "scheme" on the Saginaw and men were bankrupted. The original company invested $300,000 and in 1874 it had shrunk 200 per cent. Another company planted $500,000 and subsequently was sold out for $65,000. If the truth were known I believe it would appear that there was little money made in the manufacture of salt in Michigan prior to 1870. In 1869 the sensible men succeeded in obtaining an agreement among the manufacturers to have a State inspector and laws governing the manufacture of salt. They taxed themselves voluntarily to pay all expenses of such work. The laws were enacted and from the day of their enforcement Michigan salt began to improve. Then an association was formed to work the salt into market under that of New York, Ohio, West Virginia, and Great Britain. It was uphill work and there was great discouragement, much dissatisfaction, and very little money in it. In 1876 a new association was formed. It sent an agent to the Chicago meat-packers with a bond that the association would pay for all the meat spoiled or injured by Michigan salt used under the same conditions as other domestic or imported salt. The offer was accepted, and after a fair test it was found that Michigan salt was equal to the best and superior to much. Since then the sales have steadily increased, until now Chicago packers are using annually 500,000 barrels of Michigan salt.

As stated above, the first year's product was 4,000 barrels. In 1870 it was 621,352 barrels. In 1880 it was 2,676,588 barrels, and in 1886 4,097,000 barrels. The development has been mainly within the last ten years. But there has never been unanimity among the Michigan manufacturers until the present season. There were always some who would not come into the salt association. They handled their own product, and, for reasons which it would take too much space to explain, they frequently came out ahead of the association, yet the latter was protecting these very men against other salt combinations. For several years past the hostility between the ins and outs grew as the price of salt went down, and at last the association, finding itself with every shed and storehouse full from its efforts to keep salt up while the outs cut prices, declared war; the price was tumbled to 51 cents a barrel and held there until the outs came in, when it was bounced to 75 cents, and salt is now netting about 60 cents per barrel.

In 1885 there were consumed in the United States 9,800,000 barrels of salt. Foreign countries furnished 3,100,000 barrels; Michigan, 3,300,000 barrels; New York, 1,749,000; West Virginia, 200,000; Ohio, 530,000; California, 176,000. Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia, Louisiana, Kentucky, Iowa, and Massachusetts the remainder.

CHARLES ELLIS.

A Rattlesnake Charms a Prairie Dog.

Never seeing a snake charm a bird or animal, I concluded it was a negro superstition or fancy, devoid of fact. So I continued to think till a few days ago when a farmer friend of mine, living four miles south of Abilene, told me what he had lately witnessed. He said he was riding along on a prairie and saw a prairie dog within a few feet of him which refused to scamper to his hole, as prairie dogs usually do when approached by men; on the contrary, he sat as if transfixed to the spot, though making a constant nervous, shuddering motion, as if anxious to get away. My friend thought this was strange, and while considering the spectacle he presently saw a large rattlesnake coiled up under some bushes, his head uplifted, about six or seven feet from the dog, which still heeded him not, but looked steadily upon the snake. He dismounted, took the dog by the head and thrust him off, when the snake, which had up to that moment remained quiet, immediately swelled with rage and began sounding his rattles. The prairie dog for some time seemed benumbed, hardly capable of motion, but grew better and finally got into his hole. My friend then killed the rattler. Now, was this a case of charming? If not, what was it?—*Forest and Stream.*

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND CROPS.

A Return of Prosperity—"Feed-Farming" Replacing "Free-Grass Ranging."

The Chicago *Drovers' Journal* had a talk yesterday with Mr. R. R. Claridge, editor of the *Texas Stockman*. Mr. Claridge said: The late heavy rains throughout Texas have insured abundant feed and water this winter and came in time to do the cotton crop a great deal of good. As a result the stockmen, farmers, business people, and, in fact, everybody feels greatly encouraged over the outlook. True, values are low, but the cotton, the wool, the beef, and the mutton are cash commodities, and even a little money goes a good way these times.

Wool brings a good price, and stock sheep have advanced 33⅓ per cent in eighteen months. The sheep-men, having reduced their expenses to the minimum, are making money. They get good prices for mutton. It seems strange that it should be so, but only last week in this market a shipment of Texas grass muttons averaging seventy-six pounds sold at $3.80 per 100 pounds, while a shipment of grass beeves from Texas only brought $2.55. How do I account for this? Well, it is hard to account for. The people are evidently eating more mutton than formerly, and, then, sheep are better this season than for years, while a great many Texas cattle are thin. The tendency in Texas is to keep both sheep and cattle, and a great many exchanges of sheep for cattle, and vice versa, are occurring. And while at present sheep are the most profitable, the feeling is strong as to the future of cattle, and therefore in these exchanges the cattle go in at fair values.

I hardly know whether to be amused or disgusted at the idea which seems to prevail in the North and East that the stoppage of the drive to the Northwest does the bottle-and-cork act for the Texas cattle business. Instead of harm, it is the particular thing that was needed to place the stock business of Texas upon a safe basis. There has been too much "wildcat" in the Western stock business, anyhow, and the stopping of the cattle-drive knocks it out of Texas. How? By compelling our stockmen to mature and fatten their cattle at home, thereby saving both the driving and the maturing profit. There used to be an idea, you know, that Texas, while a great breeding-ground, was a poor feeding-ground.

This idea has been exploded. As regards the feed resources of Texas the developments during the last two or three years have been a revelation to even myself, regarded as somewhat of a crank upon the subject of "feed farming" in Texas. Beside the great beef ration, cotton-seed meal, and the nutritious Johnson grass, with its certain and superb yield, enough in themselves to settle the feed question in Texas, we have a great many other valuable feed plants that are no longer experiments. But perhaps the most remarkable, if not the most important, discovery that has been made in the feed line in Texas is the feeding value of nopal or prickly pear, which grows so abundantly in many portions of Western and Southern Texas. Fed in connection with cotton-seed meal it forms a perfect beef and mutton producing ration, and this winter 100,000 head of cattle, to say nothing of the sheep, will be fattened upon this feed. Dr. A. E. Carothers of San Antonio, who fed the pear extensively last winter, will feed 5,000 steers this winter. It makes a 3-year-old long-horn average 1,000 and over in Chicago and sell within 20 cents per hundred of the heavy weights of Illinois.

The stockmen of Texas are fencing their lands into pastures, extending their water supply, opening feed farms, buying blooded bulls, stallions, and jacks; in other words, going out of the old range system, with its pistol "toting," brand-blotching concomitants, and into the stock farm system, with the safety, comfort, and development which it brings.

And they are not only beginning to grow their yearlings into beef, but they are setting about establishing a home market for the same. At Columbus they are killing 100 beeves a day, which go to Europe by steamers especially fitted up for the purpose. A syndicate has lately leased the Victoria refrigerator plant, and will begin operations at once. Houston has donated grounds and subscribed $250,000 in cash for the establishment of a slaughter plant at that place, and asks the stockmen to subscribe a like sum in beef and mutton, and when I left Texas, a little over a week ago, this amount was nearly made up, so that it is safe to say that before another year Texas will afford a market for her own stock at least, and pocket the enormous profit that has heretofore gone to the railroads, to say nothing of the saving in shrinkage and other incidentals to the long-rail haul to northern and eastern points. And with her meat matured and marketed at home, it does seem that there is a fairly bright future in store for Texas. And where these things would have come to her sooner or later, the quarantines and freeze-outs of other States and Territories, resulting in an embargo against the drive from Texas, have hurried matters, and hence it is that what Texas stockmen for a time regarded as a great misfortune they have come to consider as an unmixed blessing. But the strangest thing of all is that, with cattle as much below their intrinsic value as they were above it a few years ago, and with the business of handling them changing so rapidly to a safer system, there is so little inclination to invest in Texas cattle.

But there is more interest of late, and some heavy deals in Texas land and stock are reported lately. Some long-headed Texans who loaned their money at 12 per cent when the cattle boom was on, are reaching out for that money now, and buying cattle for $10 or less that were bought with this same money at $20 to $25. I say they are reaching out after this money, and while they do not always get the cash they take the cattle, which seems to suit them quite as well. You know, it is an old sentiment that capital is timid, conservative, and all that. Maybe it is, but to judge it by its record in Texas the last few years the conviction crawls all over me that capital is a d—d fool. It was fresh enough to pay $25 for cattle and take the man's word for the number a few years back, while now it is too condemned timid to touch them at $8 or $10, counted out, and calves thrown in. Instead of wanting cattle, everybody, except a few old schemers, wants to get rid of them, and how they are getting rid of them! I have been putting the next cattle boom off two or three years, but the way they are shipping cows, spaying heifers, marketing veal calves, and especially the way the cattle are going out of sight in the drouth-stricken Upper Mississippi Valley, I am inclined to look for it even sooner. A good deal will depend, of course, upon the general business of the country. If the workpeople are employed the next year or two look out for a meat boom. The only thing I fear is that it will be so big as to set people crazy again.

What about the Cattle Trust? A good many people have an idea that it is about flattened out. While it is true that we do not hear much about it of late, I do not share this opinion, and base my idea of the matter solely upon the character of the men mixed up with it. Take our Texas trust fellows, for instance. George Breckenridge, Capt. Lytle, and Capt. Buzard are not the sort of men who get flattened out. The aim is to make it a more or less close corporation, and as such it will do less harm to the stock interest in general and more good to its members. Some of its members were very fresh at the outset in the way of statements as to how the trust was to prove a great and beneficial uncle to help everybody over the bridge, but a number of the leading stock papers, mine included, have ground a good deal of the wire edge off the trust, and while I have no idea that the scheme has been abandoned, if there is not being more done there is certainly being a good deal less said.

Justice in Illinois.

The following paragraph is from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

The grand jury at Morris, Ill., refused by a vote of 18 to 5 to return an indictment against Miss Sarah Dodge, charged with the murder of Walter S. Babcock, the Chicago lumber dealer. Babcock left Chicago one day quietly to visit Miss Dodge. He had been for several years maintaining questionable relations with Miss Dodge, but none of his friends in Chicago suspected it for a moment. One morning early he walked into the little railway station with a wound in his breast, was carried home, and, without a hint as to the cause, he died that evening. Circumstances were not so considerate. They pointed to Miss Dodge, whom, it is supposed, Babcock promised to marry and would not. She admitted that he was at her house the night he was murdered, and that she drove him over to the station. Beyond that she was silent.

Sympathy for a wronged woman is stronger in Illinois than any sense of justice. We are not arguing the case against the sentimentalists, but our Chicago contemporaries are so prone to lecture us in Kentucky that we would suggest to them this incident as a text for a thrilling discourse on justice in Illinois.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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A NOVELIST'S WORKSHOP.

A VISIT TO THE SUMMER COTTAGE OF MARY J. HOLMES.

The Author of "Tempest and Sunshine" Is Found Busily Digging in Her Flower Garden—Her Modest Home Crowded with Works of Art and Curios from Many Countries—A Brilliant Woman of Sixty, Who Is Loved for Her Charity and Hospitality.

BROCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 15.—[Special Correspondence.]—This attractive and beautiful village is the home of one of America's most popular and talented novelists, Mary J. Holmes. Brown Cottage is the summer home of Mrs. Holmes. I found the place to be a very plain and unpretentious two-story dwelling, surrounded by a beautiful lawn and flower gardens containing many choice and rare exotics, giving one the impression of taste and refinement. Around the front of the cottage runs a porch, which is literally covered with plants and flowers. Walking up the stone steps to the door, which stands slightly ajar to admit the bright morning sun, I gave the bell a twist that brought a servant, to whom, without further preliminaries, I stated the object of my visit. "Come this way," she said; and, following her around the porch, I was ushered into the presence of a very ordinary looking woman, wearing a black silk skirt and a gray worsted waist. On her head she wore a plain sunbonnet, and her hands were incased in a pair of kid gloves. In her hand she carried a stick with which she was busily engaged in loosening the dirt around her favorit plants.

"This is Mrs. Holmes," said my guide, and then disappeared, leaving me in the presence of the lady whose writings have delighted mankind wherever the English language is spoken.

"Yes, this is Mrs. Holmes," said the lady, looking up from her work. "And what do you want?" she continued.

Mrs. Holmes I should judge to be a lady of some 55 or 60 years of age; tall, erect, and queenly in her bearing, carrying her years like a much younger person. Not beautiful as the world would have it, but her face bears the impress of a genial and kindly disposition, not unmarked by wrinkles but unmarred by those lines which bespeak a harsh disposition. Her forehead is large and well-shaped and, as phrenologists would have it, her bump of ideality is large and well developed, thus giving her ample power to unfold a beautiful plot and trace the finest lines of character. Mrs. Holmes, by the way, is a sister of Judge Kirk Hawes of your city.

She invited me to enter the spacious parlors, "Where you may busy yourself until I am disengaged," she said. The floors were covered with the finest velvet carpets, the walls decorated with costly knickknacks and hung around with the finest works of art which a refined taste could select and money buy. There was the masterpiece of our own West side by side with the finest work from the hands of Michael Angelo. There was statuary from Florence, Naples, Rome, and Paris. In fact, every niche and corner was filled with some work of art or article of interest which Mrs. Holmes had collected from every quarter of the globe. Around the room were four or five alcoves containing a choice selection of books that attracted my attention, as I was curious to know what class of literature she read. There were works from the pens of such standard authors as Thackeray, Dickens, and Irving, together with ancient histories and a fine collection of religious works, all bearing marks of the thumb, showing that they were much used. Mrs. Holmes is a great reader as well as a productive writer. I had hardly finished my survey of the library when Mrs. Holmes re-entered and invited me through the halls to see the specimens and curiosities which she had collected while in Europe. First came the rare specimens of mosaic ware. One piece in particular was made in Rome from pieces of marble and granit collected from the Coliseum, the Arch of Titus, and other ruins of the Holy City. Next came relics from Pompeii and the tombs of the Cæsars; then an old key that locked the dungeon of Warwick Castle some centuries ago.

Finally were seen relics from the famous battle-fields of the world, buttons—old and rusty—from the coats of brave men who perished in the prison pens of the South. We next visited the study, which one might well mistake for a well-regulated business office. This, the room in which many of her best works were conceived and executed, and from which came "Tempest and Sunshine" and "The Cameron Pride," is quite plainly furnished, with a walnut writing-desk standing in the centre of the room. Near by stands the inevitable waste basket, while in front is a capacious arm chair. Your correspondent found Mrs. Holmes to be a very interesting lady and a brilliant conversationalist, with a mind well stocked with anecdotes of travel, and a thorough knowledge of the great world of literature, science, politics, and the finer arts. Her voice is low and musical, with a slight foreign accent attained by travel in the Old World. Mrs. Holmes' words comprise some twenty-six novels, of which "Tempest and Sunshine," the first of her works given to the world, reached an unparalleled circulation. Many today think it to be the best work of her life. The plot is well laid and the lines of character exceedingly well traced. This, her maiden effort, placed her at once foremost in the rank of American novelists, winning golden opinions from the press and people. Later she gave "Home on the Hillside" to the world, which added fresh laurels to her crown and fresh gold to her purse, until today the novel-reading public stands ready and expectant to grasp her next, which is to be issued this month.

In "Home on the Hillside" she gives a vivid and truthful sketch of her own early life, young womanhood, and marriage, graphically describing the hills, vales, and playmates and companions among which she spent the morning of her life, amid the rugged hills of the "Old Bay State." Mrs. Holmes has been denied that greatest blessing of earth—children. She is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and one of its best workers, always ready with an open purse to help along any charitable enterprise or anything concerning the interests of Brockport. For the oppressed and deserving poor the latch-string of Brown Cottage is always out. There the distressed find sympathy, with an extended hand and cheering word to encourage them to arise and take up the burden of life with renewed courage. She manifests a lively interest in students and those struggling for an education. Many and many a poor mortal has just cause to breathe a blessing on her name. Often the doors of Brown Cottage are thrown open and invitations issued alike to rich and poor to come and partake of the viands of her bounteous tables. A band of music is always provided for those who love to trip the light fantastic toe. Brockport is proud of its most famous resident, Mary J. Holmes.

WILL M. CLEMENS.

Where He Had the Ring.

The ceremony perceded along smooth and proper till Hannibal ondertook ter find the ring to put on my finger. Then there was trouble. He fumbled fust in one pocket, then another, took out a cigar, a little box o' matches, a tooth-pick, a penknife, a horse ches'nut that he alwers carries for rheumatiz, and several other things—took 'em out one to a time, looked at 'em thoughtful and inquirin', and put 'em back agin. Finally he dove into some place and took out a little wad o' paper and all our sperits revived. That looked more like it, but when he ondid it out rolled a dozen or more sugar-coated pills onto the floor! He let 'em roll and tried agin. This time he fished out a small card that 'peared ter have some writin' on it. (I found out afterward that he'd writ down on that card where he put the ring, for fear he'd forgit, jest as he had.) When he'd read the card what did he dew but stoop over deliberate and pull off one o' 'em dretful boots and shake the ring out of the toe on't! Then he put his boot back on and straightened himself up as carm as if it was customary and common for bridegrooms to carry the ring in the toe o' their boots, and, takin' my hand, slipped the ring onto my finger as graceful as you please.—*American Magazine.*

Ghastly Humor.

A coarse Western humorist describes a Boston girl as extolling art at funerals and saying: "Hand-painted coffins are all the style in Boston now." But this hardly comes up to the remark of Rev. Dr. Frederick L. Courtney of old St. Paul's on Tremont street, who arrived home from England last Tuesday morning, and referring to it in conversation after the sermon Sunday said: "It fell out beautifully, for I was just in time to attend Mrs. Vincent's funeral. I would not have missed it for anything."—*Springfield Republican.*

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LITERATU[RE]

MORE ABOUT M[...] LOVE

An Attempt to S[...] Cause of Beaut[...] as the Blosso[...] tion — Autobi[...] Gross—Wilson [...] the Canones[...] Received.

Mr. Herbert Spe[ncer ...] saying that beauty i[...] but a skin-deep [...] taken as the mott[o ...] book on "Roma[...] Beauty," for the [...] only to prove that [...] but to exalt beauty [...] the highest civilizat[...] volume already r[...] he endeav[o]red to [...] or romantic love [...] growth, dating fr[...] esthetico-moral [...] "destined to bec[...] agencies working [...] the personal app[...] tion, and hap[...] His history of the [...] esting, his analys[...] lucid, and there [...] argument that the [...] ties of the childre[...] glance whether o[...] brought together [...]

In the latter par[t ...] beauty, which he [...] as well as an esth[...] however, he inqu[...] jugal affection. [...] tachment he find[...] sympathy of the [...] the affairs of their [...] domestic affair—in [...] and necessary har[...] terests.

To make this matri[...] it is necessary that [...] of companionship—[...] topics of conversati[...] tract," says Mill, "[...] tains; and in propor[...] suitability of the indi[...] a happy life." The o[...] lovers are often attr[...] ical nature. Where [...] great—where he, for [...] and music, while she [...] piano in Siberia; or [...] and theatres, and he [...] such cases genuine r[...] a few weeks of co[...] hopes of nuptial blis[s ...] ment.

To dissent from [...] reasonable, and yet [...] marriages that wer[...] although the oppo[...] were of a mental n[...] said, never read or [...] husband's plays, a[...] part of his life with [...] troubled with the c[...] united to a poet. [...] one, would show a [...] rather than toward [...] this may be, one m[...] that it is a social ta[...] conjugal and roma[...] possible: not by [...] mance more prosai[...] of conjugal life mo[...] romantic love is di[...] tion, too, will of co[...] its unique charms. [...] son for facilitatin[...] courtship and prolo[...]

Pretty girls will [...] with Mr. Finck th[...] female suffrage. O[...] sphere he quotes [...] "Spencer's Princip[...]

"When we remem[...] savagery civilization [...] brought about an inc[...] from bread-winning [...] cieties they have bec[...] mestic duties and [...] may be struck by th[...] ent time restriction [...] come to be regarded [...] is made to free comp[...] door occupations. [...] in the education of [...] of fitting them for [...] would be mischievou[...] all that is contained [...] would ask no other. [...] implied in the right [...] full conception of w[...] much less any woma[...] function.

The chapter devo[...] rriage" is a spicy o[...] one considers the [...] commonly develope[...] two. There is an [...] names that were e[...] domestic ties. In [...] Finck is disposed t[...] cuses celibacy, an[...] (presumably those [...] budding geniuses) [...] can marry heiress[...] look upon as the le[...] artists or literari[...] consider that heir[...] that might be co[...] Besides, he contr[...] into love a merca[...] tion of which he d[...] the book to be a [...] be wished.

Genius, he says [...] acteristics of its [...] ness, ardor, and [...] multiplicity—and [...] Blackie's apolog[...] will serve as a su[...] on the delicate su[...]

To Goethe the [...] was like delicate [...] musician; he was c[...] in its element joyo[...] mer air, or at sea[...] Hence the rich [...] which scandal, of [...] their market, but [...] fully, were just a[...] "Faust" or "Iphi[...] out which neithe[...] could have been [...] therefore, take of[...] was always fallin[...] this a great virtue [...] Mr. Finck dogma[...] nection that a ma[...] time—but it takes [...] his readers will d[...] found truth enun[...] their modesties [...] indorsing the qu[...]

Before taking [...] subject the autho[...] his aid:

The might of one f[...] For it hath weane[...] "Sublimes my l[...] Michael Angelo c[...] our subject. And [...] chiefly? "The [...] magic effect of pe[...] all, the greatest d[...] genius and an e[...] former the esthe[...] beauty—is so mu[...] thirds of the who[...] the beautiful in [...] common, the lo[...] proaching that o[...] partake of this [...] ship of personal b[...] gratifications it y[...]

The breadth o[...] ing his subject [...] contrasting title[...] One is, "How t[...] "How to Cur[...] spirit that distin[...] it to attention [...] "How to Win L[...] a pessimistic m[...] sion of the late [...] an amiable a[...] could not restr[...] heard of Father [...] saints be praise[...] gade has taken [...] hands. Truly [...] inscrutable!" [...] cure of love wi[...] the best of a[...] collated. He s[...] ciple by which [...]

The discussi[...] affords Mr. Fi[...] improves, for [...] above all conti[...] chaperonage a[...] reduces roman[...] low a level of [...]

An attempt is [...] to introduce th[...] into society. T[...] and the thing i[...] French girl doe[...] between coque[...] better educatio[...] This education [...] her at present, [...] distance from th[...]

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

MORE ABOUT MR. FINCK'S BOOK ON LOVE AND BEAUTY.

An Attempt to Show that Love Is the Cause of Beauty and to Exalt Beauty as the Blossom of the Highest Civilization—Autobiography of Dr. Samuel Gross—Wilson's China—The Romance of the Canoness—Literary Notes—Books Received.

(Second Article.)

Mr. Herbert Spencer's aphorism, "The saying that beauty is only skin deep is itself but a skin-deep saying" might have been taken as the motto of Mr. Henry T. Finck's book on "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," for the object of his treatise is not only to prove that love is the cause of beauty, but to exalt beauty itself as the blossom of the highest civilization. In that part of the volume already reviewed in these columns he endeavored to show that prematrimonial or romantic love is a sentiment of modern growth, dating from the time of Dante—an esthetico-moral sentiment, he called it, "destined to become the strongest of all agencies working for the improvement of the personal appearance, social condition, and happiness of mankind." His history of the tender passion was interesting, his analysis of its characteristics was lucid, and there was much ingenuity in the argument that the physical and mental qualities of the children commonly show at a glance whether or not the parents were brought together by sexual selection.

In the latter part of the book he treats of beauty, which he considers from a hygienic as well as an esthetic point of view. First, however, he inquires into the essence of conjugal affection. The real kernel of this attachment he finds to be a perennial mutual sympathy of the parents regarding not only the affairs of their children but every other domestic affair—in other words, a complete and necessary harmony of feelings and interests.

To make this matrimonial harmony complete it is necessary that there should be a real sense of companionship—i. e., common tastes and topics of conversation. "Unlikeness may attract," says Mill, "but it is likeness which retains; and in proportion to the likeness is the suitability of the individuals to give each other a happy life." The opposit qualities by which lovers are often attracted are chiefly of a physical nature. Where the mental differences are great—where he, for instance, is fond of books and music, while she wishes his books and his piano in Siberia; or she fond of parties, pictures, and theatres, and he bored to death by them—in such cases genuine romantic love cannot survive a few weeks of constant companionship, and hopes of nuptial bliss must end in disappointment.

To dissent from this dictum may seem unreasonable, and yet there have been many marriages that were apparently satisfactory although the opposit qualities of the lovers were of a mental nature. Mme. Racine, it is said, never read or heard recited one of her husband's plays, and Heine spent the greater part of his life with a woman who was never troubled with the consciousness that she was united to a poet. Similar minds, it strikes one, would show a tendency toward friction rather than toward amalgamation. However this may be, one must agree with the author that it is a social task of the future to make conjugal and romantic love as much alike as possible: not by making the poetry of romance more prosaic, but by making the prose of conjugal life more poetic. "But so long as romantic love is discouraged, conjugal affection, too, will of course be unable to borrow its unique charms. Hence an additional reason for facilitating the opportunities for courtship and prolonging its duration."

Pretty girls will be more apt to be pleased with Mr. Finck than will the advocates of female suffrage. On the subject of woman's sphere he quotes with approbation from "Spencer's Principles of Sociology":

When we remember that up from the lowest savagery civilization has, among other results, brought about an increasing exemption of women from bread-winning labor, and in the highest societies they have become most restricted to domestic duties and the rearing of children, we may be struck by the anomaly that at the present time restriction to indoor occupations has come to be regarded as a grievance, and a claim is made to free competition with men in all outdoor occupations. . . . Any extensive change in the education of women, made with the view of fitting them for business and professions, would be mischievous. If women comprehended all that is contained in the domestic sphere they would ask no other. If they could see all that is implied in the right education of children, to a full conception of which no man has yet risen, much less any woman, they would seek no higher function.

The chapter devoted to "Genius and Marriage" is a spicy one, as it should be when one considers the unreconcilable elements commonly developed by the contract of the two. There is an imposing list of mighty names that were either strangers or rebels to domestic ties. In contemplating them Mr. Finck is disposed to believe that genius excuses celibacy, and he advises young men (presumably those who consider themselves budding geniuses) not to marry unless they can marry heiresses. Heiresses he seems to look upon as the legitimate prey of ambitious artists or literarians, but does not stop to consider that heiresses have some feelings that might be consulted in the premises. Besides, he contradicts himself in dragging into love a mercantile element, the extinction of which he declares in another part of the book to be a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Genius, he says, is amorous, and the characteristics of its love are precocity, fickleness, ardor, and multiplicity—particularly multiplicity—and fictitiousness. Prof. Blackie's apology for Goethe's love affairs will serve as a summary of Mr. Finck's views on the delicate subject:

To Goethe the sight of any beautiful object was like delicate music to the ear of a cunning musician; he was carried away by it, and floated in its element joyously, as a swallow in the summer air, or a sea-mew on the buoyant wave. Hence the rich story of Goethe's loves, with which scandal, of course, and prudery have made their market, but which, when looked into carefully, were just as much part of his genius as "Faust" or "Iphigenia"—a part, indeed, without which neither "Faust" nor "Iphigenia" could have been written. . . . Let no one, therefore, take offense when I say that Goethe was always falling in love, and that I consider this a great virtue in his character.

Mr. Finck dogmatically declares in this connection that a man may love two women at a time—but it takes genius to do it. Many of his readers will doubtless agree with the profound truth enunciated in this sentence, but their modesties may deter them from fully indorsing the qualifying clause.

Before taking leave of this branch of his subject the author brings Michael Angelo to his aid:

The might of one fair face sublimes my love,
For it hath weaned my heart from low desires.

"Sublimes my love." These three words of Michael Angelo contain the whole philosophy of our subject. And what is it that sublimes love chiefly? "The might of one fair face"—the magic effect of personal beauty. Perhaps, after all, the greatest difference between the love of a genius and an ordinary mortal is that in the former the esthetic element—the admiration of beauty—is so much stronger, making up two-thirds of the whole passion. And as a taste for the beautiful in art and nature becomes more common, the love of common mortals, in approaching that of genius, will more and more partake of this esthetic refinement—this worship of personal beauty for the sake of the higher gratifications it yields to the imagination.

The breadth of view of Mr. Finck in treating his subject is happily illustrated in the contrasting titles of two exhaustive chapters. One is, "How to Win Love"; the second, "How to Cure Love." The philanthropic spirit that distinguishes the latter commends it to attention. The advice contained in "How to Win Love" was probably indited in a pessimistic mood. It recalls the expression of the late Pontiff, Pius IX., who, though an amiable and far from vindictive man, could not restrain his exultation when he heard of Father Hyacinthe's marriage. "The saints be praised!" he exclaimed, "the renegade has taken his punishment into his own hands. Truly the ways of Providence are inscrutable!" Heine's prescription for the cure of love will strike most men as being the best of all the formulas that are here collated. He suggests the homeopathic principle by which woman cures us of woman.

The discussion of "Nationality and Love" affords Mr. Finck an opportunity, which he improves, for exalting the Anglo-American above all continental types. The system of chaperonage and parental choice in France reduces romantic love in that country to as low a level of evolution as in Oriental nations.

An attempt is being made at present in Paris to introduce the Anglo-American feminine spirit into society. The word flirter has been adopted, and the thing itself experimented with. But the French girl does not know how to draw the line between coquetry and flirtation. She needs a better education before she can flirt properly. This education the Government is trying to give her at present, but it meets with stubborn resistance from the priests and from the old notion that intellectual culture is fatal to feminine charms and the capacity for affection. If this book should accomplish nothing else than prove that without intellect there can be no deep love it will not have been written in vain.

If the French make love seem ridiculous the Italians adore it. The author declares that there are 100 beautiful Italians to one attractive French woman. In Spain, however, love has a more favorable ground than either in Italy or in France. The result shows itself in this, that all tourists unite in singing the praises of Spanish beauty. German girls have more liberty than the French, and Heine has been to them a great emotional educator; but German women, the author says, must yet learn the cunning to be strange. "They are too deferential to the men, too easily won. They want to learn to indulge in harmless flirtation, and they want the education which will give them wit enough to flirt cleverly and make the men mellow." Almost everything said on pure romantic love as first depicted by Dante, and afterwards more vividly by Shakspeare, may be applied to love as it now exists in England and America. "England has many a bright jewel in the crown of her achievements in behalf of civilization, but the brightest of all is this, that she was the first country in the world—ancient, medieval, or modern—that removed the bars from woman's prison-windows, opened every door to Cupid, and made him thoroughly welcome and comfortable. And grateful Cupid has retaliated by setting up English manners and customs as a model which all other nations are slowly but surely copying."

It is pointed out that the foreigners who come to this country readily adopt the Anglo-American methods of courtship. "In San Francisco and Chicago it is said that but one name in ten is of English origin; yet who ever heard of a San Franciscan or Chicagoan making love in foreign style? During the last hundred years the majority of the immigrants to America have come from non-English countries; yet, though the parents enter the country as adults, with all their national traditions stamped on their memories, they invariably allow their sons and daughters to court and be courted in American style."

There is a passage in this chapter which, as it has local application, one may venture to quote, but one will prudently refrain from commenting upon:

Etiquet differs somewhat in various American cities and among the different classes. For instance, a young lady of the "upper circles" who in Chicago is permitted to drive to the theatre in a carriage with a young man is not allowed the same privilege in New York.

It is grateful to learn that no country has so many pretty girls as America. Money and rank find it hard to compete with such loveliness, hence love has its own way. "Here alone is it possible to find heiresses who have failed to get married through lack of beauty. Personal beauty is the great matchmaker in America, and thus it comes that beauty is ever inherited and multiplied. For love is the cause of beauty as beauty is the cause of love."

The remainder of the book is devoted to a minute study of beauty in nations, of the sources of beauty, and of its tests. How minute is the examination may be understood when it is said that one chapter is devoted to "The Evolution of the Great Toe." But the author justifies himself on the ground that there is no part of the human body which does not serve as a mark of expression. He appeals to Shakspeare:

There's language in her eye, her cheek, her lip—
Nay, her foot speaks.

(Romantic Love and Personal Beauty. Their Development, Casual Relations, Historic and National Peculiarities. By Henry T. Finck. London: Macmillan & Co.)

Autobiography of Dr. Samuel Gross.

In two handsome volumes is printed the autobiography of the late Dr. Samuel Gross of Philadelphia—a work that will commend itself more particularly to the medical profession than to the general public. A non-professional reader, however, will in the mass of technical information find much that is instructive in the history of the advance of the science of healing from empiricism and routine to the systematic study of principles. Dr. Gross, who was one of the most prominent of American practitioners, entered the profession in 1828; he distinguished himself at Cincinnati but the last twenty-eight years of his life were spent in Philadelphia, where he died in 1884. He was the author of "The Elements of Pathological Anatomy," a work which has been highly honored in the medical schools of Germany. Though Dr. Gross adhered to some practices that were regarded by the new generation to be ultra-conservative, his desire for progress in medical knowledge was undoubted, and the impetus he gave it was important. The feelings of a surgeon may not be known to many who fully realize what are the feelings of a subject. Therefore this expression of one who was a great surgeon may be of interest. "I have often lain awake for hours the night before an important operation, and suffered great mental distress for days after it was over until I was certain that my patient was out of danger. I do not think that it is possible for a criminal to feel much worse the night before his execution than a surgeon when he knows that upon his skill and attention must depend the fate of a valuable citizen, husband, father, mother, or child. Surgery under such circumstances is a terrible taskmaster, feeding like a vulture upon a man's vitals."

Among the amusing stories told by Dr. Gross of dead practitioners is one of Dr. Lane of St. Louis, who appears to have been as eccentric as he was successful in his profession:

One of Lane's peculiarities was a habit of rumaging the rooms of his patients in search of something to eat or drink. Indeed, it seemed to be an idiosyncrasy with him, appearing at all times, in season and out of season, and the act was often performed apparently without consciousness of what he was doing. It was upon one of these occasions that a patient who had often witnessed these freaks determined to play a trick upon him. The visit took place early in the forenoon. "Mrs. H., have you taken your medicine?"—a big dose of calomel and jalap prescribed the evening before. "No, doctor; but I intend to take it presently." At this moment the doctor espied a glass upon the mantel partially filled with jelly and containing the cathartic medicine. The mixture disappeared in an instant. For two days no doctor was seen, and much discussion was indulged in on account of his protracted absence. When at length he reappeared he looked pale and haggard, and apologized by saying that he had been seized, soon after he left the lady's room, with a severe attack of cholera morbus.

[Autobiography of Samuel Gross, M. D., etc., with sketches of his contemporaries. Edited by his sons. Two volumes. Philadelphia: George Barrie.]

Wilson's China.

New York *Nation:* Despite the multiplicity of books on China—there is always room for an unhackneyed view of the vast Empire—put into print, Dr. S. Wells Williams was, perhaps, the last of old-fashioned scholars who could or would write an encyclopædic account of the country and people. We now look for and can tolerate only the specialist and expert. In two parts of the great field there are few laborers, notwithstanding the white promise of harvest. About the China of the dawn of history, or before it, and the China to be—China touched by science—we want good books. Of the making of these there is scarcely a beginning.

With a distinct purpose in view Gen. James Harrison Wilson went to the Middle Kingdom (China). While inquiring into Chinese civilization and possibilities, and learning these from men and books, he studied, from horseback and with an engineer's eye, the face of the country. Then, as a practiced railway manager, already familiar with the thorns and hard places in the seat of the Presidency of a road, he looked at the obstacles—real, possible, and imaginary—to the introduction of traction by steam into the oldest of empires. He talked with the common people, studied their religion, prejudices, and superstitions, their houses and their graves, their fields, roads, and methods of trade and transport; and then interviewed mandarin and merchant. To any one familiar with Gen. Wilson's previous career, it goes without proof that our latest American traveler in China was well equipped for his task. Educated at West Point, a soldier during the whole of the Civil War, an engineer and cavalry officer, a railroad builder and manager for twenty years, and well known recently as the President of the New York & New England Railroad Company, he set his eye on the only great country yet to be provided with railroads. His book is a commentary on the one text of progress in China.

Sailing from San Francisco Oct. 19, 1885, after a visit to Japan and the run to Shanghai, he hurried forward to Tientsin. He had several encouraging interviews with Viceroy Li, and, at his request, made a midwinter journey of 1,500 miles on horseback through the three northeastern provinces of Chi-li, Honan, and Shan-tung. A journey was made in Central Japan, "the most beautiful country in the world"; and then a trip to Formosa, followed by a second visit to Tientsin. Between leaving and returning to New York, a year, lacking three days, elapsed.

In his twenty-one chapters, one of which is devoted to Japan, the author discusses his theme in the most practical manner. He touches upon the questions of population, education, government, foreign and missionary influence, and national history only so far as they illustrate his one idea kept in view. He believes China need suffer from no fear of overpopulation, as the soil is able to support treble the present number of people. He notes and seizes, much more clearly than most outside visitors, the fact of China's long isolation. Surrounded only by pupil nations, and kept far away from equal or superior civilizations and their modifying influences by high mountains, cold steppes, malarious jungles, unnavigable rivers, or oceans vexed only by natural forces, the Middle Kingdom, as they call China, stood for monotonous centuries like an island in the midst of the ocean. Now the old conditions are changed. Steam has wrought more wonders than all the dragons. The ocean has become a pathway, steppes and defiles can be made into roads by ties and rails, and, instead of vassals and tributaries, China is touched on her borders by arrogant Europeans—Russians, French, British. Only three or four days distant is the "neighbor-disturbing" Dragon-fly Country, with sea-going ironclads and the finest infantry in Asia. With the prospect of a railway from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, another from Calcutta through Burmah to the borders of Yun-nan, and a fleet of steel cruisers in Yeddo Bay, the question of railroads in China touches the instinct of self-preservation, and interests the Chinese soldier even more than the merchant or mandarin. The nerves of China are said to be more obtuse than an alligator's, but nowadays nations get new nervous systems by means of iron and electricity. In spite of popular opposition and the feng-shuey (wind and water superstition), Li and the progressives have persevered in their schemes of telegraphic connection of the frontiers with the Capital and its seaport. About 5,000 miles of wire are now in operation. "Military necessity" has spurred on the Government thus to adopt one of the cheapest and easiest features of modern civilization. In this there is hope for the speedy entrance of the locomotive.

In carefully-weighed words Gen. Wilson states his belief that China is *very nearly ready for railroads;* that even the popular prejudices can be overcome by wit and silver; that private wealth can be secured for the purpose; and that the progressive statesmen will gradually impress their views on the conservatives and win them over. This he believes, despite his thorough consideration of the fact that the attitude of nearly all the civil officers towards the foreign appliances of civilization is that of stolid apathy. In a word, Gen. Wilson believes that progress is possible to China. If one feels disappointment at the author's grave, judicial, and cautious statements, and longs for warm and rosy views, he must remember how often the sanguine prophets have failed. One who loves fact more than fancy will thank Gen. Wilson that he has so clearly, soberly, and industriously given the reader such lavish materials on which to build a sound opinion.

In its literary mechanism the book is to be commended. The style is clear, straightforward, with no attempt at rhetorical embellishment or originality of view, yet readable and pleasing. A good preface, analytical table of contents, index, and colored map, with print, paper, and binding, make this literary venture of a soldier and engineer a worthy inmate of the permanent library. (China: A Study of Its Civilization and Possibilities. By James Harrison Wilson. D. Appleton & Co.)

The Romance of the Canoness.

A note by the translator to Paul Heyse's novel, "The Romance of the Canoness," runs as follows:

The title of this book, in the German, is "Der Roman der Stiftsdame," stiftsdame being rendered in this version canoness. It is desirable to explain that stiftsdame is the name given to a female member of certain religous communities or orders, orginally Roman Catholic, the members of which lived in common but without taking monastic vows. After the reformation, Protestant houses of a similar kind were organized. The privileges of these communities are often secured by noblemen for their daughters, who may at any subsequent period enter the stift or chapter of the order, but who forfeit this right in case of marriage.

To any one who is in a gloomy mood and to whom a light or clever work of fiction would be irritating, this doleful tale of German life may be confidently recommended. The story opens in a quiet village in the Mark. A man gazes through the window of an almshouse upon the figure of a woman lying in a coffin. He stirs not until the funeral procession moves, and then the reader accompanies him to the churchyard. After the heroine is buried he relates the romance of her life. She is a woman after the stamp of those whom George Eliot loved to portray and whose world-braving courage and unfaltering devotion to mistaken ideals she was never tired of analyzing. The present author makes an objective rather than a subjective study of the Canoness. He paints for us life in the family of a country Baron—life that has deep, sombre colors, religious, social, and domestic. The heroine leaves her noble relatives to become the wife of a strolling player. The contrast is sharply drawn of her fine, aristocratic nature and the shallow-souled characters that surround her. Her spiritual triumph above all degrading conditions is the moral of the story, which is deeply Christian, though anti-dogmatic in tone. The soul that has faith is superior to fate seems to be the ideal which Paul Heyse has proposed to himself. As the first chapter concerns itself with a funeral the last deals with the death-bed scene of the Canoness. She dies confessing her love for the narrator, whose devotion to her had made him a man instead of a theological prig, and who had followed her with watchful care through the years of her trials. "The Romance of the Canoness" is a purposeful book—not brilliant like many master-pieces of contemporaneous English fiction—but honest, simple, human, and profoundly mournful without bitterness or hopelessness. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Literary Notes.

The next volume in the series of American statesmen is on Patrick Henry, written by Prof. Moses Coit Tyler.

"The Dusantes," by Mr. Frank Stockton, will begin in the December *Century* and will be concluded in three numbers.

The remarkable lectures on Shakspeare delivered before the Lowell Institute by the late Henry Giles are to be reissued in a new edition by Lee & Shepard. It is work which deserves to live.

"We admire your pictures—and buy them," said Mr. Wayne MacVeagh at a Savage Club dinner in London. "We welcome your actors—and pay them; we read your books—and steal them."

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett will contribute a short serial to the coming volume of *St. Nicholas*, which is said to be a worthy successor of that author's famous "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which appeared in *St. Nicholas* a year ago.

An unfamiliar region is described in the novel which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just published—the "Princess of Java." All the characters are Javan, and the scene is laid in Java. Mrs. S. J. Higginson of New York is the author.

Mr. L. R. McCabe will contribute to *Lippincott's* for October "Literary and Social Recollections of W. D. Howells." Mr. McCabe was a friend, and what is more, a fellow-boarder, of the future novelist in the early days just before the latter's marriage.

Miss Phelps has a new "gate" story, which bids fair to attract no less attention than "The Gates Ajar" and "Beyond the Gates." It is entitled "The Gates Between," and relates the possible experience of a hard and selfish nature in the life after death.

A statuet of Barye's fine lion once stood on the mantel of Mr. Frank R. Stockton. To account for the spirited pose, Mr. Stockton had placed just a few inches in front of the lion's nose a volume of the Essays of Elia, marked conspicuously "Lamb."

Mrs. Caroline Leslie Field, author of the novel "High-Lights" which appeared anonymously last year, has collected a volume of her lyrics, which she calls "The Unseen King and Other Poems." The book has just been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Among the forthcoming notable books of the autumn is Mr. J. E. Cabot's "Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson." It will be brought out by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Much delightful correspondence and many extracts from Mr. Emerson's journals will be found in it.

The New York *Tribune* says of Mr. Stevenson's volume of verse, "Underwoods": "The modest title of the volume is a disclaimer of any extravagant pretensions for his verse. His prose is indeed more imaginative than his poetry. But this underwood which has grown under the shade of his larger product has its own place and its own loveliness."

The October *Catholic World* will continue its discussion of the land question in a paper called "The State and the Land," which will show that the division of property into private ownerships, and the eminent domain of the State, when both are rightly understood, are social forces which work together for the greatest good of the greatest number.

Mr. Samuel Adams Drake, in a new book, fully illustrated, entitled "The Making of the Great West," which the Scribners have about ready for publication, describes the discovery and settlement of the regions between the Mississippi and the Pacific, taking up many subjects often overlooked, and treating the whole, it is understood, in a fresh and entertaining way likely to prove attractive to both old and young.

The Thackeray letters will be concluded in *Scribner's* for October with letters written during his two American visits. They are said to be good-naturedly appreciative of Americans and American life. There is a brief closing word by Mrs. Brookfield. The same number of the magazine will contain a delicate poetical tribute to Thackeray by H. C. Bunner, author of "The Midge," "The Story of a New York House," and "Airs from Arcady."

Bishop Potter contributes to the *Critic* of Sept. 17 a leading article on "Toynbee Hall," an educational and reformatory institution of a novel kind located in the slums of London where college-bred young Englishmen enjoy the opportunity of studying some important social problems at firsthand. The Bishop strongly urges the establishment of a similar institution in New York, and appeals to the graduates of our leading colleges to interest themselves in this work.

The war series of papers in the *Century*, so far as it relates to the descriptions of campaigns and battles by distinguished Generals, will virtually close with the November number. Future papers on this subject will be of a general or at least untechnical sort; among them a curious and popular statistical paper on "Regimental Losses in the War," narratives of personal adventure, "Col. Rose's Tunnel from Libby Prison," etc. Gen. Sherman's article on "The Strategy of the War" will appear in an early number.

Dr. William Mathews, the author of "Getting On in the World," "Oratory and Orators," etc., has prepared a new volume of critical and descriptive essays, entitled "Men, Places, and Things," which will shortly be published in Chicago by S. C. Griggs & Co. Among the subjects treated are: "The Character of Napoleon I.," "Alexandre Dumas," "The Greatness of London," "Cynics and Cynicism," "The Weaknesses of Great Men," "The Extremes of Dress," and an entertaining chapter on "The House of Commons," in which are pen pictures of the more famous members.

Some of the papers are copying a paragraph about Mr. Henry T. Finck, whose recently-published book, "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty," is being widely noticed. This paragraph says that he was once a Harvard student; that in those days he was a thin-faced, hollow-eyed young man with auburn hair and freckles, and that he burned the midnight oil while reading Schopenhauer and other German pessimists. In these days Mr. Finck is a fine-looking, well-developed man, about 34 years old, with a remarkably good complexion. To his keen logic and habits of accurate thinking, which are shown in his decidedly unique book, he has added the steady cultivation of refined tastes, which make him an agreeable companion. He is a good illustration of a man who practices what he preaches in regard to human development. He has now gone to the Yosemite Valley and Alaska for a summer vacation.

Books Received.

THE TEMPLE. By George Herbert. Cassell's National Library. 10 cents.

Wide-Awake. Vol. W. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

TRUE STORIES OF AMERICAN WARS. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.25.

A BOOK FOR THE HAMMOCK. By W. Clark Russell. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.

WHAT AND WHERE IS GOD? By H. B. Philbrook. (Paper.) Chicago: Philbrook & Dean, Publishers.

MORE TRUE THAN TRUTHFUL. By Mrs. Charles M. Clarke. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cts.

ROYAL GIRLS AND ROYAL COURTS. By M. E. W. Sherwood. With 12 Portraits. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. $1.25.

THE UNSEEN KING, AND OTHER VERSES. By Caroline Leslie Field. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

A PRINCESS OF JAVA. A Tale of the Far East. By S. J. Higginson. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION—THE LIGHT OF HISTORY AND THE WORD OF TRUTH. By the Rev. John H. Oerter, D. D. New York Book Depository.

THREE GOOD GIANTS WHOSE FAMOUS DEEDS ARE RECORDED IN THE ANCIENT CHRONICLES OF FRANCOIS RABELAIS. Compiled from the French by John Demetry, A. M. Illustrated by Gustave Doré and A. Robida. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

SCIENTIFIC BREVITIES.

Facts of Interest Which Have Recently Been Brought to Light.

[Prepared for The Chicago Tribune.]

M. Jammes, in a paper on the use of opium, avers that, in countries where opium-smoking is prevalent, domestic animals—as the cat, dog, or monkey—will remain in the immediate vicinity of the smoker and inhale the smoke, becoming intoxicated, and apparently enjoying the sensation. Monkeys especially relish the opium, and will often take to eating the drug.

Rapid photography has made great progress during the last ten years. Nowhere is it more apparent than in the photographing of projectiles. Photographs of the projectile from the pneumatic gun at Fort Lafayette, in New York Harbor, showed an apparent condensation of the air just ahead; and now, in some photographs of projectiles fired from a Werendler gun at Pesth, Hungary, with a velocity of 1,800 feet per second, the projectile appears to be enveloped in layers of air quite perfectly hyperbolic in form.

The protection of vines against frost was effected in a most novel manner recently at a vineyard in Pagny, near the Franco-German frontier. The night of May 13 the temperature sunk to 30° F. at 3 a. m. At that time quantities of tar, which had been distributed to various points in tin boxes or poured on the ground, were ignited. Dense black clouds of smoke enveloped the vineyard, which remained for more than two hours while the tar was burning. In the morning it was found that the experiment was a complete success, as not a single shoot was injured by the frost, while many vineyards in the vicinity not thus protected suffered considerable damage.

A remarkable and entirely unique line of experiment has recently been carried on by Dr. William Spring and his associate, Dr. Vant Hoff, in the study of the effect of pressure on some chemical compounds. These observers had noticed that the beautiful blue double acetate of calcium and copper was very stable up to about 165° F.; but, when heated above that point, it was quite readily decomposed into the simple compounds. The query arose as to what the effect of pressure on the salt would be. On subjecting the solid double acetate to a pressure of 7,000 atmospheres (105,000 pounds per square inch) by means of powerful machinery, the whole mass was liquified, and was found, on examination, to consist of the mixed salts, the simple acetates of lime and copper.

Attempts have been frequently made to crystallize carbon so as to form the diamond; but, though carbon can be crystallized, it always appears in the finished state as graphite (black lead) and not the diamond. These two forms are the most common, and, in fact, the only two where carbon is known to be crystallized. A discussion by Mr. L. Fletcher on a nodule of carbon from a meteorite, which fell in Western Australia, develops the discovery of carbon, black, and possessing all the attributes of graphite, but crystallized in small cubes. No such precedent has been established, and therefore this may be regarded as a third crystal-form for carbon. The discovery has particular interest, as this form has never been observed on any terrestrial specimen of carbon, but only in this nodule of extra-terrestrial origin.

Dr. T. H. Ziegler announces a new series of coloring matter, which he has developed during some researches. Ordinary rosaniline is treated with nitrous acid and then reduced by tin and acid, giving beautiful green crystals of a hydrazine salt. This is itself a coloring agent of a blue shade somewhat more pronounced than the ordinary and well-known fuchsine. By treatment with appropriate reagents a line of brilliant colors, varying from red to violet, is obtained; another yields blues, and yet another, green. It is thought that the discovery will prove a very rich one. What lends it special value is that the color may be prepared in situ in the fibre—it being necessary only to soak the fibre in the hydrazine salt and then subject to a bath suitable for the development of the required shade.

Dr. Peckham, President of the Natural History Society of Wisconsin, in a paper on "Wasps" records some interesting observations on them. Among other things he discusses whether they have sympathy for their fellows. "To be sure," he says, "when we caught numbers of them and painted them within the cage they at once went to work to clean each other; and this seems to show that they have some desire to aid and comfort their friends. But we have often seen them continue to eat, with entire composure, near the body of one of their number that had just been crushed to death; and they frequently fall on a dead relative, cut it up, and carry it into the nest to feed their young. An overpowering sense of utility is probably the cause of this cannibal propensity—as was the case in Terra del Fuego, where the natives were frequently forced, through stress of weather and scanty food supply, to eat their old women."

Two Swedish chemists, Krüss and Nilson—men of high reputation—have published an account of their researches on some of the chemical elements of rarer occurrence. The whole number of elements known up to the present time has been seventy. These men, by the most careful search, have added more than twenty to the list by showing that what have been regarded as elements are really mixtures of several so closely allied as to be practically identical. The delicate methods of spectrum analysis were chiefly used in detecting the various elements, and many of them have been isolated. The supposed element Holmium has been shown to consist of seven distinct elements—Hm. (a), Hm. (b), Hm. (c), Hm. (d), Hm. (e), Hm. (f), Hm. (g); Erbium of two—Er. (a), Er. (b); Thulium, first discovered in 1879, of two—Tm. (a), Tm. (b); Samarium of two—Sm. (a), Sm. (b); and Didymium, for some time thought to be really two, has been resolved into at least nine. Thus, in place of Holmium, Erbium, Thulium, Samarium, and Didymium, we must reckon at least twenty elements well defined. This immense addition to the list will not pass unchallenged, but for the present the authors seem to have fortified themselves quite strongly in their position.

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Will be sold by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company weekly during September and October. The rate will be only $80 for the round trip to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Colton or San Diego. Tickets will be good to return until spring. For tickets, berths, and full information apply at ticket offices, 62 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, or at the passenger station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

PICTURES AT THE EXPOSITION.

The art gallery continues to attract thousands from early in the morning until the closing hour at the Exposition Building every evening, and it will do so until the close of the season. Artists, students, connoisseurs, and the great modest multitude not willing to be classified with any of these concur in the unanimous verdict that it is not only the finest large exhibit of pictures ever made in Chicago, but that it would be an admirable gallery in any city at any time.

It is peculiar to the American, whom life in a new part of the world, only slightly penetrated by the spirit of art, has deprived of opportunity to acquire knowledge of it technically, to demur that he cannot enjoy pictures because he knows nothing about painting or sculpture. The same timidity is never found in European cities, and the least fortunate of the people whom poverty has deprived of every kind of education crowd into the picture galleries to let their eyes revel in the beauty which they have the native sense to feel is as open to them as to the most learned scholar who crosses the same portal. They may not find delight in as many different elements as he; they will certainly not devote hours to determining whether this principle of optics or that of chemistry has been observed, but they have the true instinct of art—that pictures are to be enjoyed as nature itself is to be enjoyed. So the men in blouses and the women in pretty but cheap finery crowd every day into the Louvre in Paris; and Sundays, when toil is free, the Salon is filled with enthusiastic lovers of beauty, whose week has been spent in the shops, the mills, and the fields.

It is singular that although there is no tendency to make artificial barriers between nature and the happiness its variety gives to the eye such a barrier should be so generally thrust between the eye and a picture, whose highest virtue, whose first duty is merely to present the truth of nature. Rational people will sit through a drama keenly relishing its action, filled with pleasure by its scenic and mechanical devices, and applauding with spontaneous appreciation the counterfeit presentments of the characters; they do not trouble themselves reflecting that the entire idea of the play is first studiously marked off into acts; that each act is ingeniously divided into scenes; that incidents are arranged with a distinct purpose of cumulative climaxes. In observing a great player they do not withdraw eye and ear from his performance to calculate by what long training of the vocal organs he has achieved his range and quality of voice, by what time spent in gymnastics his figure has acquired pliancy and his postures grace. When a great singer enchants, the spell is not broken to analyze her method, nor when a noble organ rolls its rhythmic strains adown cathedral space, would even the most pedantic withdraw his senses from their feast to conjecture the counterpoint.

Who, standing on the seashore, feels less joy of eye and ear for not knowing tidal laws? Who, rapt in the vista of a lovely valley, cares whether its soil is suited for tillage? Who, half-way up the mountain, seeing its cowled head hidden in the clouds, would stifle the sentiment of awe and worship which the mountains always give to perplex himself about the stratification? If he pluck the little furtive flower that peeps a shy face from out a mossy crevice will he touch it less tenderly because he does not know the Latin and Greek names of its hundred tiny parts? because he is totally unacquainted with its rank in the floral peerage, knows none of its ancestors or connections, and cannot for his life tell whether its delicate wet leaf is ramentaceous or pedatifid, its corolla infundibuliform or bilabiate, its stem stoloniferous, or its root ramose?

No artificial barrier is thrust between the senses and drama and music; none is tolerated between the eye and Nature. But the moment a picture is to be seen fright seizes the untechnical beholder, although there is in it only Nature—the mother, the model, the subject, and the teacher of the painter—and an art of representation about whose technics the lover of beauty need no more concern himself than about the laws of the drama or the canons of harmony. Before a fine landscape on canvas even the lowliest may justly have what George Eliot calls "a joyous consciousness of that ability which precedes knowledge"; and if he be a true lover of Nature the most erudite can get no higher pleasure, for all other pleasure in pictures is secondary to that which comes from a realization of its truth.

There is no blasphemy of art in this. Of course, Ruskin has written that few people have any eyes for Nature itself; but he admits that it is possible for all men, by care and attention, to form a just judgment of the fidelity of artists to Nature. He does, indeed, add that a high cultivation of the faculties of observation is necessary to form supreme judgment upon the truth of art; but it is not necessary, to derive profound and ennobling delight from pictures, that minds should be "pure Venice glass to be shocked by all treachery." For most of mankind all pleasure is passing, all delight more or less shallow; what needs, perhaps, to be urged upon the sincere and timid about pictures is that they can approach any canvas whose idea is obvious and obtain a pure and real delight from it without knowing anything of the science or art by which its merits were accomplished. If there is no pleasure then it is the artist who has failed, not the observer. For many a picture may be learned in its composition, brilliant and scientific in tone, and accurate in accessories, and fail to be true to Nature, even as the actor may roar and grimace without bodying forth the part he is cast for, and the musician may compound chords and resolve them without music. From the opaqueness or deformity of many a landscape Nature cries out with the voice of Prometheus: "O, dread majesty of my mother earth, O ether that diffuseth thy common light, thou beholdest the wrongs I suffer!"

Simplicity, the test of all art, dramatic, musical, plastic, and pictorial, is most obvious and most responsive in pictures—illustrations being always better than definitions, if just. An incident which occurred in the Exposition gallery one day last week will serve to show the power of simplicity in commanding admiration for the great in art; while the lack of it, equally apparent, will rob a great name of homage that might be plausibly demanded. A simple-minded lover of Nature was wandering through one of the rooms, chatting with a cultivated expert. The tyro's eyes were seized, as it were, by an unpretentious picture, a small thing, in a quiet frame—a couple of cattle in a field. Nothing else; a distant copse undefined in a mass of shadow; a few lines here and there where hoofs or a brook had upturned the turf; a sky, just such a sky as weekdays have all summer, without sensation or phenomena. Surely there was nothing in that little work. But as the two wandered and chatted the eyes went back to the cattle. A great creature was the standing one, the eye, even at a distance, luminous like the eye Homer describes; a tranquil, majestic reserve in the pose of the head whose furrowed neck and square mouth drizzling froth suggest that his reserve is not habitual, his tranquillity not a pledge of peace or sign of impotence. The hide almost shakes with such tremors as beasts have in repose; he stands so squarely on the earth that it might be shaken but not he unless he chose. Yet why should one be so compelled to look at such a subject? The cultivated expert points to this fine portrait, to that storm-tossed marine, to the horror-inspiring inquisitor impassioning the amiable Isabella to deeds of cruelty, to the pretty garden scene in the Luxembourg where the uneasy girl is thinking of a lover perhaps, for she has her back to the autumnal tints on the trees and before her face is naught—a fanciful, idle, dainty spattering of color—and still the eyes fall back upon the tough muscle of the cattle and the shadowy copse and the quiet sky.

It was impossible to get away from the picture, and the simple lover of Nature falteringly admitted to the cultivated expert, "I really cannot get away from that little cattle picture." "No wonder," was the reply; "that is Rosa Bonheur." But a name is not always a talisman. "The Dreamer" (Catalog No. 316), bears a great name. A female figure lies in a strained posture. The head is cast to the left, the facial line cleaving the nose, leaving only a tip-tilt, the eyelid seems to veil no eye, the bust with its loose glandular flabbiness is of the Salon, very salonish. The test of simplicity it does not stand; the multitudes pass it by, but the experts will reason one into an effort to believe it a remarkable picture. A picture which has to be argued into excellence has measurably failed. Simplicity never needs an advocate. The artist is Munkacsy. Of course it has great merits. They can easily be conjured out of the attainments of any one who knows how much better the picture might be than it is; but it is Munkacsy. Many pictures have merits for the student and the connoisseur which cannot bespeak praise from those whose love of nature, whether in landscape, figure, or still life is their only guide; and simplicity is the paramount virtue in pictorial art because it speaks to all hearts equally with the same promptness and in the same language. For pictures in which daring or mysticism or marvels of effect are the boast of the artist (foreign tongues are required) and Nature has no interpreter in any language but her own.

There is a picture which illustrates fidelity to historical truth as distinct truth to Nature—"Honorius" (348) by Kirkpatrick of Philadelphia. "The amusement of feeding fowls became the serious and daily care of the monarch of the West" is the line of text which gives the clew. The entire passage in Gibbon (Roman Empire, vol. III., page 188) will enable the student more thoroughly to inquire into the artist's work. Honorius, languid, but not vicious, is seated in an imperial chair, in the interior of a Roman-Doric palace. Before him on a rug are a flock of doves picking up the crumbs which have been lavishly scattered. On the arms of his chair are others receiving food from his own hands, and an African slave stands deferential on his left with a dish to meet the demands of the imperial pets. The picture acquires an unique interest in it by its necessity faithfully to present in ornamentation, furniture, and vesture the period when Paganism and Christianity were intermingled. The soldier at the Emperor's right holds the labarum, the ensign of Constantine, the vexillum of the cavalry, a square sheet of silk attached by a cross bar to its shaft, decorated in gold and silver and emblazoned with a cross and the monogram of Christ, a still popular device with Roman ornament-makers. Near the black slave is the tripodal fire altar, once the exclusive utensil of the pagan temple, now used apparently as a heating brazier. In the background are prelates in copes, in the hand of one of them a Byzantine crozier. The Emperor is swathed in a rich pallium, a device which avoided a severe difficulty in both drawing and light; while the attendant ministers are some in copes and some in gorgeous sacerdotal tunics. An arched portal, with a cleverly handled Doré frieze, opens into the tatriem, and beyond one sees the colonnade of another palace. While the picture is only decorative, its finish is remarkable both for texture and for tone; the details are nowhere neglected and are none of them wanting in either definition or subordination. For the student of history the artist has supplied rich and various material.

After the great names of Corot, Bouguereau, Jules Adolphe Breton, Benjamin Constant, and Daubigny, and following those of hundreds of less fame but of great excellence, come a little company of our Chicago artists, and that they are worthily in their high places it will be the pleasure of another day to show.

THE VERDICT OF THE PRESS.

Some Further Expressions Upon the Decisions of the Illinois Supreme Court.

The power of anarchy is broken, let us hope forever, and a great work has been done for the future safety and welfare of the Republic.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The announcement that these men must hang is the best news that could be conveyed to the citizens of the United States. They all rejoice.—*Nashville American.*

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Anarchists is a righteous one, on which the people of the country may be congratulated.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

Let the penalty be carried out, and with this decided action we may reasonably expect to see the doctrines of the Anarchists buried forever in this country.—*Galesburg Register.*

It is doubtful if a judicial tribunal ever performed an act which will meet more widespread and general approval among the law-abiding people of the whole country.—*Illinois State Journal.*

The country is to be congratulated on this triumph of justice. It is a victory for law and order, for the peace that makes communities and nations prosperous, and which alone makes civilization possible.—*Indianapolis News.*

The country will breathe easier when these men are finally disposed of. It will be a better country; the sun will shine brighter; the atmosphere will be purer. The execution will sound the doom of anarchy.—*St. Joseph Herald.*

The bomb-throwing in the haymarket has borne legitimate fruit, and the execution of the condemned men, who instigated and carried out the devilish plot, will be full warning to other Anarchists that the scaffold awaits them.—*Quincy Whig.*

The great masses of the people, not only in Chicago but all over the country, will feel that the decision is right and that the punishment which will overtake the seven assasins and conspirators is well and fully deserved.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Of the moral guilt of the wretches there has never been the slightest doubt and the expiation of their horrible crime upon the scaffold will be not only a tribute to justice but a lesson to foreign malcontents of which they are sorely in need.—*Rochester Democrat.*

The public has no bloodthirsty desire for vengeance against the misjudged wretches of the haymarket crime. But the sentiment that justice and the safety of the established social order require their death at the hand of the law is general.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

The friends of law and order will breathe freer, and anarchism will feel a rebuke and a discouragement which ought to be effectual for its utter suppression. The decision of the court is lengthy and nothing but its determination has yet reached us.—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

The scene which will be enacted the 11th of November next will in a legal sense atone for the haymarket massacre, but it should do more than that—it should put an end to Anarchist conspiracies for the overthrow of law and order on American soil.—*Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.*

The old flag of Freedom that has waved over this country for over a hundred years is good enough for Americans, and ignorant scoundrels who attempt to supplant it with the red flag of anarchy, robbery, and murder, will realize that they have made a mistake.—*Galesburg Gazette.*

The decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois is that the Anarchists of Chicago must suffer the death penalty. This will coincide with the sentiment of the great mass of our people. Anarchy must not be allowed to gain a foothold on this continent. Law and order must prevail.—*Utica Herald.*

The people of Chicago, and, indeed, of the whole country, will sleep better at night and feel better by day for knowing that the miserable wretches who unfurled the black flag of anarchy are not to have any chance of getting free and beginning again their war upon society.—*Des Moines Register.*

They are the personification of the accursed system of mobocracy, which has for its foundation the destruction of all government and resistance to all legal authority. Their death should be a fearful warning to all their followers that there is no room in America for the Anarchist or the bomb-thrower.—*Dubuque Times.*

So is anarchy rebuked, with its wavings of red flags, its bombastic shriekings, its vitriol-throwing, and dynamite-bursting malignity. And when such fellows as Johann Most apply for citizenship, let us point to the seven condemned Anarchists of Chicago and say: Not suffrage but the scaffold for all such as thou and they!—*Buffalo Express.*

There will be fewer red flags seen in the cities of our country, now that this decision has been rendered; there will be less of mad, revolutionary and murderous discussion indulged in by the dissatisfied elements when Spies, and Schwab, and Parsons, and their fellows have been hanged for their crimes. It was a great and a just decision.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Honest and law-abiding citizens everywhere can breathe freer. The Anarchist, with his destructive theories and murderous teachings, will learn an important lesson and of the only sort that ever makes any impression upon creatures of his kind. Blinded by ignorance, prejudice, and hate, he listens to no argument and is deaf to all appeal. Only the object lesson of the gallows is sufficient to give him pause.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Probably never in this country has the news that a number of men were to die given such widespread and hearty satisfaction as that which will greet the announcement that the Illinois Supreme Court has affirmed the sentence of the Chicago Anarchists. The only case we think of approaching it is that of the Modoc Indians some years ago, when Capt. Jack and a few of his infernal comrades were sentenced.—*Newark (N. J.) Journal.*

The moral influence of this confirmation will be permanently felt throughout our broad land, as it will teach the anarchistic elements which flow to us from the Old World that while America is a sacred refuge for the downtrodden and the oppressed, the grand liberty which all men, whether foreign or native born, enjoy in this democratic land, is not license, but a liberty regulated and restrained by laws made for the people and by the people.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

Mankind may shudder at what now appears is to be the fate of the seven condemned wretches in the Cook County Jail; a feeling of profound sympathy may go out for the wives and children of such of them as are husbands and fathers; but the law, which is as cold as steel and knows not sympathy, has declared their lives forfeited to the State, and with their taking off there will be a general feeling that an additional safeguard has been thrown around society.—*Springfield Register.*

With the sentence of the lower court affirmed and the execution fixed in the near future, there is not a property-owner in the country who will not feel safer in his possessions; there is not a law-abiding citizen who will not feel a greater respect for the laws under which he lives; there is not a man's life in all the land that is not safer. This monstrous and cursed brood of Anarchists must be crushed or life and property will not be worth a rush.—*Peoria Transcript.*

The decision is far-reaching in its scope and consequences. It marks a new departure in our criminal jurisprudence and will stand as a leading case for generations to come, giving notice to the world that popular government is strong enough to deal with secret foes as well as armed enemies, and that while our doors are still open to the oppressed of all nations they will not be permitted to practice with impunity the diabolical principles of anarchism.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

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Harvest excursions to points in Dakota, Minnesota, Northern Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming, including the Black Hills region, for which the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company will sell tickets Sept. 30 and Oct. 11 at one fare for the round trip.

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PROPOSALS.

Sealed bids for 39 bonds, $1,000 each, issued by the City of Peoria, Ill., dated Sept. 1, 1887, and bearing 4 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at New York, bonds payable at New York, Sept. 1, 1907, will be received at the office of the City Clerk, Peoria, Ill., until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, Sept. 26, 1887. By order of City Council.

S. F. FLINT, City Clerk.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.
New York	$123,244,542	$99,324,578
Boston	15,470,863	11,352,379
Chicago	10,397,000	8,796,000
Philadelphia	7,529,021	8,677,429
St. Louis	2,887,956	2,868,650
Baltimore	2,067,704	1,617,658
New Orleans	1,118,417	786,087

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70c discount; Boston, 12½@20c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium.

The atmosphere of the money market in this city yesterday was clear, and it was a common opinion among the bankers that there would be no difficulty during the present season in affording persons in legitimate business all the accommodations in the shape of loans that they need. If the quantity of grain in store here were as large as usual there would probably be a stringency in the money market, which would be very unfavorable to business interests, but grain carriers are making very few applications, and there does not now seem to be much probability that their wants will be great for some weeks yet. Thus the banks have not only enough funds to supply the mercantile demand, but are able to make moderate loans to grain carriers in other cities. St. Louis has recently borrowed to some extent here. As for the anxiety expressed in the East, and particularly in Wall street, about the solvency of leading concerns in the iron trade and other interests, it finds no place in Chicago.

The quotations for money were substantially unchanged. Six per cent is the bottom for call loans, and borrowers who in times of weakness in the money market are in the habit of talking bearishly are quiet, knowing that it is of no use now to try beating down the rates. There is little calling of loans by the banks, as most of those who had money at 5 per cent were called earlier in the month, but the process of raising time borrowers from 6 to 7 per cent goes on.

The shipments of currency to this country were probably larger yesterday than on any previous day this fall. The money goes mainly to the spring wheat region. Country correspondents are complaining at the assortments sent them, but the bankers here do the best they can. They often fall back on gold as the only available currency. Eastern bills sold at 70c discount. Sterling bills were quiet and unchanged.

In the local security market the dullness was more oppressive than usual. Bids of 85½ were made for Consumers' Gas 5s, but the asking price was 86. For the Gas Trust certificates there were bids of 43½ for 100-share lots, but holders wanted 45¼. For ten-share lots 44¾ was bid. The dickering on this security indicates that nobody wants to trade. It is said that insiders have made such agreements that none of their stock will come out, and they have given the smaller men courage to withhold their stock from the market. The assurance is renewed that a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent will be paid in October, and it is declared that after the certificates are listed on the New York Stock Exchange there will be activity and an advance. It will be a satisfaction to many operators and brokers to read in THE TRIBUNE this morning a statement from an official source as to the new issue of bonds by the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company. It has been known for weeks that such an issue was contemplated, but it has not been easy to get definit statements about it from inside sources. It is safe to say that Chicago will not see anything of these bonds for some time. The investment is taken by outside capitalists.

The Chicago Stock Exchange is about to take a step which ought to be a help to persons desiring to invest in local securities, but who are unfamiliar with the facts and figures that go to make the value of those securities. The sheet published by the exchange is to have not only a list of the securities dealt in but in the case of bonds the amount out, the date of expiration, and the rate of interest, and in the case of stocks the par and the amount of the issue. Letters are to be addressed to officials of the various companies asking them to give the desired information, and in case it is refused the words "Amount unknown" will be entered opposite the name of the security. The New York Stock Exchange is a powerful influence in the way of securing publicity to such facts, but in that respect our exchange has thus far not been of much consequence.

There was no change in the mood of the stock speculators. Few dared to buy anything for the long account, and it is said that investment holdings of some of the favorit stocks of this city are coming on the market. It looks strange, but it is nevertheless true, that persons who buy for investment will get in at boom prices. Certain sellers of investment stocks are taking heavy losses at present market quotations. The report that banks in New York were calling loans freely disturbed confidence again yesterday, but the bulls tried to brace prices up by circulating a story that a deputation of business-men had made such representations to the Secretary of the Treasury that he would make large purchases of bonds next week. Twelve million dollars was mentioned in one of the dispatches as the sum. The statement was not confirmed. The short interest here is moderate, and it was probably not materially increased yesterday. N. B. Jones telegraphed from New York that he was still a bear and that he expected to be for a year.

The system of trading "for the account" will be put into operation on the New York Stock Exchange next Tuesday.

The earnings of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Road increased $29,701 the second week of September; those of the Denver & Rio Grande increased $14,915. The earnings of the East Tennessee Road increased $18,073 the first week; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, $2,700; Flint & Pere Marquette, $11,566. The Texas Pacific gained $17,132 in August. The Alton & Terre Haute reports an increase of $3,621 on its main line the first week in September and $3,125 on the branch lines.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The bears held control of the market during the morning, and made some further headway in depressing the list. Cammack was understood to have a hand in the movement, and for a time there was some lively selling. Reading was again sharply raided, but did not decline quite as much as New England, Western Union, and Union Pacific, each of which yielded a point. This was the greatest impression made on prices, save for a few of the specialties. Moore and Schley, who have been large sellers for two days past, bought stocks freely all around the room on the way down, and their purchases did much to check the decline, which came to an end just before midday. Subsequently a report got afloat that Secretary Fairchild had held a conference with the Presidents of a number of banks which have a mercantile clientage, and that they had presented to him some forcible arguments about the monetary situation showing that the merchants and not the brokers are the real sufferers this time. From this grew a rumor to the effect that the Government would do something more than buy 4½ per cent bonds. The whole market then turned sharply, and there was a sudden rise of 1@2 points, many of the shorts rushing in to cover.

The advance was led by New England, the coalers, Richmond Terminal, Western Union, Lake Shore, and St. Paul. The Treasury story seemed to put a little more life into the bulls, and they gave their specialties better support, although it is to be said that at intervals during the afternoon speculation was comparatively tame. London sold moderately at the opening, but afterwards turned buyer. The transactions were particularly heavy in Reading. The movement in Western Union, both down and up, had considerable effect upon the market.

After the stocks named St. Paul, Lackawanna, Terminal, and New England came in for the largest share of attention. The street has the impression that Mr. Gould is somewhat nettled at the freedom with which Missouri Pacific has been attacked, for those who are interested in the maintenance of prices will have it that no one would dare go short of the stock unless he felt reasonably sure that Mr. Gould was selling, and that there was no danger of its being unduly advanced. It is denied in very explicit terms that he has sold any, and stated further that the number of investors in the stock has increased rapidly. It is also said that Mr. Marquand, who has been a large stockholder, has not only taken all his allotment of the last issue, but has also bought since the stock fell below par.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Sep. 16	Closing Sep. 15
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	2,325	30⅛	29⅞	30⅜	29¾
Atlantic & Pac.	550	10½	10½	10½	10½
Canadian Pacific	600	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
Canada Southern	3,797	55½	54¼	55½	54½
Central Pacific	620	35⅛	35	35	......
Ches. & O. 1st pfd.	600	10	9	9	10
Do 2d pfd.	300	7	7	7	......
C., B. & Q.	500	133	131¼	133	131
C., C., C. & I.	800	53	52½	52¾	53⅛
Con. Gas	360	72	71½	72	72⅛
Col. Coal & I.	510	36¼	36	36¼	36
C., St. L. & P.	100	14½	14	14	15
Do pfd.	100	40	40	40	39¼
C., W. & B. pfd.	600	6	6	6	......
D., L. & W.	32,195	129⅝	128	129	128⅛
Del. & Hud.	215	99	98¾	98¾	98⅜
Den. & Rio G.	200	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
Do pfd.	350	57¼	57	57	57½
Erie	9,125	29⅝	29	29⅜	29⅜
Do pfd.	100	67	67	67	......
Do seconds	30,000	98	97¾	97¾	98
E. T. & Ga.	25	11	11	11	10¾
Do 1st pfd.	200	57	56½	57	57½
Do 2d pfd.	200	21	2.⅝	21	21
Ft. Worth & Den.	800	46¼	46¼	46¼	......
Hocking Valley	200	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21½
Houston & Texas	200	25	25	25	......
I., B. & W.	550	15	14½	15	......
Illinois Central	313	118	117	118	118¼
Jersey Central	7,650	72¼	70¼	72½	71⅞
K & Texas	2,630	24½	24	24½	24⅜
Lake Shore	10,320	94¼	92¾	94	93⅜
Louis. & Nash.	6,500	61¼	60¼	61¼	60⅝
L., N. A. & C.	100	35	35	35	......
Long Island	645	90	90	90	......
L. E. & W.	500	15	14½	15	15¾
Do pfd.	2,675	43¾	41½	43¼	43⅛
Manhattan Con.	1,285	102½	101	101⅞	103
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	120	106⅛	105	106	......
Mich. Central	600	86	85⅜	86	85⅞
M., H. & O. pfd.	300	84¾	84⅜	84¾	......
Morris & Essex	106	138¾	137	137	138¼
Minn. & St. L. pfd.	200	25½	25	25¼	24½
*Missouri Pacific	4,710	95⅛	94	94⅞	96⅜
Mobile & Ohio	100	12	12	12	12
Mem. & Chas.	400	49	49	49	......
Northwestern	4,600	113	112¼	112¾	112½
Do pfd.	5	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	......
Nashville & Chat.	1,000	75	74	75	75
Northern Pacific	1,470	26	25¾	25¾	26⅜
Do pfd.	1,200	52¾	51⅞	52¾	52⅞
Nor. & W.	100	15½	15½	15½	......
Do pfd.	410	40½	40	40	41
N. Y. Central	789	107½	107	107¼	107¼
N. Y. & N. E.	26,735	43½	40⅞	42¾	41⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1,225	16¼	15½	16¼	16⅜
Do pfd.	200	28⅛	28	28⅛	......
N. Y., Sus. & W.	735	9	8¾	9	9
Do pfd.	230	26	26	26	27
Oregon Imp.	250	39	38¼	38¼	......
O. Transcon.	2,790	22⅛	21½	22⅛	22⅛
†O. Ry. & N. Co.	405	89	88⅛	89	91
Ohio & Miss.	900	25¼	25	25	25¾
Pacific Mail	3,130	36⅛	35¼	35¾	36
P. P.-C. Co.	100	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼
P., D. & E.	620	23	22¾	23	22¾
Reading	99,900	59⅜	58¼	59⅛	59
R. & W. P. T.	20,245	25⅞	24⅞	25⅝	25⅜
Do pfd.	725	52¼	51	51	52
Rock Island	1,558	121⅞	121¼	121¼	121¼
Rome & W.	100	81	81	81	......
St. Paul	31,392	82¾	81½	82⅜	82⅜
Do pfd.	100	118	118	118	118
St. Paul & D.	285	70	70	70	72
St. P. & Omaha	1,150	43⅝	43	43⅝	43⅜
Do pfd.	300	107¼	107	107¼	107⅛
St. P., M. & M.	100	104⅜	104¼	104⅜	105
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	460	70	69⅛	70	......
Do 1st pfd.	100	111	111	111	......
South Carolina	100	7	7	7	......
Texas Pacific	3,840	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	24¼
Tennessee Coal	1,575	25	23¾	24½	25
Union Pacific	6,470	53	52⅜	52⅞	53⅜
Wheeling	1,100	44¼	43¾	44¼	44⅛
Wabash	150	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Do pfd.	1,800	30⅛	29½	30⅛	29¾
Western Union	34,380	76⅛	74¾	75¾	75¾

*Ex div. 1¾ per cent quarterly.
†Ex div. 1½ per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	120
American	107½	United States	70

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s, coup.	124⅛	M., K. & T. gen 6s	90
U. S. 4½s, coup.	107⅝	Northern Pac. 1sts	114⅝
Pacific 6s of '95	122	Northern Pac. 2ds	102½
Louisiana stamped 4s	85	Northw'n con.	138
Missouri 6s	101⅛	Northw'n deb. 5s	108¼
Tenn. 6s, settlements	100	St. L. & S. F. G. M.	103⅜
Tenn. 5s, do	102½	St. Paul consols	127
Tenn. 3s, do	70	St. P., Chi. & Pac. 1sts	118
Cent. Pac. 1sts	114¾	Tex. Pac. l'd grants	46
Den. & R. G. 1sts	119¾	Tex. Pac. R. G. ex c.	62¾
D. & R. G. W. 1sts	70	Union Pac. 1sts, bid	112¼
Erie 2ds	97½	West Shore	98

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 4s reg. 125	5000 M&SP 1s C&PW 5s 103¾
10000 Va 6s dfd trs. 8½	5000 M K & T gen 5s 78¼
85000 A & P inc. 26@26½	7000 M & E 1st 141
40000 BNY & P 1st trst 40@42	1000 M&NW 1s 1913 on Extn. 106¼
7000 Can S 2d 89@89¼	20000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn 97¾@98
8000 C&O 1st-Sr B x cp. 70	2000 N W cn cp gld bd 127
8000 C C & I 6s 98	5000 OgnR&N 5s 103¼
1000 Cleve&Pitts s f. 127	1000 Ogn Imp 1st 96
35000 C H V & T 5s 67@68	5000 Pa Co 4½ cp. 102
10000 C R I&P 5s (s60) 105¼	3000 R&A 1st trst 60
10000 do 107¾	15000 R&WP-Tm tr 6s 81@82
3000 C & I C 1st 99	6000 S P M&M 1st 112¾
20000 DetM&M l g. 30@30¾	3000 S P M&M 1st cn 6s 115
3000 D & R G 1st 119¼	5000 StL A&T 1st 97
3000 Erie 7s on gd. 130¼	5000 do (cash) 97
3000 FtW & Dist (cab) 89¼	1000 S L A & T 2d 80
5000 do 81½@82¼	3000 T P a cn 6s tr. 100¾
12000 GBW&SP inc. 31½	1000 T P Rio 1st 66
17000 H&TC 1st-W Div. 112	5000 T P inc l g tr as. 46
22000 H&TC 1st-M Line 114	10000 U Pac 1st of '96 (cash) 112¼
5000 H&TC 2d—M L. 99	
1000 L&N tr 6s 106	
2000 L&N—NO&M 1st 109	2000 W St L&P-Chi D. 99
3000 L & N g m 6s 109	5000 W S gtd 4s 98¼@98¼
2000 I B & W 1st pri. 120¾	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

12000 Tenn set 3s 70	10000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn 97¾
4000 BNY&P 1s trs. 40¼	1000 N Y C&St L 1st 103
3000 Can so 1st gtd. 105	3000 NYC&StL 1st tr as. 96¼
24000 C B&Q dbs. 103@103¼	13000 N Y L & W con m. 107¼@107
7000 CenPa g 6s 1936 103¼	
5000 Ft W & D 1st 81¼@82	2000 N Y C Ex 5s 109
2000 G C & S F 1s 121	5000 N W cons. 138¾
2000 GC&SF gd 6s 101½	5000 Ogn Imp 1st 96
5000 H&TC 1st—M L. 114	1000 R W&O en. 102¼
10000 IB&W cn inc trst 22	5000 R&WP T trust 6s 81
20000 K Pa 6s 1895 (cab) 108¼	15000 StLA&T 2d. 38¼@39
5000 K Pa 6s 1896 108¼	5000 do (b 30) 39
10000 L&N g m 6s 109	10000 So Car 1st 97¼
5000 L&N-Pens&Atla. 90	11000 T P Rio tst. 62¾@63
4000 L & N tr 6s 106¼	24000 TCI & R 6s—Birm Div 1st 75
2000 MK&T gn 6s 89	27000 W S 4s gtd. 97¾@98
5000 MK&T con 7s 109¼	5000 Tol A A & N M 1st 94
1000 M U 6s 88½	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 A & P inc. 26	3300 Ogn Imp 1st 90
1000 BNY&P 1s tr 41½@42	1000 Ogn SL 6s 98¼
4000 C B & Q deb 5s 103½	23000 O So inc. 33@34
2000 Ft W & D 1st 82	10000 R&WP—Trm 6s 81
4000 G BW & St P inc 34½	10000 St L & S F g m 5s 99
9000 GH&S A 1s-WDis 93½	1000 St L A&T 1st 97
5000 I B&W con in trt. 22	5000 Shen V g m 35
2000 MK&T gn 5s 78½	25000 T P in l g trst ast 46
1000 MK&T g 6s 90	3000 Tol A A & G T 1st 105
1000 Mut U 6s 84	3000 T&NO 1st—SabD. 101
15000 M&N 1s 1913 on Ex 106¼@107	3000 U P s f. 110
	15000 W S gtd 4s 98
5000 NYLE&Wnw 2 cn 97¾	500 W S gtd 4s reg. 98½
1000 N Pac 1s cp (s4) 114¾	7 Fourth N B 144¼
10000 NOPac 1st tr. 73@74	

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Money on call was active, ranging from 5 to 7 per cent; last loan, 5; and closing offered at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 7@9. Sterling exchange was dull and unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	8,944	101¼	103	101¼	103
Bell Telephone	120	215	215	214½	214½
C. B. & Q.	55	131	132¾	131	132¾
Cin., San. & Cleve.	450	19½	19½	19½	19½
Mexican Central	700	14	14¼	14	14¼
N. Y. & N. E.	1,250	41¾	42¾	41¼	42¾
Union Pacific	500	52¾	53	52¾	52¾
Wis. Cent	450	20½	20¾	20	20¾

Bond sales and quotations:

20000 Mex Cent 4s.68 @69	20000 A & P inc. 26 @26¼
1000 C B & Q 7s 128	.000 C K W 5s 90¼@90¾
5000 Mex 10 p c sc'p. 92	31000 Wis 2ds 52 @52½

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 55¾@55⅞; Reading, 29¾@29 13-16; Reading generals, 102¼@102¾; Lehigh Valley, 56@57.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £62,000.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Three per cent rentes, 81f 20c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Mining shares were quiet: Amador, $1.50; Bodie, $1.00; Brunswick, $1.60; Caledonia B. H., $1.70; California & Virginia, $16.00; Deadwood, $2.75; Eureka, $7.25; El Cristo, $2.50; Iron Hill, $1.50; Mexican, $3.40; Navajo, $1.35; Standard, $1.55; Sutro Tunnel, 32c; Santiago, $2.50; Tornado, $1.05.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), 62½c; Calumet & Hecla, $2.00; Catalpa, 25c; Franklin, $12.00; Osceola, $26.00; Pewabic (new) $2.00; Quincy, $51.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more active yesterday and averaged weaker, the greatest heaviness being displayed by ribs, with corn a good second in that respect. The local trade had gathered a little more confidence, and was reinforced by some orders from outside, making the scene an active one, especially by contrast with the dullness of Thursday. The fine weather favors larger receipts of produce, and this tends to weaken prices unless considerations in the other direction are in sight at the same time.

Provisions were weak. Short ribs for this and next month were panicky, and other stuff declined in sympathy, though not much more than was in keeping with a lowering of fully 10c in the prices of live hogs. It was found just before the opening of the market that several brokers held orders to sell for country account, and understood that in the majority of cases it was long stuff which the holders were anxious to get rid of because of the more active movement expected in hogs. This naturally made buyers hold off, and some people intimated that Armour lent a hand to depress prices at the start. October ribs opened 5c lower, at $8.77½, fell rapidly to $8.60, went to $8.50 without an intervening sale, took another step down to $8.40, and then worked back to $8.30 as the shorts took hold more freely under the impression that the break was over. Then another batch came out and the market broke to $8.12½, steadied for awhile, with Armour buying some at $8.15, and sagged off to $8.02½, advanced to $8.20, with large trading at $8.15, and closed at $8.17½. January ribs sold off only 7½c, to $6.22½, and closed at $6.25. January pork opened 2½c higher, at $12.32½, advanced to $12.37½, was "raided" down to $12.20, and closed at $12.22½, with the year nominal at about $12.00. Lard for October opened 5c lower, at $6.32½, sold up to $6.37½, fell off to $6.30, and closed at $6.35, with January at about 5c premium. Cash sales were reported of 5,250 tcs of lard at $6.30@6.37½; 75,000 lbs green hams at 8¾c for 16-lb averages and 8¾c for 15-lb do; 125 tcs sweet-picked hams at 10¼c for 16 lbs cash, and 10¾c for 12-lb averages, delivered next month; 25,000 lbs green bellies on private terms, and 100 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 6¾c.

Flour was in fair demand, two round lots being taken for export, and the market was quoted steady. Sales were reported of 500 brls and 3,700 sacks, equal to a total of 3,000 brls, at $1.65 for low grades and the rest on private terms.

Wheat was more active and averaged firmer. It looked as if it would have been really strong but for the weakness in corn. Liverpool was quoted steady, and our receipts were not large, while it was rumored that some 200,000 bu had been worked here the previous day for export, and that several other orders were within a trifle of the market. Hutchinson and Fleming-Boyden were selling early, with Leopold Bloom buying, and then a few Eastern orders came in, some of which were to cover shorts for October, which made that month relatively strong. October opened unchanged at 69¼c, sold at 69c, weakened to 68¾c, improved to 69¼c, sold off to 68¾c bid, advanced to 69¼c, and closed at 69c, with May at barely 8¾c premium and December at 2¾c premium. January sold at 72¼c. Cash lots of spring in store sold at 67¼@67¾c for No. 2, and 65c for No. 3. Free on board lots sold at 66@68½c for No. 3 and 58@64c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 41 cars and 25,000 bu.

Winter wheat was quiet and about ¼c lower. In store sold at 70½c for No. 2 red in a South Side house, 70c for do in the Pacific elevator, and 69c for No. 3 red. Free on board sold at 69c for No. 3 white, and 67c for choice No. 4 red. Total cash sales 24 cars.

Corn was active and heavy. Our receipts were rather large, and Liverpool reported a downward tendency, but the market was only easy till the estimate of 600 cars for today came on the floor, and then operators began to compare notes about the Cincinnati figures giving a crop of 100,000,000 bu more than was figured out from the Government report when it was received. Also they said that the disappearance of premiums for carrying into months this side of May will abolish the inducement to hold corn back in the country, the consequence being a probable flood of reserves of old corn in the near future. It was furthermore said that the reports of condition in the country show a marked improvement within the last few days. The selling was led by Capt. Phillips, and parties supposed to be acting for Nelson Morris. Hutchinson stepped in as a buyer for May when the market had touched 44½c, covering sales made previously at higher figures. May opened unchanged at 45½c, sold at 45c, improved to 45¼c, and declined to 44¾c, closing at 44¾c, with October at 3c discount, and this month at about 3¼c discount. January sold at 41½@41¾c. Samples were ½@1c lower. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 42¼@43¼c for No. 2 yellow, 41¾@41¾c for No. 3 yellow, 41¾@41¾c for No. 2, and 40¾@41¾c for No. 3, with 40¾@41c for No. 4. Free on board lots sold at 41½c for No. 2 yellow at a country point, 41½c for No. 3 yellow do, 44@45½c for No. 2 white, 42¼@42½c for No. 3 white, 41¾@41¾c for No. 2, and 43c for No. 3, with 41@41¾c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 391 cars.

Oats opened steady, but declined ⅛c for the near futures and ¼c for May, owing to the break in corn and reported large receipts of both cereals for today. Trading was fair. October opened at 25⅜c, sold up to 25½c, reacted to 25⅜c, and closed at 25⅜c bid, with September ⅛c and November ⅜c premium. May ranged at 29⅞@29⅜c together, to 30 and 30⅛c, on a split, and closed at 29⅞c bid. No. 2 white for October sold from 28¼c to 28⅛c, and closed at 28⅛c asked, and May sold at 32½c, and was offered at that at the close. No. 2 cash was about 25⅛c. No sales were reported. Sample lots were ½c lower for white oats and ¼c higher for No. 2 mixed to go to store. The offerings were large and there was very little demand for free on board lots. No. 2 to go to store sold, 24 cars at 25¼@26c; No. 3 white, 47 cars at 27@27¼c, and No. 2 white, 58 cars at 27¾@28c. Free on board lots sold at 23@26¼c for No. 3, 27@28¼c for No. 3 white, 27c for No. 2, 27¼@28c for No. 2 white, and 29¼c for barley oats. Total cash sales about 250,000 bu.

Rye was firm at 46c bid for September. October sold 10,000 bu at 48c and November at 49c. December was offered at 50c. No. 2 in store sold 3 cars at 46c. The offerings by sample were light, 2 cars No. 2 free on board selling at 46½@47c.

Barley advanced 1c for September delivery, 5,000 bu selling at 73c, or 1c higher. October sold from 67c to 66c and closed at 65½c asked, or 1c lower, owing to free offerings. No. 2 sold to go to store at 73c, or 1c higher. Sample lots were steady and in fair request by the local maltsters, with a light inquiry for shipment. All the offerings were taken except a few lightweight lots. Free-on-board lots sold at 43@54c for No. 4 and 45@63c for No. 3. Not inspected to arrive sold at 55c. Total cash sales about 90 cars.

Millstuffs were firmer for bran at $11.75@12.00 by reason of small offerings and a good demand. Middlings ruled dull at $12.00@13.50, outside for choice. Sales were: 12 cars bran at $11.00@12.25; 12 cars middlings at $12.00@13.50; 1 car wheat screenings at $9.00; 1 car shorts at $12.00.

Flaxseed opened ¼c lower at $1.09⅛ for No. 1 on track, and after the bulk of the lots had been disposed of the market "broke" to $1.07¼, owing to increased offerings for future delivery, and closed at $1.07. Receipts 82 cars. Sales were: In store—5,000 bu No. 1 at $1.07¼. On track—27 cars and 1,800 bu No. 1 at $1.07¼@1.09⅛; 6 cars rejected at $1.03@1.04; 4 cars no grade at 95@98c; 1 car tailings at 50c. To arrive—2 cars No. 1 at $1.07. Futures were weak. September changed hands at $1.07@1.09, closing at $1.07¼ asked. October sold from $1.09 to $1.07, and closed at $1.07 bid. November was offered at $1.09.

Timothy was quiet with fair offerings, and the market was easy at $2.23@2.24 for prime cash seed. The sales aggregated 1,656 bags at $2.20@2.25 for fair to prime seed. Futures improved 1@2c. September selling at $2.24@2.25, and closing at $2.25. October sold at $2.26, and December at $2.28@2.29, closing at $2.29 asked. March was salable at $2.36. Clover was weak at $4.15@4.20 for medium prime spot seed, in sympathy with outside markets. None was offered.

Trading was fair on the street markets and values well sustained. The only product that showed signs of weakness was butter, for which there was scarcely any demand except for local consumption. The receipts of peaches and grapes were heavy, to say nothing of what was carried over from the previous day, and the commission-men were fairly puzzled to know what to do with them after meeting the regular demand. The dry-goods jobbers and the wholesale millinery houses have been doing a rushing business all the week, and large quantities of goods are being distributed. The boot and shoe manufacturers and the ready-made clothing establishments are comparatively quiet, as the season is about over with them. The movement in metals and hardware so far this month has been very satisfactory, with pig-iron particularly active.

There was a regular shower of tailers' short ribs on 'Change yesterday, and they say the country has not half unloaded yet. Some parties say that in the recent rush for cash ribs the stuff was sold by country holders, and that many of them went long on the market for twice as much as they sold cash. Now that the weather is growing cool and permitting a free movement of hogs it may be possible to meet the demand by the shipment of stuff that is only a few days old, and this makes regular ribs undesirable at the prices paid for them previous to yesterday. Still, it may be found that the scare was a harder one than necessary. The position of Armour on the deal is not known to every body, but there is good reason to believe that he has bought not far from 5,000,000 lbs within the last two days, including some 2,000,000 lbs yesterday, most of the latter being near the bottom of the market and half of it from Fleming-Boyden. But he may only have been getting even by covering shorts put out at much higher prices.

Several of the New York commission houses are reported to have recently advised their correspondents to buy wheat and sell corn. They say the former may not advance right away, but must prove good property to hold, while the latter cannot well hold up much longer at the prices it has been selling at. The course of events on 'Change here yesterday indicated that some of the parties thus advised have been doing what they were told they ought to do, the orders being filled in this market in spite of the feeling of displeasure at recent utterances about the bucket-shop style of trading.

Two privileges of membership in the Chicago Board of Trade sold yesterday at $1,950 each.

The impression is gaining ground that an eighth and a sixteenth as commissions would probable draw a great deal more business than the rates recently adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade. It is not meant by this that a majority of the members are in favor of a change to these figures, but it is not unlikely that a canvass among the heads of business firms would show at least a very respectable minority who think it would be well to reduce and make everybody live up to it.

Large quantities of lard have been taken in this city within the last few days for export. The low prices and the low rates of through freight to the Old Country are the attractions. The figure on lard is not stated, but it was said pretty positively that wheat could be taken yesterday at 20c through to Liverpool, and that it is believed this rate will not be at the service of shippers much longer.

Somebody must have blundered in making up that recent statement of exports of wheat and flour since the beginning of the present fiscal year. The total for the two months of July and August was only 35,451,000 bu, according to the official report from Washington.

A sale was made yesterday afternoon of 10,000 bu rye for October at 48c. This is believed to be the first of the season, and perhaps indicates that the market is wakening up after a long sleep.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Range yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
Cash	$15.25	$15.00 @15.25	$15.00
Year	12.05	@12.00	12.00
January	12.27½	12.20 @12.37½	12.32½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
September	$6.35	$6.30 @ 6.37½	$6.35
October	6.37½	6.30 @ 6.37½	6.35
November	6.35	6.30 @ 6.35	6.32½
January	6.42½	6.40 @ 6.42½	6.40
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
September	$8.82½	$8.05 @ 8.75	$8.17½
October	8.82½	8.05 @ 8.75	8.17½
January	6.30	6.22½@ 6.32½	6.30
WHEAT.			
September	67⅛	67⅛@ 68	67⅜
October	68⅝	68⅝@ 69⅛	69
November	70⅛	70⅛@ 70⅜	70⅛
May	77⅝	77⅛@ 77⅝	77⅜
CORN.			
September	42	41⅛@ 41⅞	41¼
October	42	41⅛@ 41⅞	41½
November	42	41⅝@ 42⅛	41½
May	45⅛	44⅝@ 45⅛	44⅝
OATS.			
September	25⅛	....@....	25⅛
October	25⅜	25⅛@ 25⅝	25⅜
November	25⅞	25⅞@	25⅜
May	30	29⅞@ 30	29⅞

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	September.	October.	November.
No. 2 spring	$ 73½	$ 74⅜	$ 76⅜
No. 2 corn	37¼	38⅜	40⅛
No. 2 oats	24⅛	25⅜	26⅞
Pork	10.12½	10.12½	10.00
Lard	7.32½	6.35	6.17½
Short ribs	7.30	7.30	

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1887.	Receipts 1886.	Shipments 1887.	Shipments 1886.
Flour, brls	14,448	15,550	23,355	12,922
Wheat, bu	35,791	80,091	79,308	16,090
Corn, bu	281,180	248,055	192,923	159,631
Oats, bu	175,375	159,185	130,674	189,036
Rye, bu	5,862	5,103	833	19,321
Barley, bu	67,708	77,498	24,481	46,307
Grass seed, lbs	312,530	809,610	394,217	477,882
Flaxseed, bu	20,165	33,912	27,009	16,078
Broom-corn, lbs	24,100	106,900	27,127	34,014
Cured meats, lbs	553,970	325,140	2,383,380	2,881,335
Canned meats, cases	......	......	2,595	10,475
Dressed beef, lbs	60,800	......	2,388,906	1,643,099
Beef, tcs			61	4
Beef, brls			633	460
Pork, brls			1,109	2,300
Lard, lbs	92,000	435,000	1,001,809	1,159,632
Cheese, lbs	312,110	221,740	193,200	193,527
Butter, lbs	427,534	319,895	296,178	356,565
Dres'd Hogs, No.	18,875	22,694	6,487	4,331
Cattle, No.	9,839	9,243	4,456	4,566
Sheep, No.	4,632	4,339	1,656	1,427
Hides, lbs	126,340	177,690	625,070	714,640
Wool, lbs	67,057	87,257	105,069	123,554
Coal, tons	10,812	7,951	2,293	2,919
Lumber, m	8,172	7,721	3,612	3,892
Shingles, No. m	201	1,946	80	119
Salt, brls	6,290	4,696	1,113	2,682

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	29	8	2	39
Spring wheat	5	13	11	29
Corn	327	89	36	452
Oats	80	78		158
Rye	4	1		5
Barley	12	70	22	104
Total	457	259	71	787

Also by canal 10,900 bu corn. Total about 530,000 bu.

Inspected out: 188,821 bu wheat, 260,863 bu corn, 45,510 bu oats, 28,387 bu rye, and 531 bu barley. The estimated receipts for today include 80 cars wheat, 600 cars corn, 200 cars oats, and 11,000 hogs.

Railroad freights were reported steady on the basis of 30c to Boston, 25c to New York, 23c to Philadelphia, and 22c to Baltimore on flour, grain, and feed, with rates on provisions about 5c higher.

Lake freights were firm at 4c for wheat and 3¾c for corn. The offerings of tonnage were only fair and there was a good demand. Charters were made for 132,000 bu wheat, 130,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu flaxseed on through rates for wheat, corn, and flaxseed to Buffalo and corn to Erie and Ogdensburg.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date compared with the corresponding time last year, as follows:

March 1 to Sept. 14.	1887.	1886.
Chicago	1,585,000	2,165,000
Kansas City	900,000	785,000
Milwaukee	154,000	165,000
Indianapolis	201,000	247,000
St. Louis	281,000	287,000
Cincinnati	113,000	100,000
Cedar Rapids	137,450	188,631
Cleveland	121,715	103,260
Omaha, Neb.	475,000	30,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	54,000	31,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	50,916	82,579
Fort Dodge, Iowa	12,220	10,098
All Western packing points	4,390,000	4,420,000

The following are given by the Treasury Department as the exports of breadstuffs for the times named:

	August, 1887.	July 1, '87 to Aug 31, '87	August, 1886.	July 1, '86, to Aug. 31, '86.
Flour, brls	1,144,490	1,776,608	975,824	1,952,791
Wheat, bu	13,912,836	27,456,297	11,387,763	17,886,498
Corn, bu	1,706,265	3,361,903	1,435,123	4,718,076
Oats, bu	32,202	52,682	22,899	43,921
Rye, bu	100	5,987	12,985	23,238
Barley, bu	70,550	88,661	18,587	38,862
Cornm'l, brls	28,559	54,279	26,390	50,023
Oatmeal, lbs	506,700	713,653	1,691,175	2,563,014

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. Sept. 16.	Receipts, bu. Sept. 15.	Shipments, bu. Sept. 16.	Shipments, bu. Sept. 15.
Chicago	35,791	23,139	79,308	126,017
Milwaukee	29,020	17,670	939	465
St. Louis	62,659	73,195	6,387	2,880
Toledo	42,314	53,151	79,000	42,300
Detroit	28,358	22,418	19,146	156,234
Kansas City	2,000	16,500	1,500	3,000
Minneapolis	203,280	203,200	28,560	21,280
Duluth	46,676	79,036	60,107	67,915
Peoria	8,000	20,000	8,000	25,000
Total	458,098	498,969	282,938	445,091

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Fine stocks were scarce, firm, and in good demand. Domestic beans ranged at $2.35@2.40 per bu for choice hand-picked mediums and navies in carlots. California beans, not hand-picked, sold at $2.20, and hand-picked at $2.35@2.40; German stock, $2.20, and French do, $2.20@2.25.

BROOM-CORN—Trading was fair and the market steady. The arrivals of new corn from Illinois are light so far and none has yet been received from the West. Car-lots on track are quotably 3¼@4¼c per lb, as to quality, and in filling small orders from store the following are the quotations: Fair to fine parlor hurl, 4@4½c; rough and coarse do, 3@3½c; choice green carpet brush, 4½@5c; green self-working, 4@5c; red or yellow tipped 2¾@4c; fine pea-green inside and covers, 5c; red or yellow tipped, 3¼@4½c; long, stalky, seedy, and bad color, 2¼@3c; choice short-brush corn, 6@7c.

BROOMS—Fairly active for the fall trade and steady. Best parlor carpet brooms, $3.50@4.00 per doz; warehouse do, $3.50@3.75; railroad do, $3.50; No. 1 plain-handled do, $2.25; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.75.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was not more than moderate, as there is an absence of the usual rush at this season of the year, owing to the labor troubles earlier in the season. Lime (in bulk), 60@70c per brl; lime (in brls), 90c@$1.00: Louisville cement, $1.25; Utica, Akron, and Milwaukee cement, $1.25; English Portland cement, $3.00@3.50; American do, $2.75@3.00; Michigan stucco, $1.80@1.90; New York stucco, $1.75; land plaster, $1.00@1.25; white sand, $1.25; fire-brick, per m, $37.00@55.00; hair, in paper sacks, 20c per bu; fire-clay, $2.50@3.60 per brl; Lemont stone, 18@45c per foot; common brick, $7.00@7.50; Indiana pressed brick, $14.50@23.00.

BUTTER—This market was easy all round. Fancy creamery and choice dairy butter was in moderate local request, but everything else was slow and stocks are accumulating, except that packing stock was taken readily. Fancy set milk creamery, 22@23c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 18@20c; fair do, 16@17c; medium do, 14@15c; low grades, 10@11c; fancy dairies, 16@18c; fair to good do, 13¼@15c; and ordinary fair to do, 11@12c; common and packing stock, 12@13c; grease, 9c.

CHEESE—Firm and active for the home trade, the sales being sufficient to keep the market well cleaned up. Choice full cream cheddars, 11@11½c; flats (2 in a box), 11½@11¾c per lb; and Young Americas, 11¾@12c.

COAL—The demand is still active for anthracite, and it is still held at a premium of 10@15c over circular prices. The next meeting of the dealers' association will be held next Monday, when it is possible that prices will be advanced. Soft coal is in good request and a shade stronger. The following quotations are per ton by car-load: Anthracite—Grate and egg, $5.75; stove and nut, $6.00; Lehigh lump, $7.75. Bituminous—Erie and Briar Hill, $4.50; Pittsburg, $3.25; Indiana block, $2.75; Hocking Valley, $3.10; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $3.10; Wilmington, $2.15; and Peacock, $2.30.

DRIED FRUITS—This market continues to advance for nearly all domestic fruits, owing to the scarcity. The supply even now is not sufficient to meet the demand, which is quite active, and some houses are calling in their traveling men. Referring to the future one firm said: "It looks as if dried fruits will be so high when the regular season comes that consumers will have to hire a stepladder to get at them." Valencia raisins, 6c per lb; Malaga L. M. do, $1.50; London layers, $1.80 per box; new Turkish prunes, 4½c; currants, 7c; citron, 21c; apples, quarters, 4¼c for old and 5½@6¼c for new; blackberries, 9¼c per lb in brls and 10c in boxes; raspberries, 23c; pitted cherries, 19c; pitted plums, 12@15c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Trading was fair and the market very steady and featureless, with collections slow: Citric acid, 60@65c; tartaric acid, 49@50c; carbolic acid, 45@50c; carbolic ammonia, 11@12c; bromide ammonia, 65@68c; balsam of Peru, $1.60@1.65; balsam Tolu, 45@50c; bay rum, $2.00@3.00; Tonka beans, $1.50@1.60; vanilla beans, $10.50@14.00; cubeb berries, $1.15@1.25; borax, 8@9c; calomel, 80@85c; potash, 27@30c; cantharides, $2.20@2.25; cassia buds, 16@18c; chloroform, 40@45c; ergot, 40@50c; glycerine, 28@32c; gum arabic, 75@85c; lycopodii, 50@55c; mercury, 65@68c; morphine, sulph., $3.35@3.60; opium, $4.75@5.00; quinine, P. & W., 53@57c.

EGGS—Very firm at 16c per doz for strictly fresh Northern and Minnesota stocks, and 15c for Southern do. The receipts were only moderate, with a good local demand, and the market was reported to be in a very satisfactory condition.

FISH—The volume of trading was good and prices firm. Codfish, herring, and lake fish are advancing owing to the scarcity, and there is no accumulation of the last-named to be carried over for the winter trade. Stocks of nearly all fish are light: No. 1 whitefish, No. 1, per 100 lbs, $5.75; do, family, $4.50; lake trout, $6.00; codfish, extra George's, $5.25; new bank, $4.75; boneless, $5.00@7.00; mackerel, half-brls, extra shore, $22.00; mackerel, No. 1 extra shore, $15.00; No. 1 shore, $14.00; No. 1 Bay, $12.00; do No. 1 medium, $9.00; do large family, $8.00; do family, $7.00@7.50; new Walkhoff Holland herring, $1.00, and dark hoop do, 90c; new Labrador herring, split, $8.50; do Halifax, split, $8.00; George's Bank split herring, $8.50; scaled herring, 25c; Norway herring, $11.00 per brl; smoked halibut, 11c per lb.

GAME—Steady and in moderate request. Most of the receipts came in bad order owing to bad packing. Choice fresh woodcock were scarce, $5.00@5.50 per doz. Fine jacksnipe were quiet at 75c@$1.00; plover, 50@75c; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75; teal, $1.50@2.00 per doz. Venison saddles, 12½c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Bananas were slow at 25c@$1.50 per bunch for good to choice fruit. Messina lemons were quiet and firm at $4.50@5.00, and Rodi oranges higher at $5.00@6.00 per case. The supply of peaches was excessive. What with those carried over from Thursday and yesterday's arrivals, about 40,000 baskets, the receivers had more than they could manage. The bulk of the fruit was small and sold to the peddlers at 15@30c, while good to choice do met with a fair sale at 35@50c. The market was also overstocked with grapes, and they sold at 15@25c per 10-lb basket for Concords and 30@35c for Delawares. Apples were abundant and quiet, the only inquiry being for choice stock at $1.50@2.25 per brl. Fine crab-apples, $1.75 per brl. Bartlett pears, $4.00@5.50 per brl; Flemish beauty, $3.50@4.00; and Seckel pears, $4.00@5.00.

GROCERIES—Everything was firm, with sugars a shade higher, and the demand continued active all round. Coffees—Javas, 25½@30½c; Mocha, 28½@29½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 22½c; fair, 21¼c; good, 21¾c; common Rio and Santos, 17¼@20¼c. Sugars—Cutloaf, 6⅞@7c; confectioners' A, 6.31c; powdered, 6⅞@7c; standard granulated, 6.69c; white extra C, 6c; off A, 6¼c; yellow to extra C, 5¼@5⅝c. Rice—Fancy head, 6¼@6½c; choice, 5⅝c; good, 5½c; and common, 5c; fair, 5¼c.

HAY—The supply was moderate and good sales were made of all grades. Prices were firm at $14.00@14.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, $12.00@13.00 for No. 2 do, and $10.00@12.50 for Iowa upland. Sales were: On track—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $14.00@14.50; 23 cars upland prairie at $5.50@12.75; 1 car No. 1 prairie at $9.00. Free on board—1 car No. 1 timothy at $14.00; 1 car upland prairie at $10.50. Receipts, 230 tons; shipments, 20 tons.

HIDES—Steady and moderately active, with fair receipts. No. 1 green hides, 6c; No. 2 do, 4c; green-salted light hides, 7¾@8c; do heavy, 7¼c; do No. 2, 6c; do kip, 7¾c; do No. 2, 5½c; No. 1 calf, 8¾@9c; do No. 2, 6c; do bull, 6c; do No. 2, 4½c; No. 1 dry flint, 12@13c; No. 2 do, 9@10c; No. 1 dry calf and kip, 12@13c; No. 2 do, 10c; No. 1 dry-salted, 10@11c; No. 2 do, 8@9c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Pig-tin was firmer in sympathy with the London market, but quiet, while tin plates were in request, especially roofing do. Ingot copper ruled slow and copper plates were fairly active at the combination rates. Pig-tin, 25@27c for Straits and Malacca; tin-plates, I. C., 10x14, $5.50@5.75; I. X., 10x14, $7.00@7.25; I. C., 14x20, $5.50@5.75; I. X., 14x20, $7.0@7.25; I. C., 14x20 roofing, $4.75@5.25; I. C., 20x28, $11.50@12.00. Ternes, $9.75@11.00. Ingot-copper, 12¼@12¾c. Bar iron was steady at $2.15@2.50, and in good demand for this season of the year.

NAILS—Firm and in good request for local and outside consumption at $2.15 for iron and $2.25 for steel rails, with 5c per keg off for car-load lots. Wire nails were weak and slow at $2.85.

OILS—Carbon oils were firm and in good reasonable demand, but lard oils were slow. Turpentine advanced ½c. Linseed oil was quiet, with a sale of 600 brls at 38c per gallon. Standard white, 110°, 8⅛c; prime white, 150°, 8¼c; snow and water white, 150°, 9¼c; head-light, 175°, 11½c; Michigan test, prime white, 10¼c; do, water white, 11¼c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 8¼c; do water white, 9¼c; Indiana test, prime white, 9¼c; do water white, 10¼c; Elaine, 14¼c; Eocene, 11c; Oleane, 10¼c; Scarlet Rose, 11½c; linseed, raw, 39c and boiled 42c for 5 to 10 brls; turpentine, 35c; extra lard oil, 54c; No. 1 lard oil, 35c; No. 2 do 32c; whale oil, 50c; and W. B. sperm, $1.00.

PIG-IRON—This market was unchanged, notwithstanding the light stocks and the difficulty in filling orders, which continue liberal and mostly in a small way. Ohio softeners, $21.50@23.50; Lake ore and cinder, $21.00@22.00; Southern coke foundry, $20.00@22.00; Charcoal foundry—Lake Superior and Southern, $22.50@25.00; Hanging Rock, $24.50@25.00. Car-wheel and malleable—Lake Superior, $22.50@23.50; standard Southern, $24.00@26.50; Hanging Rock, cold blast, $27.00@29.00; warm do, $23.50@24.50.

POTATOES—The receipts of good to choice stock were a little larger, but the demand was sufficient to absorb them all. Minnesota and Dakota stocks and Kansas early Ohios, 75@80c; Wisconsin do, 80@85c for dry and ripe stock. Fancy New York Burbanks, 90c. Lots from store 10c higher.

POULTRY—The arrivals were quite liberal, and there was a good inquiry and prices were a shade higher. Hen chickens and spring do, 8@8½c per lb; mixed do, 6¾@7½c; roosters, 4@5c; ducks, 6@6½c; spring do, 7@8c; hen turkeys, 7@8c; spring do, 9@10c; gobblers, 6@7c; geese, $3.50@5.50 per doz, according to size.

SALT—Fine salt was 5c higher, and the market was reported very firm, with a good volume of orders. Fine salt, 85c per brl; coarse do, $1.35; dairy, with bags, $1.70@2.00; without bags, $1.30; Ashton's Liverpool, sacks, 56 and 224 lbs, 80c@$2.85; M. S. A., sacks, 56 and 224 lbs, 40c@$1.60.

TALLOW—City rendered tallow was quiet and steady at 4¼@5c. All other grades unchanged, at 4½c for cake, 4@4¼c for No. 1 country, and 3½c for No. 2. Grease was dull and easy at 3¾@4¼c for white, 2¾@3c for brown, and 2¾@3½c for yellow.

VEGETABLES—Active for everything and steady with a good supply. New onions, $2.00@2.25 per brl; Acme tomatoes, 40@50c per bu; parsley, 15@25c; home-grown cucumbers, 10c per doz; small pickles, $1.00@1.25; medium do, $1.00, and large do 50@75c per bu; Chicago cabbage, $5.00@7.00 per 100; new beets $1.25 and turnips, $1.75 per brl; flat white turnips, $1.75@2.00; carrots, $1.50@1.75 per brl; peppers, $1.00 per bu; choice egg plants, 50c@$1.00 per doz; sweet corn, 10@12c per doz; Boston marrowfat squash, $1.00@1.50 per doz; celery, 20@30c; Lima beans, 25@30c per qt. Baltimore sweet potatoes, $2.00@2.25 per brl; Jersey do, $3.00@3.50; and Illinois do 60@75c per box; pumpkins, $1.00@1.25 per doz; radishes 50c per doz; string and wax beans, $1.50 per 1½-bu sack; spinach, 75c@$1.00 per brl; head lettuce, $1.50 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady and quotably $1.10.

WOOL—Although there is a slight improvement in the situation in this market and a fairly steady feeling prevails trading is only light, as manufacturers continue to buy in a small way. Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@30c; medium tub, 33@35c; fine unwashed, 17@20c; medium unwashed, 25@26c; coarse unwashed, 24@25c; fine washed, 26@28c; medium washed, 30@31c; coarse washed, 28@30c: Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@19c; medium unwashed, 20@22c; coarse unwashed, 20@22c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 12	7,620	154	13,651	7,703
Tuesday, Sept. 13	9,265	341	18,718	3,351
Wednesday, Sept. 14	12,121	608	17,824	8,668
Thursday, Sept. 15	9,839	247	18,875	4,682
Friday, Sept. 16	8,000	200	16,000	4,500
Total	46,845	1,550	85,068	28,909
Same period last week	48,510	1,556	67,772	22,335
Shipments.				
Monday, Sept. 12	2,826	1	4,742	1,748
Tuesday, Sept. 13	2,264	118	4,203	1,710
Wednesday, Sept. 14	2,889	57	3,743	1,455
Thursday, Sept. 15	4,456	110	6,487	1,656
Friday, Sept. 16	2,600		5,500	1,000
Total	15,035	286	24,875	7,569
Same period last week	12,475	580	20,366	5,354

Receipts this week will reach about 49,000 cattle, 95,000 hogs, and 30,000 sheep, against 39,412 cattle, 112,228 hogs, and 18,925 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Next week's receipts are estimated at 100,000 hogs, 53,000 cattle, and 23,000 sheep, against 122,427 hogs, 51,530 cattle, and 15,286 sheep received the corresponding week last year.

Sheep met with an active demand at unchanged prices. Sales ranged at $2.25@4.35. About 1,000 stockers sold to country feeders at $2.25@3.25, principally at $3.00.

Friday's hog market closed 10@15c lower. About 11,000 hogs remained unsold. Six packers bought 7,000 hogs. The Anglo-American Packing Company alone took 3,000: Armour purchased 1,981. Shippers forwarded 5,500.

The demand for cattle was brisk and prices ruled steady at Thursday's quotations. Very few choice cattle were on sale. The highest price reported was $4.95 for some 1,660-lb steers. A lot of 1,029-lb Nebraska steers sold at $4.40, and another lot of "sweet" little 981-lb steers sold at $4.50. These babies when good outsell the big heavy steers.

Packers are decidedly bearish, which is usual about this season of the year. They always "hammer" prices the last six or eight weeks of the summer-packing season. During the last five days or since Monday morning hogs have declined 20@35c, the average decline being fully 25c. Prices will suffer a further sharp decline during the next few weeks. From Sept 15 to Nov. 1, 1886 hogs declined 60c@$1.00 per 100 lbs, selling from $4.00@5.15 down to $3.40@4.10.

Receipts at Chicago for September to date figure up about 115,500 cattle, 194,000 hogs, and 64,000 sheep, showing an increase of 10,800 cattle and 14,700 sheep, and a decrease of 42,000 hogs as compared with arrivals for the corresponding time last September.

CATTLE—Friday's market was steady and unchanged. The demand was active from all classes of buyers. Dressed-beef men purchased two-thirds of the offerings. Eastern shippers took 2,000; country-men shipped 600 stock cattle, and canners and city butchers purchased about 1,400 cattle. The market closed rather quiet and weak. Poor to fancy native beef steers sold at $2.70@4.95, principally at $3.85@4.60. About 800 corn-fed Colorados and Kansas cattle, averaging 1,163@1,600 lbs, sold at $3.35@4.15. Eastern shippers paid $3.25@4.95, and dressed-beef men $2.70@4.70. Native butcher stock was firmer, with sales at $1.40@3.25 for cows. Stock cattle sold at former quotations. Far West cattle sold at $2.55@3.10 for wintered Texans, and $3.00@3.60 for Wyoming and Montana half-breeds. Revised quotations are as follows:

Premium beeves	$5.15@ 5.30
Extra beeves, 1,500 to 1,900 lbs	4.90@ 5.05
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.35@ 4.90
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	4.00@ 4.70
Fair to good, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.65@ 4.50
Poor to good, 900 to 1,150 lbs	3.25@ 4.20
Native grassers, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs	2.80@ 3.50
Western corn-fed steers	3.85@ 4.85
Distillery fed steers	4.15@ 4.75
Grass Texans and Indians	2.40@ 3.90
Far West cattle, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.75@ 3.85
Fancy cows and heifers	2.75@ 3.25
Fair to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.60@ 2.40
Inferior to medium cows	1.00@ 1.75
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.40@ 2.60
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	1.70@ 2.60
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.70@ 3.10
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.50@ 5.25
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—Fresh and "stale" offerings made fully 24,000 hogs on sale. The supply was excessive, as 11,000 remained unsold. Fresh receipts were estimated at 16,000. Receipts of this week will reach about 95,000, being the largest arrivals in two months, and nearly as many as arrived the corresponding week last year. Friday's market opened weak, but best heavy and choice mixed grades sold at former prices, while all the other grades opened 5c lower. The general market, however, soon weakened, and closing prices were 10@15c below Thursday's closing prices. A few fancy heavy sold early at $5.40@5.45, but at the close $5.30 was the top. Good to choice heavy closed at $5.00@5.25; rough and common heavy at $4.85@5.00; mixed hogs closed at $4.90@5.15 and light-weights at $4.85@5.15. Many 120 to 160 lb pigs sold at $3.75@4.75.

SHEEP—Market steady and unchanged. All classes of buyers purchased freely, and a good clearance was made before noon. About 1,000 Western sheep numbered among the arrivals. Over 500 head from Wyoming, averaging 117 lbs, sold at $3.40, and 490 Montana sheep, averaging 113 to 117 lbs, sold at $3.62½. Country feeders bought about 900 stock sheep, averaging 50 to 79 lbs, at $2.25@3.25, principally at $3.00. Common to choice mutton sheep sold at $2.80@4.25; sheep and lambs mixed sold at $4.10@4.60. Lambs sold at $4.10@4.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 150 car-loads—110 car-loads for the market and 40 car-loads for slaughterers and exporters direct; dull and weak; good and prime steers declined 10@15c per 100 lbs; lower grades declined 20@40c per 100 lbs; native steers ranged from $3.25 to $5.15 per 100 lbs; 9 car-loads sold at $3.20@3.40; Cherokee and Texas steers sold at $3.25@3.50; Cherokee heifers, $2.50; native bulls, $2.15@2.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,700 head; steady for sheep and lambs; sheep ranged from $3.40 to $4.85 per 100 lbs, with no prime offerings; lambs firm at $5.50@7.00; general sales were at $5.75@6.75 for lambs and at $4.00@4.75 for sheep.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,250 head; quiet and easier at $5.50@5.80 per 100 lbs.

East Liberty, Pa., Sept. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 314; shipments, 152; market slow at unchanged prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,200; market slow; Philadelphias, $5.50@5.70; Yorkers, $5.30@5.40; common to fair light, $5.00@5.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,000; market demoralized. Eight loads on market and no demand.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,200; market a shade stronger; fair to choice heavy native steers, $3.95@4.80; butchers' steers, medium to choice, $3.40@4.00; feeders, fair to good, $2.50@3.30; Texans and Indians, common grass to good corn-fed, $2.20@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,700; market active and fairly steady; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $5.20@5.45; packing and Yorkers, fair to prime, $4.90@5.15; pigs, common to good, $4.40@4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,800; market steady; medium to fancy, $3.10@4.15; lambs, $3.80@4.70.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,620; shipments, 2,005; good to fat steady, others dull; good to choice corn-fed, $4.10@4.50; common to medium, $3.25@4.00; stockers, $2.25@2.60; feeding steers, $2.65@3.25; cows, $1.30@2.60; grass range steers, $2.25@3.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,753; shipments, 2,214; opened steady, then declined 15@20c; good to choice, $5.10@5.20; common to medium, $4.80@5.05; skips and pigs, $3.00@4.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 225; shipments, 1,692; steady; good to choice, $3.00@3.50; common to medium, $2.00@2.75.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; very dull; steady; corn-fed natives, 1,100 to 1,500 lbs, $4.00@4.50; corn-fed Westerns, $3.85@4.20; cows, $2.00@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,800; State, 1,100; all sold; lower; heavy, $4.85@5.00; light, $4.65@4.80; mixed, $4.70@4.85.

LUMBER.

A large fleet arrived on the exchange market, consisting of over a dozen cargoes, for which there was a good demand, and sales were readily effected at current prices. Short green piece stuff, $10.00; dry do, $11.00@11.50; dry medium boards and strips, $13.00@16.00; standard shingles, $1.90@2.00; extra do, $2.10@2.25; cedar do, $1.85@1.90; dry lath, $1.70@1.75; and green do, $1.50@1.60.

Trading continued fair at the yards, but there were no new developments beyond a slight increase in the volume of orders from outside points. The price list was fairly well adhered to.

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2 inch	$42.00@47.00
A and B select, ¼@2 inch	30.00@40.00
A, B, C, and D stock boards, 12 to 15 ft 12 in.	22.00@41.00
A, B, and C box, 13 inch and upwards	33.00@48.00
A and B flooring, 6 inch	32.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 feet	21.00
Dimensions, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	12.50@18.00
Dimensions, 2x6, 12 to 24 ft	12.50@17.00
Timber, 2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	13.00@18.00
Pickets, flat, rough	10.00@12.00
Pickets, fancy head and dressed, selected	18.00
Shingles, extra A	2.50
Shingles, choice A	2.30
Shingles, standard A	2.25
Shingles, extra cedar "A"	2.25
Lath, dry	2.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; demand fair; offers moderate; winter, 5s 11d@6s; spring, 5s 11d@6s; club, 6s@6s 1d. Corn dull; demand poor at 4s 2½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s 9d. Lard, 33s 9d. Long and short clears, 43s 3d; Cumberland cut, 48s 6d; long cut hams, 52s.

CHEESE—56s 6d.

3:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess Eastern 75s, firm; do Western 68s 9d. Lard is in poor demand; spot and September 33s 6d, dull; October and November 33s 9d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is fair demand; new No. 2 winter 6s, dull; do spring 6s, dull. Flour is in better demand, 9s 2d, dull. Corn is in poor demand; spot and September at 4s 2½d; do October, 4s 2½d; November 4s 3d, dull.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—COTTON—Business fair at unchanged prices. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 7,100 bales American.

Weekly cotton market—Sales of the week, 67,000 bales; American, 46,000; speculators took 1,800; exporters took 6,000; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 7,700; actual export, 6,900; total receipts, 40,000; American, 30,000; total stock, 454,000; American, 213,000; amount of cotton afloat, 84,000; American, 60,000.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; demand fair; holders offer moderately; receipts for the last three days 155,000 centals, including 90,000 American. Corn dull; demand poor; new mixed Western, 4s 2½d; receipts of American corn for the last three days 34,500 centals.

BEEF—Extra India mess, 67s 6d per cwt.

PORK—Prime mess, 75s per cwt.

BUTTER—Good, 87s 6d per cwt.

LARD—33s 9d per cwt for prime Western.

AMERICAN REFRIGERATOR BEEF—Hindquarters, 5¼d; forequarters, 3½d per lb.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Winter wheat was again dealt in in the speculative line—as a rule—quite moderately, though the October and December deliveries had rather more attention and fluctuated within narrow limits, yielding at the outset a trifle, to rally again, and leave off steadily and about as last evening. And for prompt delivery less interest was evinced in winter wheat, as well by shippers as by receivers, and values further receded about ¼@½c a bu, closing easy. Local millers indifferent. Sales: No. 2 red, in elevator, at 79c, closing at 79c; No. 2 red, to arrive and here, delivered, at 80¼@80⅜c, closing here at 80¼c; do, free on board, in store, at 79¾@79¼c; ungraded red and amber and white wheat and spring wheat, to arrive and here and afloat, at 70@85c; sound spring wheat scarce and nominal.

CORN—On a freer business, mostly for home trade purposes though to a moderate extent for shipment, early deliveries hardened a trifle. And in the option line, on a livelier speculation, largely in May deliveries prices receded about ¼@⅜c on increased and quite urgent selling. Sales: No. 2 in store at 50¼@50½c, closing at 50½c asked; do to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, reported at 50⅜c; do here delivered at 51@51¼c, closing here at 51¼c asked; and ungraded mixed and yellow at 40@51¼c, as to quality and condition.

OATS—Had only a limited sale, and further yielded slightly, closing weak. Sales: No. 1 white in elevator at 37c; No. 2 white in elevator at 34¾c, closing at 34¾c; do September at 34 13-16c; October at 34¾@34 15-16c, closing at 34¼c bid; No. 3 white at 33¾c, closing at 33¾c; No. 2, in store and elevator at 32¾@33c, closing at 32¾c bid; No. 3 at 32½c; ungraded white at 35@41c for new and old; and ungraded mixed at 31@35c.

PROVISIONS—Increased activity was reported on hog products, which, however, continued unsettled in price. Pork was in more demand and firm, with sales of 3,150 brls mess at $15.50 for old and $16.50 for new, and $19.00@19.50 for family. Cut meats wanted at bouyant prices, including pickled bellies, 12@10 lbs, at 10@10¼c. Western steam lard was in increased favor for early delivery, closing at $6.75.

BUTTER—Without important change and quiet.

CHEESE—Firmer and wanted, with best Eastern factory at 11¾@11¾c; in exceptional instances up to 12c.

TALLOW—4c.

SUGARS—Raw in more demand and steadier; refined held rather more firmly and sought after.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited rather more life and for grain by steam ruled stronger, otherwise essentially as last quoted. Of contracts by the steam carriers, the most important were for London hence, grain at 1¾d, with room for Liverpool again quoted at 1¼@2d; cheese, bulk local, 17s 6d; New Castle, corn on private terms, quoted at about 1½d through for shipment, up to 2½d asked; Antwerp, wheat, 2⅝d, and corn at 2¼d, an advance, with, for the several prominent ports moderate shipments of flour, provisions, and other miscellaneous cargo, part through, within our previous range.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—COTTON—Steady; uplands, 9 13-16c; Orleans, 9 15-16c; sales today, 430 bales. Futures closed steady; sales, 36,400 bales: September, 9.40@9.41c; October, 9.30@9.31c; November, 9.27@9.28c; December, 9.28@9.29c; January, 9.35@9.36c; February, 9.43@9.44c; March, 9.52c; April, 9.61c; May, 9.68@9.69c; June, 9.65@9.77c; July, 9.81@9.83c. Some little additional pressure was placed upon September, but with less force and shorter duration than yesterday, and, on the whole, the market was steadier. At the best, however, it was only a swapping business in exchanging near for later options.

FLOUR—Receipts, 16,375 pkgs; exports, 5,865 brls, 876 sacks; sales, 14,800 brls; dull; good to choice extra Western and State, $3.30@4.90; common to choice white wheat, Western extra, $4.40@5.60; fancy do, $4.65@4.90.

HAY—In light request.

HOPS—Quiet and weak.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio nominal, 19¼c; options more active and 30@40 points lower; sales, 97,250 bags; September, 17.20c; October, 17.25@17.35c; November, 17.35@17.60c; December, 17.50@17.75c; January, 17.50@17.75c; February, 17.70@17.80c; March, 17.80c; April, 17.65@17.75c; May, 17.65@17.80c; June, 17.65@17.80c; July, 17.80c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand.

COTTONSEED OIL—Quoted at 32c crude; 40@42½c refined.

RESIN—Dull at 10½@11¼c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 32½@32¾c.

EGGS—Have a fair inquiry; receipts, 2,961 pkgs; Western, 14@19c.

WOOL—Quiet, steady; domestic fleece, 26@35c; pulled, 14@33c; Texas, 9@23c.

COPPER—Quiet; lake, $10½@10⅝c.

LEAD—Dull; domestic, $4.55.

TIN—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Opened strong and, after fluctuating slightly, advanced steadily until the last hour. The advance was suddenly checked at this point, and in a few minutes a decline was recorded in which the morning's gain was lost, and the market closed weak. Opening, 65½c; highest, 67¼c; lowest, 64¼c; closing, 64¼c. Sales, 4,161,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa.—Transit opened at 65c; highest, 67c; lowest, 64⅜c; closed, 64⅜c. Sales, 193,000 brls; clearances, 63,680 brls; charters, 64,444 brls; shipments, 74,027 brls; runs, 45,415 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Fairly active. Transit opened at 65¼c; closed at 64⅜c; highest, 67c; lowest, 64⅜c.

Bradford, Pa.—Transit opened at 65c; closed at 64⅜c; highest, 67c; lowest, 64⅜c; clearances, 1,662,000 brls.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—The market today was quiet and steady but weak; cash and September closed at 70½c; October, 70¼c bid; November, 71¼c; December, 72¾c bid; May, 78¾c bid. Receipts, 46,676 bu; shipments, 56,107 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed firm at 78¼c, No. 1 Northern at 80¼c. Winter wheat easier; No. 2, to arrive, afloat, sold at 76½c; on track, 77½c; No. 1 white scarce at 82¼c asked; milling red, 76@76½c. Corn, in light supply and fair demand; No. 2 closed at 48¼c in store and 48¾@49c on track; No. 2 yellow, 50c on track; No. 3 corn, 47¾@48c in store.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16.—WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady at $2.10@4.00.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak, then advanced, and finally fell back, later closing ⅜@½c lower; No. 2 red, cash, 68⅝@69c; October, 68⅞@69c closing at 68⅞c; November, 70c, bid; December 71⅜@72⅛c, closing at 71⅞c; May, 78¼@79⅛c, closing at 78⅞c. Corn easy; ¼c lower; cash, 38¼@40c; September, 39c; October, 38¾@38⅝c, closing at 38¾c; November, 37⅜c; December, 38c; May, 40¾@41⅛c, closing at 40⅞c. Oats dull; cash, 24¼@25c; October, 24½c; November, 25c; May, 29⅜c asked. Rye 46c; very dull.

HAY—Unchanged; prime timothy, $13.00@15.50; prairie, $9.00@10.50.

BRAN—Strong; 60c.

LEAD—Dull at $4.25.

EGGS—Firm; 11½@12c.

BUTTER—Unchanged; creamery, 21@24c; dairy, 16@21c.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; $2.10.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork irregular; new, $15.50. Lard, $6.45. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.50; long clears, $8.75; clear ribs, $8.87½; short clears, $9.05. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.12½@6.25; long clears, $9.37½@9.50; clear ribs, $9.67½; short clears, $9.75@9.87½. Hams steady; $12.00@14.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 68,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 35,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat steady; September, 68⅝c; October, 68⅞c; December, 72c; May, 79¼c. Corn dull; September, 39c, nominal; October, 38⅝c; November, 37⅝c. Oats—Nothing done.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull and lower; No. 2 winter red, spot, 76@76¼c; October, 77⅛@77⅜c; November, 79c; December, 81¼c. Corn—Western dull and nominal; mixed spot, 49¼@50c; October, 49@49¼c. Oats firm; Western white, 34¼@36c; do mixed, 32½@33c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork, $16.25@16.50.

EGGS—Easy; 17½@18c.

COFFEE—Easy; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 19¼@19¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,800 brls; wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,700 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat steadier; cash, 68⅜c; October, 69⅛c; November, 70⅛c. Corn dull; No. 3, 41⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 28¼c. Rye strong; No. 1, 47½c. Barley lower; No. 2, 59c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Pork—September, $15.50@16.00. Lard—September and October, $6.30.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy, 16@18c.

EGGS—Easier; fresh, 14¼c.

CHEESE—Quiet; cheddars, 11@11¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; barley, 51,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,600 brls; wheat, 900 bu; barley, 65,900 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 16.—WHEAT—Market closed weak, lower; No. 1 hard, old, cash, 74¾c; October, 69¼c; November, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, old, cash, 73¼c; October, 67c; November, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, old, cash, 71⅜c; October, 63c; November, 64c. On track—Old No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 72c; new No. 1 hard, 71¼@72c; No. 1 Northern, 67@70c; No. 2 Northern, 62@65c.

FLOUR—Quiet; patent, old, $4.25@4.30; bakers', $3.35@3.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 203,280 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,560 bu; flour, 22,500 brls.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 77c asked; No. 2 red, cash and September, 73¼c; October, 74c asked; December, 76⅝c. Corn—No. 2, 44¼c. Oats—No. 2, 27c; No. 2 white, 30c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 28,300 bu; corn, 2,500 bu; oats, 1,800 bu.

Toledo, O., Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and easy; cash, 73⅝c; October, 74½c; November, 75⅝c; December, 76⅝c; May, 82¼c. Corn easy and dull; cash, 44¼c; May, 45⅝c. Oats steady; cash, 26¼c.

CLOVER-SEED—Easy; cash, $4.25; October, $4.27½; February, $4.50.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 16.—WOOL—Steady; Ohio and Pennsylvania extra fleeces at 31@31½c; XX at 32@32½c; XX and above at 32½@33c; Michigan extra at 30c; No. 1 Ohio and Michigan at 36@36½c; No. 1 combing at 37@38c; Ohio fine delaine at 35@36c; Michigan do, 33@34c; Territory wools at 56@58c for fine and 54@56c for fine medium on the scoured basis; California fall, scoured, at 40c. Other grades unchanged.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 16.—WHISKY—Steady; sales 1,334 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.05.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16.—WOOL—Dull and nominal.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 16.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 29¼c.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Sept. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wallace st, 225 ft s of Thirty-second, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 12 (B. Shurtleff to V. Kaczmarck)	$840
Springfield av, 288 ft s of Prince st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 14 (F. J. Mackey to W. H. Bower)	350
The premises No. 3238 Groveland Park av, dated Sept. 5 (William Gale to Martha J. Johnston)	11,000
Ems st, n w cor of Oakley av, s f, 24½x100 ft, dated Aug. 25 (L. J. & C. Belmont to C. Anderson)	1,000
Lunn court, 316 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 12 (H. W. Lunn to Thomas Martin)	600
Archer av, near Jones st, n f, triangle of 52x122 ft, dated Aug. 1 (G. Wheeler to F. M. Fox)	2,000
West Lake st, 226 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated Sept. 16 (Charles Gottschalk to T. J. Rice)	6,000
Sheffield av, 216 ft n of North, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 5 (W. E. Hatterman to R. Brooks)	1,200
Taylor st, 200 ft w of Desplaines, s f, 25x116 ft, improved, dated Sept. 14 (J. Maresch to F. Nowak)	11,000
The premises No. 469 Warren av, dated Sept. 7 (estate of C. Follansbee to L. Nan)	3,436
Otis st, s e cor of Vedder, w f, 22x65 ft, dated Sept. 13 (estate of K. Bohr to F. R. H. C. Both)	2,000
Shober st, 50 ft s of Hirsch, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1 (J. Jensen to N. P. Asbonne)	2,050
Kinzie st, 25 ft w of Market, s f, 25x104 ft, dated Sept. 19 (Master in Chancery to M. Skinner)	10,000
Oakley av, between Flournoy and Polk sts, e f, 20x1[illegible] ft, improved, dated Sept. 14 (W. E. Hall to J. G. Nichols)	6,000
West Madison st, 61 ft w of Paulina, n f, 40x104 2-3 ft, dated Sept. 15 (Charles Carpenter to G. C. Peacock)	25,312
Eighteenth st, 48 ft e of Wood, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 15 (St. Ignatius College to J. Szarmach)	400
Butler st, s e cor of Oakley av, n f, 120 ft to alley, dated Sept. 14 (F. Nowack to J. Marasch)	4,500
West Liberty st, 225 ft w of Canal, n f, 25x73 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (T. Reno to L. Frank)	1,400
Clarkson court, 163 ft n of Washington boulevard, e f, 25x130 ft, dated Sept. 7 (A. F. Ravert to M. A. Bullock)	1,200
South Park av, 284 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 26x115 ft, dated Sept. 8 (J. & F. M. Solomon to A. E. & A. C. Burdick)	3,500
James av, 72 ft e of Mosprat st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 30 (J. Dickson to H. J. Ellenor)	550
Monroe st, 422 ft e of Aberdeen, n f, 50x150 ft, dated Sept. 10 (R. E. Stevens to C Moore)	9,000
The premises No. 22 Ems st, dated Sept. 6 (L. J. and C. Belmont to S. L. Johnson)	800
Jackson st, w of Rockwell, s f, 26x124 ft, dated Sept. 16 (M. Haase to D. Groeneveld)	1,000
Washtenaw av, n w cor of Bloomington st, e f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 14 (J. C. T. Schultz to William Gien)	1,824
Robey st, 161 ft s of Jackson, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 15 (R. P. Adrian to I. Tomlinson)	1,800
Ogden av, 121½ ft s w of Monroe st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 16 (G. T. Stoneham to C. B. Havens)	3,800
Chicago av, n e cor of Richmond st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 10 (Osgood & Muir to L. M. Forrester)	800
Calumet av, 200 ft s of Twenty-fifth st, e f, 50x188 ft, improved, dated Sept. 13 (J. H. and I. Phillips to H. A. Bromley)	25,000
Twenty-fifth st, 144 ft w of California av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 13 (G. W. Cass to V. Kohout)	375
Robey st, s of Douglas av, e f, 25x124 ft, dated March 22 (estate of E. C. Larned to S. O. Benson)	450
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Nellie st, 240 ft e of Pine Grove av, n f, 50x164 ft, dated Sept. 15 (E. H. Haines to . Mason)	$2,250
Hoyne av, 200 ft s of Belmont, w f, 25x102 ft, improved, dated Sept. 16 (F. Schenbeck to J. Grzech)	2,000
Evanston av, 104 ft n of Addison, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Aug. 24 (James Thomson to R. A. Waller)	1,500
Sheffield av, 225 ft n of School st, e f, 50x123 ft, improved, dated Sept. 13 (J. P. Moniton to H. C. and H. C. Kast)	2,750
Halsted st, 473 ft e of Diversey av, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 7 (F. Meyer to A. Bergman)	3,600
Sheffield av, s e cor of Graceland, w f, 105x150 ft, dated July 7 (F. C. Aldrich to B. A. Fogg)	4,466
Belmont av, 291 ft e of Southport, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 11 (P. F. Haynes to J. Kippes)	700
Lincoln av, bet Belmont and Noble, s w f, 25x135 ft, dated Aug. 29 (F. Schulz to M. Korschel)	1,300
Lincoln av, 250 ft n w of Wellington, n e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Sept. 15 (F. H. Mesow to J. Jochum)	2,300
Roscoe st, 141 ft e of Herndon, n f, 25x126 ft, dated July 23 (W. J. Goudy to J. S. Schmitt)	600
The premises No. 841 Seminary av, dated Sept. 8 (T. H. Leifert to J. A. Hofstrom)	1,000
Addison av, 150 ft e of Racine, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (E. S. Talbot to C. Ullrich)	850
Station st, 183 ft n w of Leavitt, s w f, 24x80 ft, dated Sept. 9 (T. Campbell to J. A. Smith)	800
Herndon st, 24 ft n of School, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 8 (W. J. Goudy to C. A. Hoyer)	800
Herndon st, n w cor of School, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 8 (same to O. Larson)	1,250
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE	
Winter st, s e cor of Fifty-second, w f, 24½x125 ft, dated Aug. 8 (J. W. Farlin to M. F. McCann)	$600
Part of Lots 30 and 31 in Iglehart's s w ¼, Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated Aug. 26 (T. B. Bryan to Wm. H. Fairbanks)	4,500
Green st, n e cor of Sixtieth, w f, 197½x124½ ft, dated Aug. 31 (E. Ely to Wm. F. Olson)	3,000
Sixty-second st, s w cor Roy, 5 acres, dated July 28 (A. and William Tackman to C. H. Mifflin)	7,700
St. Lawrence av, near n e cor of Forty-fourth st, w f, 26½x133 ft, dated Aug. 31 (C. Rhodes to J. M. Van Osdell)	4,000
Dearborn st, s of Fifty-third, e f, 28x104 ft, dated Sept. 12 (F. W. Purdy to A. Thine)	625
Wabash av, s w cor of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 50x182 ft, dated Sept. 13 (F. Rinder to N. and M. Lewis)	2,800
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Erie st, 154 ft e of Hyman av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Aug. 27 (J. D. Harvey to M. Forrestal)	$200
Forest av, s e cor Greenwood, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 15 (O. D. Hadsell to J. Jensen)	4,500
OUTSIDE SALE.	
Ashland av, s w cor of Seventy-first st, 60 acres, dated Sept. 6 (O. W. Clapp to J. B. Hobbs)	$48,000

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

J. J. Sherman, three two-story stores and flats, 50x71, Nos. 6 and 8 Third avenue, to cost $7,000.

John Miller, basement, 22x25, No. 3529 State street, to cost $400.

James Walsh, one-story addition, 20x54, No. 297 West Ohio street, to cost $2,500.

M. Stetzer, three-story flats, 22x68, No. 2837 Fifth avenue, to cost $5,000.

Karl Henn, one-story cottage, 20x50, No. 720 Thirty-seventh street, to cost $1,300.

William Boscherdling, two-story stores and flats, 22x48, No. 959 Thirty-first street, to cost $2,500.

F. Eichmann, one-story cottage, 20x29, Kroll street, to cost $700.

D. Bartoszawitz, one-story cottage, 23x43, No. 410 Elston avenue, to cost $1,000.

Joseph Bosman, one-story cottage, 20x30, No. 122 Elk Grove street, to cost $1,300.

George Bradford, foundation, 22x40, No. 567 West Twentieth street, to cost $200.

A. Wills, one story addition, 19x13, No. 25 Vedder street, to cost $800.

John Clark, three-story flats, 22x50, No. 614 West Taylor street, to cost $4,000.

H. Seeberger, basement, 28x70, No. 3201 Dearborn street, to cost $2,000.

PAYING THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERY.

Over $20,000 Needed—New Corporations Licensed—Railroad Mortgage Filed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The pay-rolls for the recent regimental encampments at Camp Lincoln have been completed. Twenty-eight hundred and thirty men of all grades received pay as follows:

First Regiment	$2,307
Second Regiment	4,234
Third Regiment	2,488
Fourth Regiment	1,977
Fifth Regiment	4,238
Sixth Regiment	2,048
Eighth Regiment	4,110
Battery D	486
Battery A	379
Total	$22,267

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Secretary of State issued licenses of incorporation to the following new companies today:

The People's Library Association of Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to furnish a reference and circulating library; incorporators, H. H. C. Miller, Frank P. Judson, A. M. Davis.

The Grand Crossing Planing-Mill Company of Hyde Park; capital stock, $30,000; to carry on the business of a planing-mill; incorporators, Henry Bernritter, Charles W. Graham, and Robert Bernritter.

The Hansen Company of Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to manufacture desks and office fixtures and parlor furniture; incorporators, C. P. Hansen, Robert P. Parker, Joseph Doetsch, Frank I. Parker.

Citizens' Natural Gas & Light Company of Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; to develop and produce natural gas; incorporators, Joseph H. Livingston, Charles W. Crary, John Moffitt.

The St. Louis Drayage Company of East St. Louis; capital stock, $250,000; to transfer goods, wares, and merchandise; incorporators, F. F. Henseler, George Henseler, Edward Hils.

A certificate giving notice of the change of name of the Perpetual League of Protection of Ashley, Ill., to the Unical Brotherhood, the number of trustees to be seven and the place of business at Chicago, was filed.

MINOR NOTES.

The St. Louis, Alton & Springfield Railway Company today filed in the Secretary of State's office a first mortgage deed on its property securing to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York a loan of $1,200,000. This loan is in aid of the extension of the line from Grafton to Alton.

There is a list of about ten names already reported as applicants for appointment to the Governorship of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy. They include Gen. J. M. Ruggleson of Havana, Capt. Horace Chapin of Jacksonville, and M. M. Bane, William Somerville, U. M. Kieth, and Michael Piggott of Quincy, and Gen. Sherer, the present Secretary of the home.

The State Board of Examiners today certified the following as qualified for the position of Mine Inspectors: T. J. Logan, John Vose, William Lewis, and W. W. Williams of Streator, James Taylor of Edwards, Quintin Clark of Braidwood, James Freer of Peoria, Thomas Hudson of Galva, and Walton Rutledge of Alton. The five last-named have been recommended to the Governor for appointment.

Springfield is nearly the only city in the West which has not received a reply to its invitation to the President to call on his Western tour. The City Government's invitation was accompanied by one from the citizens, a letter from the Governor, and one from Congressman Springer. The Mayor, curiously enough, is flattering himself that the delay greatly strengthens the probability of the President's coming.

Sale of Seal Skins.

An unusually important sale of seal skins was held in London yesterday. Advices to Periolat & Co. of this city state that the prices realized averaged a decline of 22½ per cent on small and large pups and 25 per cent on large skins, middlings, and smalls. The lot consisted of 31,000 dressed and dyed skins, which had been purchased raw by a speculator last November with the result of advancing the market 25 to 30 per cent. That buyer has since died, and the whole lot was ordered closed out at auction for the benefit of the estate. The market may therefore be said to have nearly resumed its normal condition, prices having receded to but a small per cent above those current last October.

The importance of the transaction can only be understood by one who knows how large a part it is of the whole trade in these furs. Under the contract of the Alaska Company with the United States they are allowed to kill only 100,000 seals per year, which is done during the months of May and June. The skins are packed in bundles and shipped to London, where they are sold at auction, in lots to suit, every October and November. It appears by the catalog of last year that only 63,000 of the lot were good, sound skins, the other 37,000 being off grade, owing to heating by improper handling. It is probable that greater activity will follow the sale above noted, as dealers have held aloof for some time past in anticipation of the decline.

After the Cuban Filibusters.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 16.—A Spanish ram is anchored in the harbor and another is cruising about. There is a rumor that they are here to be used in kidnaping two Cuban-American citizens supposed to be implicated in the latest filibustering movement. The Spanish Government always has a few well-paid spies here, and such an enterprise would not be at all difficult. So far as defense is concerned the town has none. There is not even a militia company on the island. The importance attached to the recent filibustering expedition is shown by the activity of the Spanish Government. The latest news from Cuba has it that the force of filibusters landed near Matanzas, numbering fifty-seven men, was led by Manuel Garcia, and that he was killed in the skirmish with the troops and civil guards. This information is discredited in some quarters, and nothing official can be learned. Gunboats have been stationed along the coast. Seventeen men supposed to belong to the filibustering force have been captured in the jurisdiction of Matanzas, and will be tried by court-martial.

Every one smokes Carl Upmann's Bouquet, 10 cents.

Don't forget Carl Upmann's Bouquet, 10c.

THE RESULT OF HARVEST.

THE SHORTAGE IN THE CORN CROP FULLY DEMONSTRATED.

The Yield Greatly Decreased in the Great Corn Belt—Suffering Felt in Sections of Illinois on Account of the Drouth—Wells and Streams Dry—The Dakota Wheat Product—Grain in Minnesota Found to Be Dirty—Conditions Elsewhere.

[Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—This county needs rain. Wells are dry that never failed before. Stock in many cases is shipped because of want of water. Some light rains have started the fall pastures. The corn is being rapidly put into shock and will give a much better yield than was thought at one time. Bees have almost no fall feed, and it is thought they cannot fill up their hives this fall.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Good corn in Warren County is confined to this township, the rest of the county having very poor corn that will not average thirty bushels an acre. It is very dry, and there are no pastures at all. There is not a running stream of water in the county but one. Nearly half of the wells are dry, and stock is suffering badly.

PEKIN, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Rain is badly needed in this section. Many farmers have finished fall plowing, and some have completed sowing wheat. The exhibits of grain at the county fair this week go to show that the yield, while not large, is of good quality. A light frost fell here Thursday morning.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—A splendid rain fell last Wednesday morning, and it has greatly benefited grass, tobacco, and castor beans. Plowing for wheat can now be resumed and the fall pastures are greatly improved. There is the best crop of fall peaches for years, and the supply of winter apples will be much better than was at first supposed. There will not be as many potatoes raised in this section as usual, as the drouth spoiled the crop.

GALESBURG, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The drouth here continues, there having been but one slight shower in three weeks. Pastures and meadows are again bare. In some parts of the county there is great scarcity of water, and farmers are digging new wells.

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Corn-cutting is nearly over with in this county, and farmers are busy with fall plowing and seeding. But little corn has been husked thus far, but the general verdict is that the crop is one of the best in point of quality and quantity ever raised in this section of the State. It is now predicted also that potatoes, which it was thought during the summer drouth would be a failure, will turn out a fair if not an average crop.

PARIS, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Farmers in this vicinity are sowing winter wheat. Some have finished, and the recent rains have been beneficial in these instances in sprouting the wheat. Winter apples will be scarce. Corn and potatoes will not yield a half crop in this county. Fall pasturage good.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The farmers are busy at present marketing their broom-corn, and from 500 to 1,000 tons are purchased here and at Arcola every week. The prices range from $65 to $75 per ton. The amount planted this year was about 12,000 acres, from which it is estimated the crop will be 5,000 tons. This at an average price of $75 per ton will place about $400,000 in cash in the hands of the farmers of Douglas County.

GENESEO, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Corn is out of the way of frost and a large amount of it has been cut and shocked. The yield will be about twenty-five bushels per acre. The millet that was planted for feed has not done much, most of it will not be worth cutting. The continued dry weather is putting farmers behind with their fall plowing.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—In spite of the drouth there will be an unusually large acreage of wheat sown, and the occasional light showers of the last few days will cause the seed to germinate. The pastures are very short, many farmers having to cut corn for feed. Potatoes are very scarce and command a high price. Fruit is also very scarce. There will be something less than a half-crop of corn.

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—There has been one good rain in this section during the last week, but no frost as yet. Corn is turning out fairly well and pasturage is better, though not as fine as it should be at this season of the year. Feeding stock will commence two months earlier than in former years.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The great drouth is now very severe, and there is great scarcity of water in the country. The newly-sown wheat can make no growth, and, owing to the severe drouth, but little land has yet been prepared for wheat. A great deal of the corn has been cut and shocked. Vegetables are very scarce.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The corn crop is much better in this section than it was at first supposed. Farmers are cutting their corn and shocking it, intending to use the stalks to carry their stock through the winter.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The weather grows warmer here every day. The thermometer registers 96° in the shade. The corn crop cannot be much above a failure if the drouth and chinchbugs remain with it much longer.

HAMPTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—There was no frost here last night, although it was the coldest this fall. Nearly all the corn is safe in the shock. It is becoming very dry again. There has been only 42-100 of an inch of rain this month. Pastures afford but little feed and there is a great need of more rain. Winter rye looks promising, and a large acreage has been sown. The root crops are almost a failure.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Fall plowing has commenced. A larger acreage than usual, both of wheat and rye, will be sown this fall. Slight frosts have occurred during the last week, but have done no material injury.

CLINTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The corn crop in De Witt County is rapidly maturing, and within a couple of weeks will do to crib. A large number of fields will yield largely in excess of what was originally expected, and it will be of exceptionally good quality. A large acreage has been planted, and it is believed the yield will nearly come up to the average.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—A good soaking rain for a few days has again started the grass, but more wet weather is needed soon to sustain the growth for effective pasturage. The broom-corn, of which there is a fair crop and which is of average quality, has been harvested. Potatoes and Indian corn are nearly total failures.

HUMBOLDT, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Frost still holds off here. Corn is ripe and pastures good. The shortage of hay elsewhere has stimulated the making of more here than ever before.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The reports from the farms this week are somewhat more encouraging as to the corn crop. They show that the quality and quantity of yield will prove to be very different in different localities. Large areas report full crops, while still larger will run from a quarter to a half crop. The quality of the corn is generally good, with a large amount of stalk and leaf, furnishing fodder, which is much needed this season. Everything edible for stock will be saved, including straw and cornstalks.

CERRO GORDO, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The heavy rains of Saturday night and yesterday greatly revived pastures and put the ground in condition for fall seeding. Indications favor the sowing of a large acreage of wheat. Stock wells continue dry, and hundreds of farmers are compelled to haul water.

Indiana—Corn Better than Expected.

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Farmers throughout this section are busily engaged in putting in their wheat, and the prospects are that a greater area will be sown than last year. There is an excellent crop of apples throughout this region. Potatoes are comparatively scarce. The outlook for corn is much more favorable than early reports indicated.

PERU, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The variable weather the last week has retarded the corn, but the indications are that a few days will see it all gathered. Most of it is in prime condition and the probabilities are that the average will be fully three-fourths of a crop. Most of the wheat is sown. Rains are badly needed.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Farmers are busily engaged in gathering corn. The quality is found to be excellent, and the yield is very satisfactory considering the many drawbacks of the last season. Winter wheat is now nearly all sown, and the acreage will be fully equal to that of last year.

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The weather the last week has been quite favorable for growing crops as well as for breaking ground for wheat. It has been warm, much like July weather. The rains, of which several have visited this section, have been gentle. Corn has reaped a benefit, apparently, and will turn out well if the weather continues. A large acreage will be devoted to wheat. The peach crop is nearly gathered. This, with the apple crop, is quite short, the fruit being dried up.

ATTICA, Ind., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The rains during the last week have put the ground in good condition to sow wheat, and the farmers are taking advantage of it. What little corn that was not killed by drouth is doing fairly well.

Dakota—The Yield of Wheat.

WAHPETON, Dak., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The results of the harvest in this region may be summarized as follows: Wheat is a half crop, quality poor; oats are good in yield and quality, but none are raised for market; corn will give a good yield and of fair quality, but none for market; barley yields fairly and is of medium quality. Potatoes yield fairly. The market demand is in excess of the supply.

YANKTON, Dak., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The recent wet weather has caused small grain in stock to sprout. Millers estimate a loss of 10 per cent of the crop from this cause. Corn is out of the way of frost.

Kansas—The Fall Rains Have Come.

WINFIELD, Kas., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—This county has been blessed with copious rains the last three weeks, helping late crops and fruits in maturing. The ground is in good condition for fall plowing, and there will be a large acreage sown this fall. The fall pasturage will be the best it has been for years. A large lot of stock will be wintered here. Corn will be 90 per cent of an average crop.

Minnesota—The Wheat Proved Foul.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The wheat crop here is harvested and three-quarters of it thrashed. The most trustworthy estimates of the yield show that not over one-half of the 1886 crop has been produced. Pigeon grass and other foul seeds continue to be a great trouble, and the dockage when the wheat is marketed is consequently great. The quality, however, is excellent, a very large proportion grading No. 1 hard.

Michigan—Pastures in Good Condition.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Fall pastures are again in good condition, furnishing an abundance of grass. Wheat-sowing is progressing fast, the acreage being increased as new woodlands are being cleared. Many farmers around here report that they will have to buy potatoes instead of having them for sale.

Iowa—The Fruit and Corn Crops.

HAMBURG, Ia., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—The corn crop is fair. Grapes and peaches have been an abundant crop.

THE MEXICAN TRAITORS.

Telling the True Story of the Betrayal of Maximilian.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—[Special.]—There is in this city an incontestable authority who has data anent the part played by Emperor Maximilian on one side and Lopez and Escobedo on the other during the last stage of the Mexican tragedy of 1867 which will set at rest the controversy which has recently arisen. This gentleman is Count Victor Schindler, a Viennese by birth, and now assistant engineer of the Missouri River Commission. He accompanied Maximilian to Mexico, and served as Major in the general staff of the Southern army corps under him. In an interview today he said: "During twenty years the traitors Lopez and Escobedo have kept silence because of the irrefutable mass of evidence against them from the mouths of living eye-witnesses of their detestable baseness. Now, after the lapse of so many years, they speak and attempt to besmirch the honor of the dead Maximilian. They do this because they know that some of the most important witnesses are in their graves. But not all the witnesses are dead. Some of the most authentic are still living, and there are a few, even in these United States, besides myself. There is, for instance, Baron Fuerstenwaerter, an Austrian by birth, who is an old resident of Brooklyn. He was a cavalry Captain and a member of the Emperor Maximilian's personal staff. He was with him at Queretaro and can of his own personal knowledge testify to the treachery of Lopez. He is also the person to whom Maximilian confided the oft-mentioned package of private papers with the request to destroy them. He knows the full details of the surrender. Then there is M. De Montlong, now Austrian Consul-General at Salonika, Turkey, who likewise belonged to the Emperor's own staff. Then there is Capt. Pawlowski, now in Europe. This last-named is the officer to whom Lopez personally gave the verbal order to 'unsaddle' at 1 o'clock of the night of May 14, after previous orders had been issued that an attempt should be made by the Emperor to escape in the midst of a small body of cavalry. I myself was not at Queretaro, being at that time chief of the general staff of the Southern army corps at Puebla, 800 miles off; and, while I have heard the true story of the surrender from the lips of eye-witnesses, cannot speak of my own knowledge. But the best authority I can mention, and one which shows the true facts of the whole story in all its details, is a pamphlet which is still in the market, written by Prince Felix Salm-Salm and published in Leipsic, Germany, in 1868, never translated into English, I believe. Prince Salm-Salm, it will be remembered, was aide-de-camp to Emperor Maximilian, after having served with distinction on the Union side during the American Civil War. He subsequently fought with the rank of Major in the Prussian army during the Franco-German War, and fell in the bloody battle of Gravelotte in August, 1870. This pamphlet gives, point for point, the true story of the surrender and what preceded and followed it, and it quotes the living proof for every assertion made in it. Baron Fuerstenwaerter, of whom I spoke above, is cited in it as one of the most important witnesses and as the officer to whom the Emperor gave his package of private letters and other documents with the request to burn them. As to those letters, now produced by Lopez and Escobedo and purporting to be from Maximilian, my own opinion is that they are forgeries. But even if they are genuine they do not prove any attempted treachery on the part of Maximilian. Their true meaning must be quite a different one than the one attributed to them by the two real traitors, Lopez and Escobedo; and the letters spoken of, and, in fact, printed in Prince Salm-Salm's pamphlet, will show this to be the case. Baron Fuerstenwaerter has such a pamphlet in his possession."

LET LITTLE LO HAVE HIS CHOCTAW.

Text of the Congregational Ministers' Memorial to the President.

Following is the text of the memorial to President Cleveland recently adopted by Congregational ministers in this city protesting against the interdiction of the Indian languages in reservation schools. The memorial was sent to the President through the Rev. Dr. Newman of the First Congregational Church at Washington. It is as follows:

To His Excellency the President of the United States: The Congregational ministers of Chicago and vicinity, in their weekly session at the Grand Pacific, Sept. 5, to the number of thirty-five, desire to memorialize you in behalf of a modification of the recent orders of the Indian Department whereby the use of the native language is interdicted in all reservation Indian schools, not only those that are under Government patronage, in whole or in part, but also those that are private or are under missionary societies. From the first we have favored the policy proposed by missionaries among the Indians, now adopted by the Government and heartily approved by yourself, of bringing these aborigines into American citizenship and of securing them land in severalty, with the surplus turned into a school fund.

Nor do we question the motives of the heads of the Indian Department. Indeed, this is forefended by the fact, as semi-officially stated, that "the question of the effect of the policy of the office upon any missionary body has never been considered"; and this fact gives us the more assurance in soliciting you that the missionary view may yet receive a due consideration.

We are clear, with the Indian officials, that in the effort to Americanize these natives the English language must be introduced as fast as possible. But we would not do this to the total exclusion of the native tongues in the missionary and interior station schools, being confident that the final result will be more speedily secured by the use, in part, of the Indian language.

We are confident that the greatest civilizing power among our pagan people will be that which comes from the ideas and the influences of the Christian religion; and that these can be made most effective through the Bible of that religion in the native tongue. This has been the wisdom of missions in all times and countries, and none the less in those to the Indians of America. By this process alone have we secured the civilized "nations" we now have in the Indian Territory, in New York, in Wisconsin, and in other parts of our country. So the missionaries to the Sioux gave them the Bible, the catechism, Pilgrim's Progress, spelling-books, and readers in their own dialect, and in this way gave them the really American ideas, as well as the religion of Christ. And what is the result? Two thousand of them gathered into the Christian church and twice that number civilized.

Of the people it is not possible that any but the children will be taught English; and of these, for a long time, only a small portion. For the adult people, and even for the young, as for the process of helping them to Heaven, "one hour of their vernacular is worth a cycle of any other tongue," and this must be from the natives, Bible in hand. The new order will close eighteen schools and stations of our missionary body and as many more under the care of the Presbyterians and Episcopalians. It will deprive 700 or 800 children of the instruction they are fitted to receive, and will prevent access to about 6,000 who are near these schools but not yet reached. Principal Belfield of our Chicago Manual-Training School, after a recent visit to the Normal and Industrial Training School of the Santee Agency, under the Rev. Alfred L. Riggs, reported in one of our dailies in terms of the warmest admiration and commendation of the comprehensive system of manual and normal training of that school, which he declared was working a wonderful transformation among the Indian youth of both sexes. And yet it is against this school in particular that the new orders are aimed. And this not because the English language is not chiefly used there, but solely because the Dakota, in connection with the English, is used at school in reading the Bible and singing Gospel hymns.

The station schools back in the interior of the Sioux reservation, under native teachers only, having no connection with the Government, are also ordered closed. But these teachers have been trained at the Santee and Oahe schools, to which some of their pupils have been brought forward. And these again furnish the scholars who are secured for the institutions at the East, where the English is exclusively used. This process shows the relation of the vernacular schools to those of the advanced English. It also shows how unfair it is to decide the whole case of teaching exclusive English by the selected specimens found at Hampton and Carlisle.

This plan keeps up a connection between the young and the old, between the raw interior and the more civilized front. It agrees with the established policy for assimilating people of foreign tongues in our country, that of using both the vernacular and the English in their public worship. It would be a gross usurpation for our Government to interdict such people from thus using their native language in parish schools for imparting their own religious views of truth and duty.

We feel sure that to insist that these new candidates for citizenship, in addition to all the other new things implied in this revolution of their old ways, shall be tied up in all their schools to a new language will be a disheartenment that will go far toward defeating the desired result.

Our petition is that you will secure such a modification of the recent orders as will allow, in private and mission schools, a discretionary use of the native along with the English language, and all this in order, as we think, to a more speedy extinction of the one and the prevalence of the other among all the Indian tribes. And so we respectfully appeal. JOHN D. MCCORD,
Chairman Congregational Ministers' Union.
FRANCIS D. ROOD, Secretary.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Born Nov. 27, 1847.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please state the actress Lotta's correct age.

The Missouri.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Sept. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me which is the longer, the Mississippi or the Missouri River. J. A. S.

Two Weeks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me whether the Grand Opera-House reduced its prices to $1 for best seats last season, and if so, for how long?

"Poor We!"

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Would you kindly inform me which of the forms below you consider correct grammatically: "We get nothing. Poor us!" or "We get nothing. Poor we!" CHAS. WANNER.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please say what railroad company has bought the right of way on the north line of Twenty-sixth street, in the neighborhood of Millard avenue, in Lawndale, and how soon rails are likely to be laid thereon. J. T.

He Has No Power.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I claim the President of the United States has no power to pardon a criminal out of the Joliet State Prison, where he is confined for doing an unlawful act against this State—Joe Mackin, for instance, or a burglar who is sentenced by a Cook County Judge. Others think I am wrong. T. T.

(1) No. (2) No. (3) He Holds Office for a Fixed Term.

ONTONAGON, Mich., Sept. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Does a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Michigan State militia get a salary? (2) In case of the death of said Lieutenant-Colonel does the widow get a pension? (3) Does said Colonel have to be regularly discharged or does his term expire like regular soldiers? SOLDIER.

Either Is Correct.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly say which, if either form, is correct: "You would better," or, "You had better"? Also please give authority. The phrase as received was, "You'd better do it." STENO.

[The use of "would" is regular, of "had" idiomatic. "Had" is used by many good writers. See Psalms, lxxxiv., 10: "I had rather be a door-keeper," etc.]

Fast Cunarder Trips.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Referring to a local item in your paper today regarding a recent "extraordinary voyage" of the North German Lloyd steamship Aller, wherein it is claimed that steamer made the passage from New York to Southampton in seven days, four hours, equivalent to six days, eight hours, nineteen minutes at Queenstown, and that none of the crack Cunarders have run any faster than this trip of the Aller, allow me to correct you. The facts are that the crack Cunarders Etruria and Umbria have made many voyages in less time than that above quoted. The Etruria in February last made the run in six days, five hours, eleven minutes—her fastest passage. The Umbria in May last made the run in six days, four hours, forty-two minutes—her fastest passage, and the fastest passage ever made. Will you please make the necessary correction and oblige, F. G. WHITING,
Manager Western Department Cunard Line.

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The C., B. & Q. R. R. is now selling first-class tickets from Chicago to Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth via Quincy at $6 for continuous passage. Cut rates will also be made to other Western points. For tickets and further information call at No. 211 Clark street, Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams streets, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

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W. H. WEBSTER, City Clerk.

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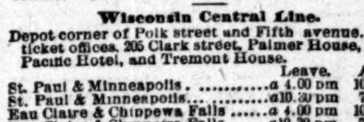
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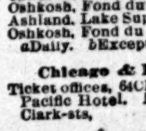
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Council Bluffs	†11.50 am	† 2.15 pm
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka	*12.30 pm	* 2.00 pm
Denver & Omaha	*12.30 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City & Mexico	*12.30 pm	* 2.00 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.50 pm	†10.35 am
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St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 7.25 pm	†10.25 pm
Marshalltown	‡ 9.00 pm	† 7.05 am
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Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	7.00 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 8.30 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	10.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	7.00 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 4.00 pm	10.15 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 4.00 pm	10.30 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	7.00 am
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 4.00 pm	10.30 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 8.30 am	7.10 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 5.25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	* 8.00 pm	* 7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4.15 pm	†10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4.15 pm	* 7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	* 8.15 am

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	§ 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
New Orleans fast Express	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2.50 pm	* 3.00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 3.00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.25 pm	*10.05 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am	* 2.50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10.00 pm	c 6.35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily.

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Col. Fast Ex.	*1.00 pm	§ 2.00 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11.20 pm	§ 7.00 am
St Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 8.45 am	* 7.00 pm
	§ 9.00 pm	§ 7.30 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11.20 pm	§ 7.00 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	b 8.00 am	a 7.00 am
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	b11.30 am	b 4.00 pm
Milwaukee	a 3.00 pm	a 1.15 pm
Oconomowoc	b 3.00 pm	b 1.15 pm
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	b 5.00 pm	b10.30 am
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	a10.30 pm	b 7.00 pm
Milwaukee & Oconomowoc	a 7.30 pm	a 9.30 am
Waukesha	b 8.00 am	a 7.00 am
Waukesha	b11.30 am	a 1.15 pm
Waukesha	a 3.00 pm	b 4.00 pm
Waukesha	b 5.00 pm	b 7.00 pm
Waukesha	c10.30 pm	b10.30 am
Racine	b11.30 am	a 1.15 pm
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8.00 am	b10.30 am
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5.00 pm	b 7.00 pm
Racine	a 7.30 pm	b10.30 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 8.30 am	b 8.25 am
Elgin & Rockford	a12.05 pm	a 2.15 pm
Elgin & Rockford	b 4.00 pm	b 5.50 pm
Elgin	b 5.15 pm	b 7.35 am
Elgin	b 6.20 pm	b 8.20 am
Elgin	a10.40 pm	a 7.10 am
Elgin, Sunday only	4.00 pm	10.25 am
Rockford	c10.40 pm	......
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	b 8.00 am	b10.30 pm
	a 7.30 pm	a 9.30 am
	a10.30 pm	a 7.00 am
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a12.05 pm	a 7.10 am
	a10.40 pm	a 2.15 pm
Clinton & Dubuque	b12.05 pm	a 7.10 am
Clinton & Dubuque	c10.40 pm	b 2.15 pm
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11.30 am	b 2.15 pm
	b12.05 pm	b 4.00 pm
Madison & Janesville	b 3.00 pm	b 7.00 am
Madison	c10.30 pm	c 7.00 am
Appleton, Green Bay, Iron Mountain & Menominee	b11.30 am	b 7.00 am
	a10.30 pm	a 7.00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	b11.30 am	b 4.00 pm
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11.30 am	d 7.00 am
	a12.05 pm	a 7.10 am
	c10.30 pm	a 2.15 pm
	c10.40 pm	b 7.00 pm
Sioux City, Sioux Falls	b11.30 am	b 7.00 am
Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc	a12.05 pm	a 2.15 pm
	c10.40 pm	d 7.00 am

aDaily. bDaily except Sunday. cDaily except Saturday. dDaily except Monday.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Time Tables, showing full movements of all Trains, Maps, Sleeping-Car Reservations, and other information, apply at ticket offices, No. 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, No. 22 Fifth-av., and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12.00 m	§2.15 pm
	§10.30 pm	§6.50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8.30 am	*6.10 pm
	§12.00 m	§2.15 pm
	§10.30 pm	§6.50 am
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12.00 m	§2.15 pm
	§10.30 pm	§6.50 am
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10.15 am	*2.40 pm
	* 4.15 pm	*10.30 am
	*11.30 pm	*11.20 pm
Rockford & Elgin	* 7.15 am	*5.50 pm
Rockford	§ 9.00 am	§6.50 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, Ashland, and Duluth	§ 5.00 pm	§9.30 am
	§10.35 pm	§7.00 am
Huron, Pierre, Winona, Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9.00 am	§6.50 pm
	† 9.00 pm	§6.25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am	*4.30 pm
	* 4.30 pm	*10.25 am
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8.00 am	*4.00 pm
	x8.30 am	x1.45 pm
	*11.30 am	*2.00 pm
	§ 3.00 pm	§7.00 pm
Milwaukee Limited	§ 7.30 pm	§9.30 pm
Waukesha, Racine Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8.00 am	*4.00 pm
	x8.30 am	x1.45 pm
	*11.30 am	*2.00 pm
	§ 3.00 pm	§7.00 pm
	* 5.00 pm	*10.30 pm
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay	*11.30 am	*2.00 pm
	§ 9.05 pm	§6.30 am
Oskosh, Neenah & Appleton	§ 3.00 pm	§7.00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9.05 pm	§6.30 am
Ripon, Green Lake and Princeton	*11.30 am	*2.00 pm
	* 9.05 pm	*6.30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10.30 pm	§6.50 am
Dixon, Sterling & Clinton	* 3.45 pm	*11.00 am
Lake Geneva	* 7.15 am	*5.55 pm
	* 8.05 am	*7.35 pm
	* 3.15 pm	*9.55 am
	* 4.15 pm	*10.30 am
	......	x7.40 pm

§Daily. *Daily, ex. Sunday. xSunday only. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ill. & S. W. Local	† 8.00 am	†7.25 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12.30 pm	*2.15 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	* 1.00 pm	*2.15 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	* 1.00 pm	*2.15 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12.30 pm	*2.00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1.00 pm	*2.00 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5.00 pm	†10.00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	*6.50 am
Kansas City & Leavenworth Night Express	†11.00 pm	¶6.35 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex.	†11.00 pm	¶6.35 am
Peoria Night Express	†11.00 pm	¶6.20 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	†10.30 pm	¶6.50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday.

Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad.

The new route from Chicago to St Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line running trains through by daylight. Palace-chair cars on day trains. The only line running Mann boudoir cars. Palace sleeping-cars and combination buffet and smoking cars on night trains to the above points. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 129 Randolph-st., under the Sherman House, Grand Pacific, Palmer House, Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Day Express	*7.30 am	10.00 pm
Waterloo and Des Moines Day Express	*7.30 am	10.00 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Des Moines Night Express	*7.30 pm	9.30 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*7.30 am	9.30 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	†5.15 pm	10.20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8.25 am	*6.30 pm
St. Louis Express	§ 9.00 pm	§7.25 am
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	§ 1.00 pm	§2.20 pm
Essex Accommodation	* 4.30 pm	*9.25 am

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

Passengers for St. Louis, Springfield, Jacksonville, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City, the South, and West go via this route.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Tremont Hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am	§4.50 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8.00 pm	§6.50 am

EASTERN.

Michigan Central, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive
Mail (via Mail Line) Nos. 4 & 11	† 6.50 am	*6.50 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	† 9.00 am	†6.40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3.10 pm	*9.20 pm
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4.40 pm	†10.20 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8.15 pm	*7.45 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9.10 pm	*7.00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	†5.55 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	*3.55 pm	*6.40 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	† 9.10 pm	*7.45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am	*6.50 pm
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 8.50 am	*6.50 pm
Limited New York & Boston	* 5.30 pm	*9.50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8.00 pm	§8.00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11.30 pm	§5.40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'da'n	*4.05 pm	......
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	......	§9.30 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted. Trains leave Twenty-second-st. 10 minutes later.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	* 8.10 am	5.25 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 6.05 pm	*8.00 am
Wash'gton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm	*9.50 am
Wheeling Express	* 6.05 pm	*8.00 am
Baltimore & Philadelp'a Express	*11.40 pm	*6.30 am

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 3:20 train runs through to Washington in 24 hours.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Express	§ 7.45 pm	†8.00 am
New York & Boston Limited	§ 4.00 pm	§9.30 pm
Local Express	* 7.45 am	*6.05 pm
Philadelphia Express	† 4.00 pm	†8.00 am
Lima, Marion & Columbus	* 7.45 am	*6.05 pm
Kouts Accommodation	* 6.00 am	*11.30 am
Hammond Accommodation	* 4.20 pm	*7.05 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	† 4.00 pm	†9.30 pm

§Daily. *Except Sunday.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle" Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays).	8.30 am	4.35 pm
Night Express (daily)	8.30 pm	6.35 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays).	8.30 am	6.45 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	9.30 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	9.00 am
Eastern Express (daily)	8.15 pm	7.00 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am	*12.40 pm
Limited & Day Exp ss	§ 3.25 pm	§ 6.25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4.25 pm	* 8.45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m	§ 3.35 pm
	* 5.30 pm	* 6.40 am
	* 6.25 pm	* 7.35 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	10.00 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 and 232 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3.10 pm	§10.00 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 9.05 pm	7.35 am

§Daily.

Proposals for Exposition Building.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Exposition Commissioners, Mechanics' Institute Building, corner Sixth and Vine-sts., Cincinnati, O., for the entire construction and completion of an Exposition Building to be erected in Washington Park in said city, until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Sept. 26th, 1887. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, H. E. Siter, United Bank Building, S. E. cor. Third and Walnut-sts.
J. M. BLAIR,
Chairman Building Committee.

A WOMAN'S IDEAS OF MEN.

THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX" COMPARES THE TWO SEXES.

Many Men Are Nobler, but on the Average Women Are Better—The Choice Girls Predominate—Marriage as a Partnership—The Unmarried Girls—Social Blunderers—Angel Sleeves—Preferred the Bridal-Path—Women at Dinner—Female Duelists—Unfashionable "Vic."

Dinah Muloch Craik, the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and many other novels, contributes a readable paper "Concerning Men" to the current number of the *Forum*. All her observations, she says, have tended to confirm her in the belief that while the average woman is more estimable, more lovable, and often more capable and reliable than the average man, there are exceptional men, nobler than any woman, for the simple reason that the masculine nature is larger and stronger, with wider possibilities for both evil and good. The creed that "woman is the better man" in the main holds good, intellectually as well as physically. Morally, the writer doubts it. In purity, single-mindedness, unselfishness, and faithfulness she considers the ordinary man below the ordinary woman.

Absolute equality between the sexes she believes is impossible. Nature sets her face against it by the inherent desire in woman to look up to some one greater than herself to whom she can cling without any sense of inferiority; not merely to love but to worship, to believe everything he says and does is right, to be ready to live for him or die for him, and merge her own identity completely in his. This is the noblest half of womankind. It is nature, and nature is right. "Nature, too, lays down limits beyond which women, in the aggregate, cannot pass. She means them to be not men, or, rather, imitation men, but the mothers of men. . . . This abstract universal mother impulse, absent in men (a man loves his own children, but seldom any other man's), is, I believe, the keynote of feminine nature, and has its roots in psychological and physiological laws distinct from those which belong to the other sex. Man is made of muscle and brains; by them he has to govern the world. His very selfishness—or say selfism—his hardness and masterfulness, are, in one sense, a necessity; else he would never be able to fight his way and protect those whom he is bound to protect. But woman's kingdom is the heart. A woman without tenderness, without gentleness, without the power of self-suppression to an almost infinit degree, is a creature so anomalous that she cannot fail to do enormous harm, both to her own sex and to the other."

For many of men's errors Mrs. Craik finds women to blame. First, for their viciousness and coarseness, women being too ignorant or cowardly to exact from men the same standard of virtue men expect from them; secondly, for their tyranny, because their laws and customs of generations have placed women too much in the power of men, and their own warm affections make them slaves; thirdly, for their selfishness, nurtured and developed by the adoration bestowed upon him from his cradle, there being no time in his life when he is not bolstered up in his natural egotism by the foolish subservience of the women about him.

Loving and serving is a woman's destiny, but it should be done in the right way. To yield to a man when you know he is in the wrong; to teach others to yield to him, right or wrong, is to place him on a pedestal where not one man in a thousand could stand steadily. Women should first be the wives and mothers; failing in that, not so much the rivals as the friends and helpers of men. This they can be without attempting the impossible and without controverting the Christian doctrine that man is the head of the woman.

That as a whole men do their life work better than women Mrs. Craik thinks a mistake. Their work is seen, woman's unseen. Their aims are larger, perhaps nobler, but they are less persistent, more prone to get weary of well-doing. In physical courage they excel, but in moral courage few men are equal to women. The statistics of lunatic asylums show that the largest proportion of male patients have been driven mad by worldly misfortunes. Not so with women. They can endure almost any amount of external suffering, can endure life and face death. Their one vulnerable point is their affections.

"But, I repeat, some, nay many, men are found nobler than the very noblest of women. One, perhaps, toils all his life at a calling he hates, yet which happens to be the only one in which he can earn the family bread. Another resigns silently all the lawful pleasures of existence, intellectual and social, to that same cruel necessity of providing for his dear ones. A third, year after year, endures with sublime patience the fretfulness of an invalid wife, or the sin and misery of a drunken one. A fourth—less wretched than these, yet still most unfortunate—having married from gratitude or impulse, year after year, honorably and faithfully, puts up with the companionship of a woman who is no companion at all, with whom he has not the slightest sympathy, whom he either never loved rightly or has long ceased to love; yet for a whole lifetime he hides this fact and its consequences in his own bosom, without ever letting the world find out, or guess that he himself has found out, what he now knows to have been a terrible mistake. Such instances, not rare, are enough to prove, even to the most virulent of his feminine detractors, that man, 'made in the image of God,' has something godlike about him still; something that we women are justified in admiring and adoring, devoting, nay, sacrificing ourselves to him; as I am afraid we shall do to the end of the chapter."

The Choice Girls Predominate.

London *Queen:* Nice as most girls are, they are not all of the kind to make matrimony a state of bliss and husbands content with their lot. For in that thickly-thronged field of girlhood are the peevish and the contradictious, the selfish and the extravagant, the idle and the careless, the jealous and the unloving, the stupid and the obstinate, the flirts who encourage unseemly attentions, and the future mothers who will think their children so many hindrances to pleasure, and who will not have in their hearts either human love or animal instinct for their young. The heaven is not always all pure blue—flowers are not all perfect and fragrant; and humanity is like the rest of nature—when beautiful and loveworthy, then most delightful—when hacked and seamed and marred, then not by any means delightful! But on the whole the choice girls far outnumber those who are not choice. The elders of the generation may not like this new folly and that fresh affectation—but those elders must remember that each new generation makes its own shibboleths, has its own fashions, and that youth must needs be foolish, else it would not be youth at all. That pump-handle shake is hideous and ungraceful; so are those agressive elbows stuck out at right angles from the shoulders to the hip; so is that silly fashion of quasi-masculinity in dress; and worse than foolish is the affectation of manly thought and freedom from feminine modesties—of manly license and absence of feminine restraints. But all this effervescence will work off in time and leave the golden liquid clear and sweet—until another fermentation sets in, with the same process of running clear when it is over. Our grave grannies—our sweet mothers—we ourselves, now grannies and mothers to the present young—have all had the affectations and follies of youth in our time. Let us then be patient with our girls, and lovingly confident of the noble womanhood into which they will eventually come.

Marriage as a Partnership.

True, says a magazine writer, marriage is still only a bargain, but at least it is no longer a one-sided bargain. It is tending toward the only true ideal of life-long companionship—a partnership on equal terms with equal give-and-take on both sides. Women no longer feel bound to render that implicit obedience which was considered de rigueur in our great-grandmothers' days, and men no longer universally demand it. Husbands, moreover, are beginning to learn that their prime duty is not "to look after" their wives. The very sentence is indicative of the most ghastly misapprehension of the whole ideal of matrimony. The general feeling of society condemns a man who lives to rule his wife on the same principles that a Pasha rules his harem, but the whole scheme of modern life makes it practically impossible for him to do so.

In the highest relationship—that of a wife—what an immense boon it is! How her husband values her correct and far-seeing judgment, and seeks her opinion and sympathy on the various subjects in which he is interested! If he is engaged in political or literary pursuits the advantage is still greater; and how many instances rise to our minds of the inestimable help a cultured wife has been to a man! And with regard to children—how can we speak too highly of the blessing of a cultured mother?—a mother who will give their young minds that "bent" and encourage that taste for high pursuits which will give them something to live for besides pleasure-seeking and amusement, and who will put everything before them to give that love of knowledge for its own sake of which she so well knows the value. And when boys enter upon life at a public school, and afterwards at a university, and come home full of new thoughts and new interests, how soon they find out if their mother's opinion is an understanding one, and if her judgment is narrow and her interest limited, how soon they learn to think little of her opinion even on those subjects on which she speaks with knowledge!

The Unmarried Girls.

Says the New York *Tribune*, commenting on some recent statistics showing the large number of unmarried women in New England: "The signs of the times are lost on those who do not see that women are gaining day by day a broader and firmer foothold of their own, and independent of men, in modern life. It is no longer universally conceded, as it was once, that a woman's career necessarily begins and ends in the home. Women are pushing themselves into a great number of trades and occupations where their presence would not have been tolerated a generation ago. This is perhaps more strikingly true in England than here. A table published some years ago of the number of women in England following occupations of a light and agreeable kind, such as post-office clerks and the like, made a surprising showing. The New England list is another instance in point. Four-fifths of these girls are engaged in active and useful careers. No such proportion, we venture to say, would have been seen in that section twenty-five years ago.

It would be a mistake to ascribe all this to the pressure of necessity. Women are seeking occupations more and more because there is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction among the sex with the inert and dependent attitude too often assigned to them in the economy of life. They are forcing their way into the colleges, studying professions, competing with men in many occupations where their greater quickness and readiness give them the advantage, not because they feel, in each case, the need of making a living, but often for the same reasons that men do—because they want a career, the consciousness of self-relience and independence. It is not an unusual thing for such women to marry, sometimes abandoning their occupations, sometimes continuing them. But, however this may be, the movement is one toward a truer equality of the sexes.

Varieties of the Social Blunderer.

Sunday Queen: One is he who blandly inquires after the (late) husband and hopes he is well, as he has not seen him lately; or after the divorced lady, whose presence he looks around him vacantly to espy. He then remarks on her absence, and inquires with feverish energy after her health. He it is who asks after the runaway daughter, or the scapegrace son, whose name is never mentioned at home, or recalls with a visible effort the name of the person he is addressing, and then mangles or mispronounces it. He remarks on a girl's ill-looks to her mother, and discovers the fact when he has done so, or else puts his foot into it too deeply for extrication or apology.

He like-minded also, who observes, for example, that her ladyship's dress is cut too low to her indignant lord, whom he mistook on entering for the butler, and then apologized on the ground that such had been his impression. Such folk are not generally popular. They mean no harm but achieve a good deal. Sufferers are too apt to suppose some malice in their mistakes, of which they are for the most part quite innocent. They certainly repeat overheard remarks to the wrong people. They read fragments of letters aloud and blurt out pieces of information they were bound to keep quiet; or they involve themselves deeply in explanations, and apologize to you for things they have inadvertently uttered as to your character or prospects, which fill you with dismay. The society they adorn would gladly, if it could, exterminate them; but they invariably presume a welcome, and disport themselves with a flattering assurance, only to plunge deeper into the slough of blundering, from which it is often impossible to extricate them.

Angel Sleeves.

"Don't say anything against that style, boys," remarked the drummer, "for it's worth a good deal in our line of business. Nothing ever did so much harm to the manufacture of ladies' neckwear as those tailor-made styles. Linen collars and cuffs were the only things to go with that style of dress, and the fashion killed a big ruching industry. Now that wide sleeves have come in again and dresses fold about the shoulders instead of buttoning to the chin, ruching is in fashion and I am selling piles of it. You have no notion how little changes of fashion affect large industries. Factories in our line that could only keep a few hands are now working to full capacity, and now you will see ruching run collars out. Ruching is cheap, but it doesn't last long. As soon as it gets soiled a lady takes it out of her dress and bastes in a fresh strip, and so when fashion comes our way it makes a big demand and sets lots of people to work. That jersey style is another thing that did a great deal of harm to the ladies' wear trade. A dress body always wears out before the skirt. So it used to be that women were always getting new bodices or making old ones over. But when the jerseys came in the women would simply pull on one of these things with any skirt and they were dressed. Now that seems a small thing, but it amounts to a great deal to the manufacturing interests. It almost killed the trade in trimmings. The passementeriemakers have had little or nothing to do except in special lines for the cloakmakers. The wearing of jerseys also cut down the consumption of buttons immensely. I know one manufacturer whose sales went down from $20,000 a year to $4,000. I tell you there are lots of people who are delighted to see wide sleeves and loose folds come in again. They call them angel sleeves, I believe, and they're certainly angels to us."—*Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.*

She Preferred the Bridal-Path.

St. Paul *Globe:* A very clever thing was told me the other day by a friend about a young woman of St. Paul who was either recently married or about to be married, I don't remember which. It seems that Miss M.'s husband, either actual or soon to be, was a diffident youth who hesitated to tell his love. The young woman knew perfectly well the state of her suitor's mind and had made up her mind to accept him as soon as he gave her the chance, which he didn't seem likely to do without a good deal of encouragement. Now both young people are fond of horse-back riding, and one day in the early spring they rode out to Tanner's Lake. The youth seemed to have lost none of his diffidence, and the maid was determined to bring this state of affairs to a close as soon as possible. Coming back from the lake there are two roads that may be taken, one the regular highway, the other a narrow avenue through the woods not wide enough for wagons. When they started back the diffident but ardent lover asked: "Which road shall we take?" Like a flash there came to Miss M. an inspiration. Looking demurely up at him out of her big blue eyes she coyly said: "Well, if you don't mind, I think I would prefer the bridal-path." They took it and she took him.

The Antipodean Girl.

St. James *Gazette:* The Australian girl is tall and slender. She lacks somewhat in complexion, but generally she is pretty. The Victorian girl is decidedly good looking. The New Zealand girl has a far better complexion than the Australian girl, and is fresher and more healthy, perhaps, for the climate is milder. She resembles the English girl much more than does the Australian, and her development keeps pace with the former. But Tasmania is said to be the home of beauty, and it certainly seems to have more than its share of fair maidens. It is not at all uncommon for the Melbournian to run across to the little island for the purpose of enjoying a well-earned holiday and "picking up" a wife.

Women at a Dinner.

Hotel Gazette: "Who are the best companions at a dinner?" "Women are almost invariably good company, but you should remember never to waste a good dinner on a woman. The have absolutely no idea of the delicacies and beauties of a thoroughly balanced dinner, and the younger they are the less able are they to appreciate the work of an accomplished chef. There is scarcely a woman in New York who would not rather put on a new gown and eat a wretched dinner amid the splendor of Delmonico's or the Brunswick than eat a capital dinner at a lowly restaurant. A man, on the other hand, had rather eat a good dinner in a hovel than a bad one in a palace. What the women like is lots of tinsel, gold, cut-glass, colored lights, gorgeous ices, graceful champagne glasses, and strains of music. Give them these things and they don't give a rap for the rest. If you take a stupid friend to dinner you stand a very fair chance of having your meal spoiled unless he is a very old friend. If you know him very well you may indulge in long periods of silence—the privilege of old friendships—and devote your entire attention to the dinner. In this case a stupid friend is often a blessing in disguise, for it is very annoying at times to be obliged to keep up a running fire of small talk when there is more important business on hand."

Feminine Duelists.

Dueling among women, says a Paris correspondent, threatens to come into vogue in Paris, and the old practice of demolishing chignons, tearing off hats or bonnets, and leaving the imprint of nails in faces when quarrels are to be adjusted will soon probably be discarded for more summary means of obtaining satisfaction. One day last week two well-dressed women came face to face with each other in the Rue Laurence Savart, and bystanders were surprised to hear them suddenly begin to objurgate one another in a vociferous manner worthy of the Mme. Angots of the Central Market. Public interest was, however, more deeply aroused when one of the scolds pulled a revolver from some mysterious part of her bodice, and leveled it at her adversary. The adversary fumbled about for her weapon of defense, but before she had time to present it a bullet whistled near her ears and she fainted away in a manner hardly worthy of an amazon. The assailant, a Mme. Celestine, was seized by the onlookers and disarmed, while her unlucky rival was carried insensible, but uninjured, to an adjacent pharmaceutical establishment.

An Unfashionable Queen.

The secret of it is, of course, that the Queen isn't fashionable. She never sets a fashion, though she may control and keep in bounds those of others' origination—for example, sleeveless gowns, which she positively forbade to be worn at court, though they were worn everywhere else. The possessors of pretty, plump, white, and gracefully molded arms naturally liked to show them, and the men didn't object to the exhibition. Though the Queen set her face against the narrow shoulder-strap it didn't make it unfashionable. Oddly enough her Majesty doesn't appear to mind how low the bodices are. I don't think the Queen ever "went in" for dress. Most decidedly she doesn't go in for it now. The other day down at the Isle of Wight, at Cowes, or Newport, or Ryde, she was going about with a lot of foreign potentates and dignitaries, in a round dowdy-looking hat! Fancy a Queen, and one of her age, too, wearing a low-crowned hat! What the other people must have thought, I can't begin to say. Of course, we all know that indifference to dress isn't a vice; and that a woman may make a good and sensible Queen though she may not care what she wears. It is not that. All I mean to imply is that the Queen's influence in a fashionable sense is nil. Power she may possess to compel people to abstain from the observance of a fashion of another's creation, but influence to guide them in adopting one of her own suggestion she has not.

The Wide-Awake Widow.

Here is a picture of one lately become a widow: Her sighs are tenderly managed. Her far-away look at times would indicate that she is gazing across the swift and silent tide that flows ceaselessly along the dark, dim walls of the world to a gentleman whom she knew quite well, who is sitting lonesomely among the asphodels on the other bank, holding a bouquet of scented immortelles to a nose that does not smell. She is not gazing there, however. She has grown a little near-sighted on his account, or she would not to-night be smiling at the gentleman whom, if the sowing seed bears fruit, she will one day be reminding of those many virtues in his predecessor which she never discovered till she found them in the epitaph.

A Poor Place to Carry Money.

Boston *Herald:* Why will women put all the money they possess in the pocket of their dress and feel the least surprise when the money, pocket and all, is carried away bodily? In the first place, a woman who knows the weakness of mankind, and her dress pocket in particular, should expect nothing less; and, in the second place, when a widow with four or five or a dozen small children trusts her little all to a badly concealed pocket she is the culpable one, and not the pickpocket who relieves her. When common sense examines the one receptacle fashion for high and low allows in the feminine attire it sees how impossible it is for human nature to be content with so inadequate a safeguard. But that will not prevent common sense from saying, Put not your trust in the dress pocket, ladies.

Rough on the Maiden Ladies.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* They have a custom at the Andrew Presbyterian Church, Minneapolis, which has brought great consternation to the widows and maiden ladies. It began with the children and extended to the congregation. On each Sunday following a birthday the person who has thus shuffled off another year marches to the front and drops as many pennies into the missionary-box as he is years old. It can readily be seen how embarrassing this is to many. They resort to all sorts of tricks to avoid divulging the truth. Sometimes a lady will put in over a dollar, and as everybody knows she is not a hundred years old it lets her out of the dilema. The missionary-box is the gainer.

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

Newsy and Other Notes Concerning the Sayings and Doings of the Fair Sex.

Blue Mound, Ill., is alleged to have 200 old maids and all unwilling to remain such.

Women are henceforth to be admitted as Fellows of the English Royal Geographical Society.

Miss Flora Benjamin is the latest musical prodigy. She never took a lesson in music, but plays almost every instrument, being especially proficient upon the violin, flute, and piano

An old woman has just died in the French Town of Saint Nicolas de Bourgeuil at the age of 107. She excelled in singing songs about the great Napoleon. She piqued herself on having lived during the reigns of six Kings and Emperors, only one of whom, Louis XVIII., died on the throne.

Ida Lewis Wilson still keeps the old boat in which she has saved thirteen people, and, shabby as it looks, she uses it, and says if she were again to have the opportunity to rescue the drowning she'd take the old boat rather than the handsome new one presented her by the citizens of Newport.

Mrs. Padelford, a daughter of Col. Albert Ordway of Washington and wife of Mr. Arthur Padelford, who has been residing in Vienna for several years, is said to be the only American lady outside of the diplomatic corps who has ever been admitted into the inner circle of the Austrian court.

Miss Elizabeth J. Gardiner, the distinguished American artist who has resided in Paris many years, has received at the Salon this year the much-coveted and highly honorable medal. Miss Gardiner is a native of Exeter, N. H., a graduate of Laseli Seminary, Auburndale, and the first American female artist thus honored in Paris.

Miss Charlotte Morrill, who has been spoken of as a possible successor to Miss Freeman as President of Wellesley, is Secretary of the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn. Miss Morrill is a fine-looking woman, with a clear, healthy complexion, bright eyes, and dark hair. She has a quick smile, is a brilliant talker, and is the personification of common sense and good will.

Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, though luxuriously situated, devotes her time to conducting a school for girls. This school she aims to make a model institution. She intends that every girl who leaves it shall be broad-minded, versatile, healthy, practical, industrious, and well bred in the widest sense of the word. She reads with them, converses with them, and sets the example of an elegant, systematic, and amiable life.

The custom of giving girls in the early teens quarterly or monthly allowances for their small current expenses, instead of making all purchases for them, is growing in favor, and is an excellent idea. There is no better way to teach girls correct and methodical business habits, and girls ought to know the value of money and the best way of spending it, for a great part of every man's prosperity depends upon the practical financial ability of his wife.

Securing a Job.

Proprietor of dime museum (to applicant)—What's your specialty, lady?

Applicant—I'm the young lady what has been teachin' school five days in the week for $10 a week, helpin' mother do the work, takin' care o' three horses an' two cows, paintin' an' paperin' the house, mendin' clothes for father an' the boys, an' darnin' socks for the hull family. How much will ye pay me?

Proprietor—Same as I pay all the rest of the freaks, lady. A thousand dollars a week!—*Puck.*

SORROWS OF STEPHANIE.

THE LIFE OF THE AUSTRIAN CROWN PRINCESS MYSTERIOUSLY UNHAPPY.

How Pure Water Was Obtained in St. Petersburg—Opening of the Theatrical Season in Paris—A New Drama by George Sand—Shakspeare in French—Bernhardt's New Play—Oratorios to Be Produced as Operas—Retirement of a Famous Playwriter.

PARIS, France, Sept. 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria came here quietly Thursday, and as quietly departed Friday for the Island of Jersey, where she will remain for several weeks. She was accompanied by a numerous suite, several members of which remain in Paris. She left them here to do shopping and other commissions for her while she is rusticating in the Channel. It was remarked by all who saw her that she has changed much for the worse since her marriage. She used to be, as I remember her at the Belgium Court, a plump, robust little lady, always smiling, and in the best of health and spirits. She was 17 years old when she was married. Now she is 23. But she looks every day of 35, and has constantly the careworn, unhappy look of a woman the best part of whose life is long since past. The cause of this is a mystery to the public. I am even told that her own family are ignorant of it. Whatever her grief is, she bears it alone and conceals it from every one. Her marriage with the Crown Prince Rudolph was supposed to be a love match. People say she is vexed because he spends so much time hunting and in scientific research. Others say her jealousy has better cause, and that his hunting excursions are merely masks under cover of which he carries on love affairs with numerous pretty peasant girls. Others say the trouble is merely ill health, and that the domestic relations of the couple are of the happiest character. Whatever be the truth, Stephanie is certainly a most unhappy woman.

M. Andre Kron has decided to live permanently in Paris. This is an interesting announcement to society, because M. Kron is one of the richest men in the world, and will doubtless live in a style befitting his wealth. The story of his rise from poverty and obscurity to wealth and honor is a curious one. It was in the reign of Czar Nicholas. M. Kron was then a young man—a tailor's clerk, I believe—in St. Petersburg. One summer the weather was unusually hot, and an epidemic of fever broke out in St. Petersburg. People died by thousands. It was a veritable pestilence and threatened to depopulate the city. The doctors were powerless to check it. One day M. Kron wrote in one of the papers that all the trouble was in the water the people drank. It was drawn from the Neva, and all the sewers of the city emptied into the Neva; consequently the people were drinking diluted sewage. It is a remarkable commentary upon Russian intelligence that no one had thought of this before. But now Czar Nicholas, read M. Kron's suggestion, and at once ordered a good water supply to be secured, no matter what it might cost. The imperial engineers went to work, but met with obstacles they could not overcome. Nicholas sent them to Siberia and set others to work on the problem. They failed, too, and were sent to Siberia; and a third set of engineers went at it. They not only failed, but they convinced the Czar that it was an impossible task, and he decided to abandon it. Then M. Kron came forward. He organized a company and carried the work to completion. Thereupon the Czar bestowed a decoration upon him with his own hand, and gave him a fortune of $5,000,000; and the Czarina wrote him an autograph letter of thanks. The enterprise was, of course, a profitable one apart from the royal favor, and M. Kron is now said to be worth upwards of $50,000,000.

The theatres are opening again, and the season has begun. In this mercurial city people do not long remember unpleasant things. The burning of the Opera Comique was a prodigious shock. But it is now quite forgotten. Its immediate effect was to frighten people away from play-houses. At every theatre in Paris the attendance was diminished more than one-half. This made it unprofitable to keep the houses open, and the managers hailed with joy the Government decree closing them. The decree really amounted to that. It ordered the putting in of iron curtains, changing the arrangement of seats, and other alterations which could not be accomplished without closing the houses to the public. Nearly all this work has now been done and the holocaust of the Opera Comique has become ancient history. So the public are flocking again, eagerly as ever, to the reopening houses.

Properly enough, the Théâtre Français was the leader in beginning the new season. This event M. Claretie further signalized by presenting to the audience two new artists. The play was a familiar and ever-popular one, "Hernani." One of the new artists was Mme. Segond-Weber. She is new to the stage of the Français; but she is not entirely a novice. Nearly two years ago, as Mlle. Weber, she made her début at the Odeon in Coppée's "Les Jacobites." At that time she made a great sensation, and deserved to. Her acting was of a rare order of excellence. I do not remember a more brilliant success than she achieved on her first appearance. Young and beautiful, perfect in elocution, superb in action, she seemed even to merit the title of "the Second Rachel," which her admirers bestowed upon her. Her history, too, commanded sympathetic interest. She was the orphan of a condemned Communist, and had made her way against poverty and social ostracism. But she had won the highest prizes at the Conservatoire, and was apparently on the high road to immortality. "Les Jacobites" did not have a long run, however, and at its end Mlle. Weber went over to the Porte St. Martin, where her success did not appear to accompany her. Then she came to the Théâtre Français, and made her début on its stage last week as Dona Sol. I can only say, as all critics agree, that she failed deplorably. The promise of her first appearance is not fulfilled. She must be set aside as a failure. The other début was that of M. Leitner. He had lately won the chief Conservatoire prizes, both in tragedy and in comedy. He chose the part of Charles V. for his début and failed; chiefly because Nature framed him for a comedian rather than for a serious actor. So his failure is not fatal. He will probably give a good account of himself in future as a comedian.

M. Claretie tells me that the most striking event of the season will be a revival of "La Souris," by M. Pailleron. It was written for M. Delaunay, and that actor found in it one of his most triumphant rôles. There is only the one male part in the piece. On the forthcoming presentation it will be assumed by M. Worms, who will probably satisfy all the audience, save those who saw Delaunay in the same part. The other five characters will be taken by Mmes. Reichemberg, Samary, Bartet, Broissart, and Granger. With such a cast it cannot fail to be a brilliant performance. After this M. Claretie will produce M. Jean Aicard's "Le Père le Bonnard." This is a four-act drama, written in verse. It is a better poem than it is a play. M. Aicard is the man who composed the poem recited by M. Got on the first appearance of the Français company in London eight years or so ago. In the coming performance M. Got will play the chief part, supported by Mme. Barretta-Worms. "Princesse Georges," made familiar to the English and American stage by Mrs. Langtry, is to be brought out at the Français, with Mlle. Brandes in the chief rôle. It will be her first appearance at this house, her former successes having been achieved at the Vaudeville. "I have also underlined for production," added M. Claretie, "Molière's 'Don Juan' and 'M. de Pourceaugnac,' and Victor Hugo's 'Les Burgraves.' I hope, also, to give you Vacquerie's 'Tragaldabas,' and you will probably have a chance to see M. Got assume the rôle of Tartuffe."

I asked M. Claretie about the precautions against fire at the Théâtre Français. "If it be true," said he, "that every theatre is burned sooner or later, we must look for our turn soon. Ours is the only theatre in Paris that has not been burned. It was opened May 15, 1790. From that day to this it has never suffered the slightest mishap. I am told that many people patronize a certain Atlantic steamship line just because a passenger's life has never been lost on it. So, perhaps, many come here just because this house has never been afire or had any accident. However, we do not trust to luck for a continuation of our good record. Since the burning of the Opera Comique we have improved our arrangements. Our iron curtain can now be closed in eight seconds. When it is closed the stage and the auditorium are completely separated by a wall of brick and iron reaching to the foundation and rising above the roof. The stage might be entirely burned out without the least discomfort to the audience."

Another theatre supported by a State subsidy is the Odeon, which is often called the Second Theatre Français. M. Porel is its manager. He has had great changes made in the house for the sake of safety. The drop-curtain is now of solid iron, the aisles have been widened, and electric lights are to be introduced. This theatre began its season last week with a renewal of the piece played at the end of last season, Georges Sand's "Claudie." This is a delightful rustic comedy, and was perfectly played. But there was some grumbling in the audience. They wanted a novelty. "Well," said M. Porel, "I will give them a novelty pretty soon. I intend to bring out a play by Georges Sand which hitherto has been unknown to the world. It is called 'Nanon' and was adapted by her from her novel of that name. M. Maurice Sand found it at Nohant among other manuscripts left by her. It is in five acts, in prose, and will, I believe, be a great success. I shall also produce two of Shakspeare's plays. One is 'The Merchant of Venice,' which has been translated for me by M. Gaston de Raimes. The other is 'Much Ado About Nothing,' translated by M. Legendre."

M. Porel further stated that his season's program included Dostoievski's "Crime and Punishment," Edmond de Goncourt's "Germinie Lacerteux," and Theophile Gautier's "Capitaine Fracasse," adapted by the author's son-in-law, M. Bergeret, the clever writer for *Le Figaro*, who signs himself "Caliban." A fifty-year-old novelty in this repertory is "The School for Journalists." It was written in 1841 by that most clever of women, Mme. Emile de Girardin, and was to have been played at the Français. But the censors forbade it, and the play has slumbered in dust and forgetfulness until now. M. Porel tells me it will be just as appropriate to the present day as it would have been to the year in which it was written. For closing the season Cottinet's "Vercingetorix" is underlined. During the season M. Porel intends to give a series of "students' matinées." At each of these will be given a classical play, introduced by a lecture by some eminent critic or author. Among the lecturers already engaged are MM. Coppée, Lemaitre, Sarcey, Situ, Deschanel, and Lapommeraye. There will also be a series of fifteen evening performances of the masterpieces of classical dramatists.

The statement has gone abroad that the new play which M. Victorien Sardou is writing for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and in which she is, at the Porte St. Martin, to effect her reëntrance into Paris, is called "Deborah." Such is not the case. The play is finished. But it has not yet received its name, which, however, certainly will not be "Deborah." M. Sardou and his friends are confident that it will be as great a success as "Theodora." But if not, Sarah has provided against such a contingency and has added to her repertory an adaptation called "Ompdrailles," from Leon Cladel's novel. If she plays in it a great sensation will be produced. Her rôle is La Scorpionne—an incarnation of all the vices and iniquities a woman is capable of. After a career of unexampled wickedness she perishes by a death of unequaled horror.

Alexandre Dumas' "L'Affaire Clémenceau" is to be brought out at the Vaudeville, with Mlle. Cerny in the chief rôle. It was to have been produced at the Porte St. Martin a few years ago, with Mlle. Feyghine in that part, but the iniquitous young Duc de Morny got hold of her, ruined her, and drove her to suicide. At the Bouffes Parisiens they are going to try a curious experiment. That house has been the favorit home of "La Mascotte," "Josephine Sold by Her Sisters," and other comic operas in which off-color jokes and a liberal display of female forms were the chief features. Well, they are now going to bring out oratorios, in costume and with appropriate scenery. In fact, the oratorios are to be given as operas. Haydn's "Creation" is to be given first, followed by "The Messiah," "Elijah," and "Israel in Egypt."

M. Sardou, I have said, has just finished a new play for Sarah Bernhardt. M. Dumas is busy on a five-act drama—the greatest work of his life, he says. He began it two years ago, but suspended work on it to bring out "Francillon." M. Augier has given up writing for the stage. So he says. Why? He is afraid of being regarded some day as played out. "Years ago," he said, "I was in the private office of a leading theatre manager. The card of a caller was brought in. The manager glanced at it with contempt, and exclaimed, 'Tell him I'm not in. The tedious old bore.' I glanced at the card. It bore the name of Eugene Scribe. He had been the prince of playwrights, and managers had run after him day and night soliciting him to write plays for them at his own price. But he had lingered on the stage too long. He was superannuated, and was now treated with contempt. Well, I resolved then and there that Scribe's fate should not be mine. So I have now retired. I will write no more plays."

ADOLF HOUSSAYE.

COULD NOT FOOL THE COURT.

An Incident in the Career of the Late Judge Longyear.

"I remember a very laughable case arising on the criminal side of the United States Circuit Court a good many years ago and which I never can forget," said one of the veterans of the Detroit bar to an interested audience a day or two since. "An intelligent man, 30 years old, was charged with a serious offense, and a number of influential friends had interceded with Judge Longyear in the prisoner's behalf, setting forth his previous good conduct. Judge Longyear said he would see about it, and asked to have the prisoner brought in court.

"The Judge questioned the fellow in his homely way as to his antecedents and past history and received nothing but favorable replies. The young man had never been in trouble before, he said, was of a good family, and had committed his first crime more out of ignorance of the law than anything else.

"I never shall forget how the Judge looked as he sat in his chair on that occasion and asked the fellow to stand up and receive sentence.

"'My sentence is,' said Judge Longyear, with a twinkle in his eye, 'that you be confined in the House of Correction for a period of six years from and including this date.'

"If a thunderbolt had struck the court-room there would have been less surprise. Every one present had been led to believe by the Judge's previous course that he intended to deal leniently with, if not discharge the prisoner. All eyes turned to see the effect on the prisoner, but he did not wince or even move. He looked straight at the Judge and, in a pleasant tone, inquired: 'May I ask a favor of your Honor?'

"'Certainly,' was Judge Longyear's reply.

"'I would like to state, sir,' said the prisoner dryly, 'that I wish I could make it an object for you to change that sentence to twelve years in the State Prison. I have served time in both places and much prefer a residence in State Prison.'

"I never before or since heard such a roar of laughter in a court-room as followed the prisoner's speech, Judge and spectators joining. We all were obliged to acknowledge also that Judge Longyear's keenness in estimating characters was greater than ours."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Barber Who Gave a Customer "Too Much."

"Your beard is very soft and easy to cut," remarked the barber, passing his trusty cimeter across the cheek of the condemned man.

The victim gasped, but was silent; there was an air of originality about the remark that he did not easily understand.

"You usually shave yourself, do you not?" asked the headsman, raising his face and breathing high above the doomed one's head.

The unhappy man, bewildered by a new order of things which passed finite comprehension, confessed his guilt.

"I thought so," said the inquisitor, "because your face is so smooth, so free from cuts or scratches, and your mustache so evenly trimmed. A man always knows better himself than any one else the style of beard most becoming to him. Your hair has been trimmed most tastefully," he added, "but, of course," with a little laugh, "you did not do that yourself?"

The martyr moaned feebly, and confessed that his hair was last cut in a little country barber shop down in Bluejeans County.

"Yes," said the executioner, "some of the best artists in our business are in the country shops. A man learns his trade thoroughly in the city, and then sensibly goes into business where all custom is cash, rents are low, expenses light, he can do just as fine work and make more money. I think of going into the country myself in a few years. Your scalp is very clean and healthy, sir."

The sufferer, recovering himself by a violent effort, besought the headsman to give him a sea foam shampoo and put a little tonic on his hair.

"Your head really does not need shampooing," said the barber, for it was indeed he, "and the tonic I do not keep. These so-called tonics and hair-renewers are the worst things in the world for the hair. Clear water is a better dressing than patent renewers, and you can take better care of your scalp yourself than any barber can do for you if you——"

He paused and bent to look into the strangely quiet face of the man in the chair. He was dead.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

WITH POETS AND WITS.

JINGLING RHYMES AND BITS OF FUN GATHERED HERE AND THERE.

My Lady—Practical Courtship—A Seaside Flirtation—The Reason Why—A Fall Reverie—For Those Who Are Lost in Love—For Better or Worse—Declined with Scorn—A Case of Excommunication—Work Enough.

My lady leaves me, bearing off
My heart with her beguiling,
And looking back her crimson lips
Are curved in saucy smiling;
The twilight's tender purple dusk
Around me softly closes,
And of her presence naught is left
But scattered leaves and roses.

The perfume of the fragments drifts
On breezes faintly sighing
That almost seem as whispered words
Of hers to mine replying;
The love-light glancing from her eyes
Within my heart still lingers;
I seem to touch her parted lips
And clasp her dainty fingers.

I wonder if she dreams of me
As I of her am dreaming?
And if she finds my spirit near
As I do hers in seeming?
O, lady mine! in trusting love,
Serene my heart reposes,
Though time may prove my hopes to be
But scattered leaves and roses.

—*Vivien Castane in St. Louis Magazine.*

Practical Courtship.

You say you love me. Maybe so—
I would not doubt your word;
But others before now, you know,
Have such sweet love vows heard
Who are not loved, now, as wives would
Be loved by those they wed.
You say you love me. Very good—
But will you like my bread?

You say you love me. You must know
Your words are sweet to hear;
Like tender music, soft and low,
They charm my willing ear.
But if you would win all my heart,
Possess my very soul—
Promise to do a husband's part—
Swear you'll bring up the coal!

You say you love me. And you ask
If I could love you too.
I own 'twill be an easy task
If only you are true.
This, this alone I stipulate,
'Tis all my heart's desire;
That I may sleep till half-past eight,
And you shall build the fire.

—*Somerville Journal.*

A Seaside Flirtation.

With sorrow in her eyes of blue,
With trembling hands she slowly penned it—
The little parting billet doux
That conscious told her now should end it.
Those tête-à-têtes along the shore,
Those gypsyings with fern-filled basket,
Must join the dear delights of yore
And only live in memory's casket.

There never was a heart like Jack's:
He told his passion in his glances.
She sealed her note with scented wax,
But could not drown her dismal fancies.
When he should read his suit denied,
So long the theme of idle gazers,
She pictures him a suicide,
And shuddered at the thought of razors!

At last she slept—but not till dawn
Had blossomed through the ocean vapors.
Jack conned her missive with a yawn
When he had read the morning papers.
He gave his beard a languid twirl
And murmured as he sat a-smoking:
"Tear-stained—by Jove!—poor little girl—
I thought she knew I was a-joking!"

—*Samuel Minturn Peck in the Century.*

The Reason Why.

'Twas on New England's sandy, wave-washed shore;
The place, Nantasket; her name, Lenore.
Perhaps a week I'd known her, hardly more,
But I madly worshiped fair Lenore.

Bronze-brown her hair, her lovely eyes the same;
But neither flowing locks nor eyes could name
That nameless charm, that witchery that came
From added graces feeding beauty's flame.

Yes, I worshiped her! And she? Ah, well-a-day,
She may have hated me, who can say?
For her eyes shunned mine, and she turned away
When I offered my heart in my hand one day.

No, I've never married. The reason why?
'Twas not because she had passed me by,
But simply because of this: Three times have I
Proposed, and nary once received an aye.

—*Charlestown Enterprise.*

A Fall Reverie.

Another summer has gone by,
Ah me!
Again the swallows homeward fly,
I see.
I've wandered by the flowing tide
With many men close by my side,
But none asked me his little bride
To be.

I've laughed full many a girlish laugh,
Te he!
And yearned for a better half
To be.
A dozen autumns have ta'en wing,
Each with its winter and its spring,
And now I'd marry anything
With glee.

I've wandered with young fellows by
The lea;
But when I roll my eyes and sigh
They flee.
I've haunted all the lovers' nooks,
And looked my most effective looks,
But I am still upon the hooks,
Ah me!

—*Philadelphia News.*

The Maiden's Lament.

I.

To think that I'm nearly thirty!
And, alas! I am single yet!
For all the young men are paupers,
And old ones are all you can get!

II.

O, I s'pose I shall have to take him,
For he's rich, well-born, and all that;
But, O, he's so dreadfully stupid,
And so frightfully dumpy and fat!

III.

But, ah! I must cease this lamenting,
For I know he will be here soon;
In fact, I see the reflection
Of his bald spot there on the moon!

—*Roland King.*

Old Chocolate's Target Practice.

Dar's many a lie on a tombstun.

Ef de cat's asleep de bacon am safe.

Tears dat flow behin' de do' am de fulles' ob sorrer.

Dar's no use lookin' at de sun ef hit spiles yo' eye.

De wicked offen wondah how oddahs kin be good.

De dog dat doan' bark gits de bigges' mouf'ul ob breeches.

Doan' weep fo' faded blossoms. Dar er seeds on de same bush.

De bird on de wavin' branch a'n't hit ez easy ez de bird on de stump.

Ef de doctah kin cu' yo' lumbago w'y can't he cu' 'is own rummytiz?

De lightnin'-rod man does a quick job wid de faamah w'ose baan was struck.

Ef a straight face war ev'dence ob honesty, nobody ud evah cotch de man dat stole dat coon skin.

Yo' kin steal an' eat a watahmellen an' tink nobody knows hit; but a single seed on de lappel ob yo' coat am ev'dence nuff dat yo're de guilty niggah.—*Judge.*

Financial Intelligence.

Smith—"The Chinese Minister at Washington is going to Canada."

Jones—"I didn't read that in the papers."

"The papers don't say it in so many words, but they say that the Chinese Minister is going to study the methods of our most successful financiers."

"Well, he can find plenty of them in Canada, that's a fact."—*Texas Siftings.*

That Monument Fund.

Well-dressed gentleman to ticket-seller at elevated station—"In returning change will you be kind enough to give me five copper cents instead of the nickel?"

Ticket-seller—"Hurrah! Here's another wealthy New-Yorker going to contribute to the Grant Monument!"—*Texas Siftings.*

The Reward of Notoriety.

"Since my husband was mixed up in that divorce case," said Mrs. Cantwell, "he has made more money by his literary work than his ministerial fees amount to."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Mrs. Cobwigger. "What kind of literary work does he do, may I ask?"

"Why," replied the good man's better half, "he writes those unsolicited testimonials for soaps and patent medicines."—*Judge.*

A Simple Drummer.

"I would like to get your custom," said a drummer to the faker who worked the walking-cane and ring game at Coney Island. "Our house can supply you with canes at cut rates."

"I don't need any, young man," replied the faker with a smile. "I laid in this stock five years ago and it will last a lifetime. If you want to sell any goods you must get hold of a man who is just going into the business."—*Judge.*

A Slow Town.

She—Did you visit Pompeii while abroad, Mr. Wabash?

Mr. Wabash (of Chicago)—Yes, and it's about the slowest place I ever struck. I s'pose there's more business done in Chicago in one day than has been done there for ten years.—*Texas Siftings.*

An Apology.

Hotel clerk (to guest)—Your bill is $1.50, sir. And how did you find trade in town?

Guest—Trade? I'm no drummer. I'm a gentleman, and am traveling for pleasure.

Hotel clerk (contritely)—I beg your pardon, sir. Two dollars, please.—*Puck.*

Couldn't Give the Countersign.

"John," she said through the key-hole of the front door, "is that you?"

"Yesh, m' dear," replied John.

"Well, 'truly rural' is the countersign to-night."

"Tooly looral."

So John slept in a hotel that night.—*Puck.*

A Long-Felt Want.

"I see," remarked Terwilliger, "that the dress reformers are trying to invent a coat that will distinguish the gentleman from the waiter."

"I wish," said old Moneybags, thinking of his marriageable daughters, "that they would get up something that would make a sentimental girl know the difference between a coachman and a foreign count."—*Judge.*

Back in the City.

Spangler—I trust Mrs. Blenheim will allow me to renew the acquaintance so pleasantly started at Campobello?

Mrs. Blenheim—Well, hardly. You see, Mr. Spangler, the young lady who at the time was occupying my husband's attention at Saratoga proved to be his own cousin, and we have agreed to quit the playing-off business on each other (sweetly); good morning.—*Judge.*

Extravagance in Dress.

Husband of literary woman—"How are you coming on with your magazine article?"

Literary woman—"I've got it almost finished."

"What is it about?"

"It denounces the extravagance in dress of our modern women."

"What are you going to do with the money you get from it?"

"I'm saving up to buy me a sealskin sacque."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Line of Study.

Editor (to young assistant)—Mr. Greathead, I want to map out a line of journalistic study for you!

Young assistant (dubiously)—I am pretty well up to newspaper snuff, as it is, sir.

Editor—I am aware of that, Mr. Greathead; but you know too much. I would suggest that you devote one hour each day to forgetting something.—*Puck.*

Fun from Various Sources.

When a man is lost in love he can generally be found by sending a belle after him.

It is a noticeable fact that the more the cheek the less the bloom.

Doctors' pills, like the marriage contract, are for better or for worse.

A refractory car window and a pretty girl will make a big man feel very small.

The Indian name for a lunatic is the-man-with-his-train-of-thought-off-the-track.

The man who has his nose on the grindstone generally gets his wits sharpened.

People who are not acquainted with grief never saw a superior man show a woman how to sharpen a led pencil.

When the editor fires a respectfully submitted article out of the office window it is a clear case of ex-communication.

The leading man who is always trying to mash some of the girls in the audience might properly be called a leer-ical artist.

"Bright things fell from Bessie's lips" in Mrs. Holmes' last novel probably means that Bessie dropped the gold filling out of her teeth.

A chemist says wood can be made palatable and nourishing. It will not startle many to announce that good board can be got out of sawlogs.

Analysis has brought to light the fact that ice-cream frequently contains glue. But it never seems to hurt the girls. Somehow it's always the young man who gets stuck.

"Your girls want the earth," said a Trenton, N. J., father when one of his daughters asked him for $6 for a new jacket. "No, papa," said the ingenious child of 30, "not the earth—only a new jersey."

Midnight burglar (sternly)—Give me your watch! Humorous Mr. Poggs—Certainly, sir. There you are; it's a Waterbury. Burglar (recoiling)—Great heavens, man! do you take me for an organ-grinder?

"Say, Dick," said George, who has a record as a heartbreaker, "I'll be 21 in a couple of months; it's terrible to think of the work I've got to do in that time." "Work! you haven't any work to do." "I haven't? Don't you call breaking seventeen engagements work?"

Some Original Things.

Linen was first made in England in 1253 and only worn by the luxurious.

Books in the present form were first made by Attalus, King of Bergamus, in 887.

The first royal letters were written by Henry V. to the Bishop of Durham, Feb., 1418.

The model of the first English steam vessel was laid before the Board of Admiralty in 1789.

The first house ever numbered in London was one abutting east of Northumberland House, Strand.

The first idea of electricity was given by the friction of two globes of quicksilver in the year 1647.

The first book containing musical characters was issued in 1495 from the press of the celebrated "Wynken de Worde."

The first Lord Mayor's show was in 1453, and Sir John Shaw was the first that held a feast in the Guildhall, 1501.

The first advertisements known of in England were in the shape of small bills affixed to the doors of St. Paul's Church.

The first record of a Judge's salary gives £1 3s 13s 4d as the stipend of Thomas Littleton, Judge of the King's Bench, 1466.

The first Italian lady who sang in public in England was Francesca Margherita de l'Epine, who appeared in various operas in 1693.

The first play bill issued from Drury Lane Theatre was April 8, 1663, the piece represented being "The Humorous Lieutenant."

Carriages were first introduced into England in 1380, and were for a long time used only for the conveyance of the sick and of ladies

The first toll for the repair of English highways was imposed in the reign of Edward III., and was for repairing the road between St. Giles and Temple Bar.

The first English almanac was brought out at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1347, and the first printed almanac appeared in London about 100 years later.

The first striking clock was imported into Europe by the Persians about the year A. D. 800. It was brought as a present to Charlemagne from Abdella, King of Persia, by two monks of Jerusalem.

Superstitions About Babies.

It is believed by many that if a child cries at its birth and lifts up only one hand, it is born to command.

It is thought very unlucky not to weigh the baby before it is dressed. When first dressed the clothes should not be put on over the head, but drawn on over the feet, for luck.

When first taken from the room in which it was born it must be carried up-stairs before going down, so that it will rise in the world. In any case, it must be carried up-stairs or up the street, not down-stairs or down the street, the first time it is taken out.

It is also considered in England and Scotland unlucky to cut the baby's nails or hair before it is twelve months old.

"Born on Monday, fair in the face;
Born on Tuesday, full of God's grace;
Born on Wednesday, the best to be had;
Born on Thursday, merry and glad;
Born on Friday, worthily given;
Born on Saturday, work hard for a living;
Born on Sunday, shall never know want,"

is known with very few changes all over the Christian world; one deviation from the original makes Friday's child "free in giving." Thursday has one very lucky hour just before sunrise.

"The child that is born on the Sabbath day
Is bonny and good and blithe and gay."

While

"He who is born on New Year's morn
Will have his own way as sure as you're born."

And

"He who is born on an Easter morn
Shall never know care, or want, or harm."

—*Harper's Bazar.*

Tar-Heel Squirrels.

A farmer named Corner of Roane County, West Virginia, has invented a new plan to catch squirrels, which has proven a great success. He has a large cornfield which borders on the woods and which the squirrels have almost devastated during the last season. Having hit upon a plan he first watched the animals and found that when they made a raid and retired they retreated to the woods almost invariably along one particular line of fence. Having learned this fact, Corner covered the top rail of that line of fence with tar, putting on a heavy coat. This he did in the evening, and in the morning when he went to the field he saw a long line of squirrels running along the fence toward the woods. They succeeded in clearing the fence, but when they struck the woods the leaves and sticks stuck to their feet so badly that they could not climb the trees nor run very far even on the leaves. The first capture amounted to twenty-seven squirrels, and within a week Corner had killed and captured over 100 squirrels by his unique device.—*Christian Advocate.*

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